SUNDAY TIMES, March 30, 1930.

LONDON LATE EDN.—ANTI-BRITISH OUTBURST IN AMERICA

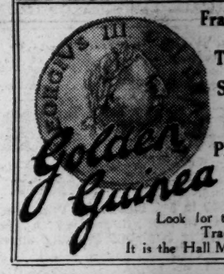
Sunday Times

Established 1822. and SUNDAY SPECIAL. 108th Year of Issue.

No. 5581. POSTAGE {INLAND, CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND ... 1½d. / OTHER COLONIES AND PLACES ABROAD ... 2½d.

LONDON, MARCH 30, 1930. PRICE TWOPENCE.

Apollinaris
Baby Polly
Apollinaris
Baby Polly



France offers us
THE FINEST SPARKLING WINE PROCURABLE
Look for the Guinea Coin Trade Mark.
It is the Hall Mark of Quality.

TROCADERO
Le Premier Restaurant du Monde
TO-NIGHT:
DINNER—CONCERT—DANCE
BRANSBY WILLIAMS
NORAH BLANEY
RANDOLPH SUTTON
GEORGE HURD
LEON ROGEE
MAURICE
LAST WEEKS OF
'DOWN WITH DORA!'
Chas. B. Cochran's Song and Dance Show
IN THE GRILLROOM.
Nightly at 11.30 (except Sundays).
New Show
"THE PROSPERITY PARTY"
Opens Shortly.
'Phone: Gerrard 6920.
J. Lyons & Co., Ltd.

Lunch & Dine in
LUCULLUS
à la carte
LUNCH
6/6
Dance in the
EMPRESS ROOMS
THE DANSANT TO-DAY.
Dancing Every Afternoon and Evening
(Except Sunday Evenings)
LATE NIGHTS:
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
Entertaining during the week:
KING REPP
ROYAL PALACE HOTEL
KENSINGTON, W.
Telephone: WESTERN 7222

HOTEL YORK
HOTELS of QUALITY
The York and Berners Hotels are set back from the rush of London traffic. They were built and equipped for Visitors who desire modern refinement, comfort and quiet. They are conveniently situated for the main shopping thoroughfares and all Theatres. Hot and cold running water in every bedroom. Complete Tariff on application. The address of both Hotels is Berners Street (Oxford Street), London, W.1.
Hotel York, Phone: Museum 6862 (6 lines).
Berners Hotel, 'Phone: Museum 1629 (10 lines).
BERNERS HOTEL

LONDON.
'Phone: Kens. 8100.
HOTEL REMBRANDT
THURLOE PLACE, SOUTH KENSINGTON.
Opposite the Brompton Oratory, Brompton Parish Church and Tube.
HOTEL RUBENS
Buckingham Palace Road. S.W.1.
(Facing the Palace and 1 min. Victoria Station)
'Phone: Victoria 6600.
These two Modern Hotels, under the one Management, and most conveniently situated for all parts, offer to Visitors all the latest conveniences and comforts together with good service in refined surroundings. Steam Heated.
REMBRANDT ROOMS
Self contained with own imposing entrance adjacent to the Hotel.
One of London's Most Selected Suites for WEDDING and other RECEPTIONS, BANQUETS, DANCES.
Car Park.
Tariffs and quotations from Managers.

BRIGHTON.
Renowned for sea-breezes and sunshine.
Stay at the
ROYAL CRESCENT HOTEL.
Situated upon the King's Cliff, Marine Parade — unrivalled Marine views. Within few minutes of the famous South Downs. The "Royal Crescent" comprises luxurious self-contained suites, bedrooms with private bathrooms, hot and cold running water, also central heating in every bedroom.
Hotel Garage adjacent.
Telephone: Brighton 4171. Telegrams: "Crescent Hotel, Brighton."
Under same direction—
LONDON—DE VERE HOTEL, KENSINGTON, W.
BATH—GRAND PUMP ROOM HOTEL

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET LONDON W.1
NEW MODEL HATS
Model Millinery Department, First Floor.

1. One of the new Delightful LARGE HATS, made in ruched taffeta and crinoline. Can be copied in all sizes in Nigger and Black. PRICE 6½ Gns
2. ATTRACTIVE HAT, suitable for early Spring wear. In Red hemp bound Silk. Can be copied in all colours. PRICE 79/9
3. MATRON'S SMART HAT, in Felt and Straw suitable for present wear. In Navy, Black, and Nigger. PRICE 79/9

GOWNS OF CHARACTER
Particularly becoming in effect, and designed to illustrate the latest trend of fashion.
(Model Gown Department, First Floor.)

4. MOIRE TWO-PIECE GOWN; dress with lace tie and set-in panels in skirt; long sleeves to dress and coat. In all the new season's colourings. PRICE 10½ Gns
5. CHIFFON EVENING GOWN, lined crêpe-de-Chine, with full, circular skirt, fine bugle embroidery at waist and flowers on shoulder to tone. In all the leading colours. PRICE 7½ Gns
6. EVENING GOWN in Georgette, lined crêpe-de-Chine, with smart beaded waist-line and full skirt, cut in many panels. In all good evening shades and Black. This dress is particularly suitable for the young matron. PRICE 15½ Gns
7. LACE AND GEORGETTE DINNER GOWN with crêpe-de-Chine lining; attractively cut on long, full lines. In Black, Beige, Blue, Green, and all the new shades. Particularly suitable for full figures. PRICE 15½ Gns

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE, VERE STREET & OXFORD STREET, W.1

WHITE HALL
RESIDENTIAL HOTELS, LTD.
NINETY-TWO LANCASTER GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Telephone - - PADDINGTON 3500
Also at
WHITE HALL BLOOMSBURY SQUARE,
WHITE HALL 4, MONTAGUE STREET,
and SIX OTHER BRANCHES in BLOOMSBURY.
TERMS on application.

RUNNING WATER and TELEPHONES are now installed in ALL BEDROOMS at the following Hotels:—
BRITISH EMPIRE HOTEL
De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.8
HOTEL VANDERBILT
76-86, Cromwell Road, S.W.7
ORCHARD HOTEL
Portman Street, Marble Arch, W.1
MASCOT HOTEL
York Street, Baker Street, W.1.
MILESTONE
1, Prince of Wales' Terrace, etc.
(Between Albert Hall and Barkers,)
For particulars see page 30.

SPRING IN THE NEW FOREST
Spring has as many attractions as Summer for those who love the country.
BALMER LAWN HOTEL, BROCKENHURST.
Beautiful Suites of Rooms. Hot and Cold Water in all Bedrooms. Bedrooms with private bathrooms.
Attractive Gardens.
Excellent Motoring Centre.
LADY HONYWOOD, Managing Director.

An Old-World HOTEL
VISITORS to LONDON before deciding where to stay should make a special point of acquainting themselves with the peaceful, homely attractions of GARLANDS HOTEL in SUFFOLK STREET, PALL MALL, S.W.1. Combining a charming Old-world atmosphere with New-world comfort, situated at the hub of the Metropolis yet secluded from its noise, its English cuisine has been famed for 100 years. Both temporary and permanent residents are welcomed. Private suites are a speciality. The Hotel is fully Licensed. There is no music. Charges Moderate. Enquiries and inspection invited. All Meals à la carte.
Be our guest—not a room number.
Apply Manageress for Terms.
GARLANDS HOTEL
SUFFOLK STREET, PALL MALL, S.W.1.
Telephone: Regent 2116 (5 lines).
Telegrams: "Delicious, Piccy, London."

THE CAVENDISH
Eastbourne
Facing the Channel
Every Bedroom has Hot and Cold Softened Running Water, a Telephone and Electric heating.
Many Suites and Bedrooms with Private Bath, Toilet, etc.
Dancing throughout the year. Free to Hotel Residents.
— American Bar. —
Telephone: Eastbourne 2740.
PIMMS, LTD., Proprietors. J. C. POSSIDONI, Manager.

HOWARD HOTEL
The finest of foods and wines, served in the brightest and most attractive of surroundings. First-class orchestra Spacious and luxurious lounges
EVERY BEDROOM
is fitted with hot and cold water, central heating and telephone. Many bedrooms with private bathrooms and elegant suites Bedrooms from 10/6
Illustrated Booklet on application.
NORFOLK ST., STRAND.
Telephone: Temple Bar 4400.

Where you are a Guest, not a Number:
ALEXANDRA HOTEL,
HYDE PARK CORNER, S.W.1.
Overlooking Hyde Park, and within a few yards of Hyde Park Corner, the Alexandra, now modernised in every feature, is chosen by all who wish to look upon their Hotel as their Home
Recent structural alterations, which have made the Alexandra one of the most up-to-date hotels in the Metropolis, include the installation of gas or electric heating, telephone, and running hot and cold water in each of the 140 bedrooms. A private bathroom is available with many bedrooms, and there are a number of self-contained suites.
Bedroom, Bath, and Breakfast from 14/6. Inclusive Terms from a Guinea a Day.
Write for profusely illustrated Brochure.
Telephone: Sloane 4521 (10 lines).
Telegrams: "Alexotel, Knights, London."

TOLLARD ROYAL HOTEL
BOURNEMOUTH.
The only Hotel in the town that can guarantee Continual Sunshine Day and Night—
THE NEW SOLARIUM DOES IT.
BOOK NOW FOR EASTER
Attractive Programme of Festivities Now Ready.
WRITE TO MANAGER.
'Phone: BOURNEMOUTH 357. Telegrams: "TOLLARD ROYAL."

IN THE DORSET LAKELAND
A stay at the
HAVEN HOTEL
SANDBANKS · BOURNEMOUTH
provides positive rejuvenation
Delightfully situated on the mainland fringe of Poole Harbour and a few miles from Bournemouth the HAVEN HOTEL represents the latest attainment in the expression of a perfect residence. Here the climate throughout the year is mild and invigorating. The scenery and the facilities for Golf, Tennis and other recreations are such as may be found in few places in the British Isles. Everything in the Hotel building is on a parallel with the wonderful surroundings. The balconied bedrooms, the quietly efficient service, the unexcelled cuisine, and the unique wine cellar enable guests to derive maximum benefits from even a short holiday.

BOURNEMOUTH.
NORFOLK HOTEL.
Is situated in the heart of the Town close to Pleasure Gardens Shops and all places of interest, and is within 6 minutes' walk of Meyrick Park Golf Links.
Standing in its own delightful grounds and furnished and equipped with all modern accessories, it is one of the most comfortable Hotels with excellent cuisine and service
Electric Passenger Lift to all Floors.
Suites of Rooms with Bathrooms attached.
Moderate inclusive terms will be quoted on application to the Management.
Write for Illustrated Brochure.
Telephone: BOURNEMOUTH 234. Telegrams: "NORFOLK," BOURNEMOUTH.

EASTER IN LONDON
at the
HOTEL BELGRAVIA
Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.
250 Rooms and Suites with Hot & Cold Running Water.
SPECIAL INCLUSIVE RATE
Dinner 17th April to Breakfast 22nd April, £4 12s. 6d.
RESTAURANT BELGRAVIA
SPECIAL LENTEN DISHES.
Arrangements at shortest notice for Small Banquets, Receptions, Club Dinners, &c.
Telephone Victoria 9640.
F. W. KINGSLEY Managing Director (Late General Manager, Hotel Cecil).

KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOTEL, S.W.
Facing Hyde Park. 1st class. One of London's Latest
(Under entirely New Management.)
Within one minute Knightsbridge Station Centre of most fashionable shops. Central heating. Large and small self-contained suites, with private bathrooms, &c. Telephone, hot and cold running water in bedrooms. Most comfortable public rooms LARGE BEAUTIFUL BALLROOM available for Receptions and Private Dances. Finest Floor in London. Excellent Cuisine Moderate Charges. Garage attached
Telegrams, Knightalla, London. For Tariff apply Manager. 'Phone 4500 Kensington (6 lines)

BRAMLEY GRANGE HOTEL
near GUILDFORD, SURREY (40 mins. from Waterloo).
The most luxurious Country Hotel in England. Hot and cold running water, gas fires and P.O. 'phones in bedrooms. The well-kept, extensive grounds are a glory to behold, and the facilities for games are unequalled.
Squash Racq's, Tennis, Billiards, Bridge & Dancing. 18-hole GOLF COURSE adjoins the Hotel Grounds. Visitors become temporary members.
HOTEL CAR MEETS TRAINS AT GUILDFORD STATION.
Terms from 5 gns. per week inclusive.
Apply to Manageress for Illustrated Tariff.
'Phone: Bramley 195.

NEWLY OPENED
Magnificent Country Mansion Near London
NUTFIELD PRIORY REDHILL
Converted into a Luxurious Residential Hotel. Elevated Southern Aspect 600 feet. Delightful view over Surrey Highlands. Healthy bracing and invigorating position.
Bedrooms and Suites fitted running hot and cold water. Central heating. Telephones, &c. Own Farm and Garden Produce. Free use of Rolls Royce Car.
Illustrated brochure mailed free.
Manageress: NUTFIELD PRIORY, REDHILL
'Phone: Redhill 582 (station 1 mile).

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.
JOLLY EASTER PARTIES.
HOTEL RIPOSO
Adjoining Golf Links. Sea Front. Running Water. P.O. Telephones and Radiators in every Bedroom. Tel.: 472.
HOTEL NORMANHURST
Fully Licensed. Sea Front. New Lounges and Ball Room. Electric Lift. Central Heating. First-Class Dance Bands in both Hotels. Tel.: 68.
R. J. BRAY - - Managing Director.

IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA,
10 mins. walk or 3 mins. by Underground from the
ROYAL STUART HOTEL,
161-169, CROMWELL RD., SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5.
Within 100 yards of Earl's Court Tube Station.
100 bedrooms with hot and cold running water, gas fires and P.O. 'phones. 35 bathrooms. Central heating Spacious lounges Beautiful BALLROOM.
Terms FROM 3½ gns. per week inclusive.
12s. 6d. per day or 8s. 6d. bed and breakfast.
Apply Manageress. 'Phone: Frobisher 2262 (3 lines).

SPRINGTIME IN LONDON.
THE LANCASTER GATE HOTEL,
LANCASTER GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
RENOWNED as being one of the most luxuriously furnished private hotels in London
RENOWNED for quietude, solid comfort and refinement
RENOWNED for its excellent cuisine.
Suites of Rooms (Sitting Room, Bedroom, Private Bath & Toilet) available. Telephone, Hot & Cold Water, Electric or Coal Fires.
Telephone: Paddington 6041, 6042. Telegrams: Lancastome, London.
For Illustrated Booklet, apply Management.

TOKSOWA HOTEL,
DULWICH COMMON, S.E.21
(West Dulwich Station).
Entirely redecorated and modernised, and under new Management. Adjoining Golf Links and the Dulwich Covered Courts, and amidst the most charming surroundings, although only 4 miles from the centre of London. Frequent services of electric trains to Victoria and Holborn, and buses to all parts. Special terms for City Gentlemen. Excellent cuisine. Write for brochure and further particulars to Manageress.
Telegrams: Toksowa, London. Telephone: Sydenham 0239 and 1867.

BLAZING LOG FIRES Sheltered, due South. Terraces facing 250 acre park Cosy warm Bed and Reception Rooms. Renowned Cuisine. FREQUENT DANCES. Cheerful company. GOLF at the door. Hard Tennis Court. Billiards. Full Licence Lock-up Garages Hotel Omnibus.
All these amenities exist at
SUNDRIDGE MANSION HOTEL,
BROMLEY, KENT (London ½ hour),
and may be had from 4 Gns. per week inclusive.
No need to go to the Riviera.
Write Manageress, or 'Phone Ravensbourne 3773.

HAMPSTEAD
ROSSLYN LODGE HOTEL
ROSSLYN HILL (Corner of Lyndhurst Rd.)
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3
Standing in its own grounds of 1½ acres. Gas fires hot and cold water in all bedrooms, central heating. 5 minutes from Swiss Cottage, 3 minutes from Belsize Park Tube Station and 'buses. En-tout-cas tennis court large garage, ballroom and French chef. Telephone: Hampstead 8313-8314.

ROYAL COURT HOTEL,
6, Sloane Square, London, S.W.1
A First Class Hotel in fine open position with moderate tariff. Single rooms from 9/-. Double and private bathroom from 24/-. All rooms have central heating, running water, and 'Phone, and are always nicely warmed.
FULLY LICENSED
A. WILD, late Continental Savoy, and Mena House, Cairo.

EASTBOURNE.
QUEEN'S HOTEL
Facing South and directly overlooking the sea.
200 Rooms, including many BATHROOM-BEDROOMS and SUITES.
H. & C. water, 'phone & gas fire in every bedroom
Fully licensed—excellent cooking—week-end dancing
Weekly inclusive charge from 5 gns. upwards.

Visit DEVON now and stay at the
BEDFORD HOTEL, TAVISTOCK
The Motorists' centre. Excellent Golf. Salmon & Trout Fishing
Delightful scenery. Mild climate. Real Home Comforts. Best English catering, no chilled or foreign meat. Vegetables from own garden. Fully licensed. Moderate Tariff. Under personal supervision. W. I. LAKE. Proprietor

CHALFONT PARK HOTEL,
(R.A.C.) GERRARDS CROSS. (A.A.)
A Baronial Hall with Modern Comforts in a lovely 300-acre Park. Golf (9 and 18 holes). Professional: Len Holland. Fine Italian Garden. Spacious Public Rooms, Ballroom, Billiards. Covered Racquet Court, Central Heating, Gas Fires in all Bedrooms.
Inclusive terms from 4½ gns. per week.
Special Week-End Terms for Golfers:
Friday night (dinner) to Monday morning (breakfast), 3 gns.
Saturday (lunch) " " " £2.7.6
Including two days' golf on 18-hole course,
30 minutes Paddington or Marylebone.
Telephone: 660 (two lines). Telegrams: "Chalpark."

BOLTON MANSIONS HOTEL
100 Rooms. Licensed. 4 to 5 gns. week inclusive. Exceptional RESIDENTIAL value. 3 to 4½ guineas. Also 14-15, Courtfield Gardens, from 3 guineas. H. & C. (Bedrooms). Both near Earl's Court Tube.

Bed, Full Breakfast, Bath, Light, and Attendance 6/6, 7/6, and 8/6. From 3½ Gns. inclusive. These exceptionally low terms are now operating at the
GOWER HOTEL,
Euston Square (Metro.) Station, London, N.W.1.
lately remodelled, entirely redecorated and controlled by well-known Syndicate. Undoubtedly the Best Value in London 170 rooms Billiards Fly Licnsd. 'Phone, Mus 2434 & 2435. Tel. "Proximity, London."

Perfect Service in Luxurious Comfort.
MILTON COURT HOTEL,
68-72, CROMWELL ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.
Visitors to the Milton Court are treated as guests of the Hotel, and their every want studied. 85 bedrooms, each of which is equipped with every refinement that the discriminating can wish for. Public rooms, corridors and staircases centrally heated. Inclusive weekly terms from 4½ gns. Write or phone Western 3719 for brochure. Telegrams: "Miltonotel, Southkens."

WILLOW HAYNE HOTEL,
ANGMERING-ON-SEA.
The hotel is temporarily closed during rebuilding after the recent fire.
ROPER SPYERS - - MANAGING DIRECTOR.

WHY GO ABROAD When Sunshine and Every Comfort Awaits You at
PARK HALL HOTEL
TORQUAY. Tel.: 3434
H. & C. Water & Cent. Heating Radiators all Bedrooms. Facing Sea in Extensive Sub-tropical Grounds. Covered South Verandah 150 ft. 1 min. Med. Baths. Free Tennis (Hard Court). Garage.
WRITE FOR EASTER PROGRAMME. Mrs. I. BAGLEY.

LONDON WEST END HOTELS
HOTEL SOMERSET (adj. Selfridge's) Orchard St., W.1 (200 rooms and Suites.)
HOTEL QUEBEC, Bryanston St., W. (100 rms.)
HOTEL SEYMOUR, Seymour St., W. (100 rms.)
All bedrooms and suites fitted running water and 'phones.
Terms: Bedroom, Breakfast, Bath and attendance from 10/6 per day Luncheon 3/6. Dinner, 5/-
En pension from 5 gns. weekly

EASTER at the
A.A. ALBION HOTEL R.A.C.
EASTBOURNE
First-class. Fully Licensed. Facing Sea. Central Heating. Electric fires in bedrooms. Glass Sun Porches. Large Ballroom. Dancing. Tennis. Deck Tennis, etc. Garage (all repairs). Moderate Charges.
Telephone: EASTBOURNE 1.

PAIGNTON PALACE HOTEL
'Phone 5391 'Grams: "Palazzo, Paignton."
TORQUAY THREE MILES
Fully licensed first-class Hotel, own grounds on sea front. Electric Radiators H. & C. water every room. Central Heating. Lifts Garage. Perfect Cuisine and Service.
Manager: W. A. BRUSA (late Claridges Hotel, London).

HOTEL TUDOR (Facing Hyde Park)
100-1, LANCASTER GATE, W.2. (Tel.: Padd. 9377.)
HOTEL STUART
RICHMOND HILL. (Tel.: Richmond 3207-8.)
HOTEL NORMAN
(Telephone: Putney 5991-2.)
CARLTON ROAD, PUTNEY HILL, S.W.15.
Full Particulars see page 30.

FRINTON-ON-SEA.
BEACH HOTEL.
High-class Licensed Hotel with accommodation for 100 visitors. Central heating, h. and c. basins, private bath rooms, lift, etc. Children specially catered for. Nearest Hotel to Golf Links & Lawn Tennis Club
Reduced Terms until July. Telephone: Frinton 1 and 2.
Frinton faces S.S.W. and has the highest sunshine record and lowest rainfall in the United Kingdom.

SPRING SUNSHINE S. DEVON
IMPERIAL HOTEL
EXMOUTH
Facing South. 7 acres Gardens, unrivalled views of Sea, Coast and River Scenery. Spacious Lounge, handsome Dining Room. Balconies. Electric Lift. Central Heating, etc. Moderate Winter Inclusive Terms. Apply Manageress. Illustrated Tariff. Tel.: No. 16.

ANGMERING-ON-SEA
THE ENGLISH LE TOUQUET IN SUSSEX.
ANGMERING COURT CLUB
(Situate right on the Sea front).
IS NOW BOOKING UP FOR THE EASTER HOLIDAYS
Members and Prospective Members are requested to communicate with the Secretary without delay.
Telephone: 228 Rustington.

THE RED HOUSE, LEATHERHEAD.
First class residential Hotel delightful surroundings. 10 acres, hard courts, billiards, 5 mins. golf course, excellent cuisine, comfortable lounges, gas fires, h. & c. in bedrooms, 3 mins. stn., 30 mins. town. 'Phone 164

CUT THE EAST OUT OF EASTER.
LEE, near ILFRACOMBE.
LEE BAY HOTEL
Sheltered from North and East winds, warm and sunny climate, close to sea, standing in own grounds of ten acres, 18 hole Golf Links. Excellent cuisine. Luxurious private suite. Fully licensed.
Tariff, apply MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Tel.: Ilfracombe 60. Telgms.: Hotel, Lee, Devon

THE ABAN COURT HOTEL
Newly installed Hot and Cold Running Water and Telephones in every room.
19-25, HARRINGTON GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON, S.W.7

HOTEL BRIMPTON GRANGE, Nr. Wheatley, Oxford.
The model Hotel with the unique bed-sitting rooms. Excellent wines and food. 44 miles from London. Tel., Gt. Milton 6. Dinner dance every evening.

For Food and Wine—Lunch and Dine at
THE HIND'S HEAD HOTEL, BRAY.
Old English Cooking. Finest Vintage Moselles, Hocks, Burgundies, Ports. Private Bathroom to each Bedroom. Roaring Log Fires. Maidenh'd 367 & 1377.

HOTEL ANNOUNCEMENTS ARE CONTINUED ON PAGE 24.

A Copy of this Prospectus has been delivered for registration to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. Application will be made to the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal in the Ordinary Shares now offered for subscription.

The Subscription List will be close on or before Thursday, the 3rd April, 1930.

ODHAMS PRESS, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1908-1917).

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised.	Issued or to be Issued.
£525,000 in 6% Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each	£522,582
£225,000 in 7½% Cumulative "A" Preference Shares of £1 each ...	£225,000
£750,000 in 3,750,000 Ordinary Shares of 4s. each	£750,000
£1,500,000	£1,497,582

LOAN CAPITAL

£600,000 6½% Mortgage Debenture Stock £600,000

In addition, the Company has outstanding £15,370 7½ per Cent. Secured Notes, which will be redeemed by August 1, 1930. A sum sufficient to repay these notes at maturity has been deposited with the Trustees for such noteholders.

The Articles of Association provide that subject to any priorities that may be given upon the issue of any new Shares, or may for the time being be subsisting, the profits of the Company available for distribution shall be applied first in payment of a cumulative dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the amounts paid or credited as paid on the Preference Shares, and subject thereto shall be applied in payment of a cumulative dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum upon the amounts paid or credited as paid up on the "A" Preference Shares, and the balance of the said profits available for distribution shall be distributed as dividend among the holders of the Ordinary Shares in accordance with the amounts for the time being paid up thereon.

In the event of the winding up of the Company the holders of the Preference Shares are entitled to receive in full out of the assets of the Company the amounts paid up or credited as paid up on such Shares, together with a sum equivalent to any arrears of dividends whether declared or undeclared down to the commencement of the winding up, in priority to the claims of the holders of the "A" Preference and the Ordinary Shares, to be paid any amount in respect of such Shares, and after the payments aforesaid, the holders of "A" Preference Shares are entitled to receive in full out of the remaining assets of the Company the amounts paid up or credited as paid up on such Shares, together with a sum equivalent to any arrears of dividend whether declared or undeclared down to the commencement of the winding up in priority to the claims of the holders of the Ordinary Shares. Any surplus assets, after providing for the distributions aforesaid, belong to the holders of the Ordinary Shares, and the holders of the Preference and "A" Preference Shares are not to be entitled to any further claim upon such assets.

ISSUE OF

1,700,000 Ordinary Shares of 4/- each at 6/3 per Share

Ranking for dividend pari passu with the existing Ordinary Shares in respect of the financial year beginning 1st January, 1930.

GRESHAM TRUST, LIMITED, Basildon House, Moorgate, London, E.C.2, has been authorised by the Company to receive applications for the above 1,700,000 Ordinary Shares through the Company's Bankers, Lloyds Bank Limited, City Office, 20, King William Street, London, E.C.4, and Branches.

Payable as follows:

On Application, 1/- per Share; On allotment (including premium of 2/3 per share), **5/3 per Share**

DIRECTORS.

W. J. B. ODHAMS, Holly Bush Farm, Chesham, Bucks (Chairman).
J. S. ELIAS, Southwood Court, Highgate, N.6 (Managing Director).
MAJOR-GEN. HON. SIR NEWTON MOORE, K.C.M.G., M.P., V.D., Mayes Park, Warnham, Sussex.
PERCIVAL J. HUNN, 5, Crescent Wood Road, Sydenham Hill, S.E.26.
CAPT. J. BELL WHITE, R.N.R., C.B.E., J.P., Abbey Lodge, Hanover Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.8.
ARTHUR G. COUSINS, C.B.E., 6, Grafton Street, W.1.
JAMES E. WARD, F.C.A., 52, Bedford Square, W.C.1.
J. S. RUTTLE, Basildon House, Moorgate, E.C.2.

BANKERS.

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, City Office, 20, King William Street, London, E.C.4.

SOLICITORS.

For the Company: **BULL & BULL,** 3, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.
For the Issue: **CLIFFORD-TURNER HOPTON & LAWRENCE,** 81-87, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2.

AUDITORS.

FRANKLIN, WILD & CO., Chartered Accountants, Orient House, 42/45, New Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

BROKERS.

G. M. BURGE & BEAZLEY, 2, Copthall Buildings, London, E.C.2, and Stock Exchange.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICES.

A. C. DUNCAN, A.C.A., 93/4, Long Acre, London, W.C.2.

Applications from existing Shareholders, if made on the special Pink Form provided for the purpose, will be given priority of allotment.

PROSPECTUS.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.—The Company was registered in 1920 to take over the printing business, established in 1847 by William Odhams, together with various allied businesses.

The revenues of the Company are derived mainly from general printing, publishing, advertising, bill-posting and process engraving.

Since the earliest days the Management has adopted a policy of steady development, and the scope of the business has been extended by the creation of Publishing, Advertising, Process Engraving and Outdoor Publicity Departments, as well as by the establishment and acquisition of the copyrights and properties of various well-known publications.

The general printing business has grown year by year to very large proportions and the Company is now possessed of one of the most extensive and up-to-date printing plants in London. This modern plant is a great asset to the Company, in that it enables it to handle large printing contracts on competitive terms and to produce its own publications at a low cost. The Company also has favourable printing contracts for over 40 publications, numbering among them some of the most important trade journals and periodicals. The total number of copies, including the Company's own publications, at present issued from the offices every week exceeds 10,000,000 (ten millions) in addition to monthly, quarterly, and other periodicals. The Company is also printer to the London County Council and the London County Council Gazette.

On the advertising side the Company owns the businesses of the Borough Billposting Company (which includes the Woodford and District Billposting Company, Collinson (Hackney) Billposting Company, and Robbins and Co., Walthamstow), and the Gosnay Advertising Company (1919) Ltd. It is thus the owner of one of the largest outdoor publicity businesses in the United Kingdom, and controls upwards of 14,000 advertising sites in London and various parts of the country. It has acquired the leases of some of the most valuable illuminated advertisement sites in London, including sites in Piccadilly Circus, Strand, Cambridge Circus, Leicester Square, and Oxford Street, besides important positions in the provinces, and occupies a unique position in this particular trade.

Some idea of the growth of the Company's business is given by the following figures, showing the increase in turnover in the three principal departments since 1908:—

	PRINTING.	PUBLISHING.	ADVERTISING.
1908	£161,051	1908 (April-Dec.) £15,618	1908 £10,108
1929	£937,104	1929 £510,962	1929 £707,392

The foregoing figures do not include those of Subsidiary Companies, which bring the total annual turnover for 1929 to over £1,200,000.

The development of the business has necessitated gradual expansion of the Company's large premises in Long Acre, Covent Garden, where the whole of a commanding island site is occupied by the Company under three leases, two having terms of 37 years unexpired and the third 57 years unexpired. In recent years the greater part of these premises has been re-built and equipped throughout with the very latest plant, machinery and appliances.

In addition to its Head Office and Works, the Company has over 40 branch offices or depots in London and the Provinces.

OBJECTS OF THE ISSUE.—The Ordinary Shares now offered are to be issued for the purpose of completing the payment for the equipment of additional premises, for plant and machinery rendered necessary by the further expansion of the business, for subscribing for Debenture Stock of The Daily Herald (1929) Limited, and for the general purposes of the Company.

AUDITORS' REPORT.—The accounts of the Company have been audited by Messrs. Franklin, Wild & Co., Chartered Accountants, who report as follows:—

Orient House, 42-45, New Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

March 14th, 1930.

To the Directors,
ODHAMS PRESS LIMITED, Long Acre, London, W.C.2.

Gentlemen,—Having acted as auditors of Odhams Press Limited since the incorporation of the Company we have pleasure in certifying that the net profits of the Company, after making provision for depreciation, interest payable, and all charges other than income tax, management share of profits and special reserves have been as follows:—

PROFITS:

Year ended 31st December, 1923	£88,680	4 5
" " 1924	£107,923	8 1
" " 1925	£118,114	9 2
" " 1926	£116,872	5 1
" " 1927	£131,533	11 10
" " 1928	£176,783	11 11
" " 1929	£203,653	4 6

DIVIDENDS.—The following dividends have been paid on the Company's shares in respect of the three years 1926, 1927 and 1928, and for the year 1929, the dividends set out have been paid or recommended:—

	Preference Shares.	Preference Shares.	Ordinary Shares.
1926	6%	7½%	10%
1927	6%	7½%	12½%
1928	6%	7½%	15%
1929	6%	7½%	17½%

Yours faithfully, FRANKLIN, WILD & CO., Chartered Accountants.

The figures given above show the steady progress which the Company has been making in the past and the Directors are confident that this progress will continue.

On the basis of last year's profit 33 per cent. was earned on the Ordinary Shares then issued and 18 per cent. on the Ordinary Share Capital as increased by the present issue, after providing for management share of profits. Taking into account the earnings that should accrue from the employment of the additional capital provided by this issue it will be seen that the present rate of dividend—viz., 17½ per cent.—should at least be maintained on the increased capital for the current year.

ASSETS.—The following is a summary of the assets and liabilities as shown by the last audited Balance Sheet at 31st December, 1929:—

Freehold and Leasehold Premises, Plant, Machinery and Equipment (less depreciation)	£737,812 17 4
Lease of Advertising Sites and Concessions, Licences and Patent Rights (at cost)	167,780 14 0
Copyrights (at cost less amounts written off)	454,957 6 7
Stocks and Work in Progress (as certified by the Managing Director)	48,931 1 11
Sundry Debtors (less Reserve) and Prepaid Charges	264,185 4 8
Amounts due by Subsidiary Companies	218,475 15 8
Investments (including investments in associated companies)	217,057 12 11
Cash and Trustees' Securities	218,358 1 4
Total Assets	£2,327,667 16 5
Deduct all Liabilities, including Debenture Stock (other than Contingent Liabilities of £185,397 8s. 3d.)	919,681 12 5
	£1,407,786 4 0
Be which must be added the net proceeds of this issue	482,242 3 9
Net Assets in excess of all Liabilities	£1,890,028 7 9

STATUTORY INFORMATION.—During the last preceding two years:—

(1) No Debentures have been issued or agreed to be issued as fully or partly paid up otherwise than for cash.
15,000 Ordinary Shares have been issued as fully paid pursuant to a contract dated 14th March, 1928, between George Dennis Cahill of the one part and the Company of the other part as the purchase price of the property agreed to be purchased by the Company under the said contract, and 35,000 Ordinary Shares have been issued pursuant to a contract dated 14th March, 1928, between James Edwin Gee and Frederick Samuel Gee of the one part and the Company of the other part as the consideration for the granting of the licence thereby agreed to be given.

(2) An underwriting commission of 3 per cent. on the nominal amount of £500,000 Debenture Stock (issued at 99 per cent.) was paid in the month of December, 1928, and a further inclusive commission of 5½ per cent. on the nominal amount of £100,000 Debenture Stock (issued at 99½ per cent.) was paid in the month of November, 1929.

(3) Nothing has been paid nor is anything intended to be paid to any promoter.

(4) The following Contracts, not being contracts entered into in the ordinary course of the Company's business, have been entered into, namely:—

(a) Surrender dated the 4th April, 1928, between the Company of the one part and James Edwin Gee and Frederick Samuel Gee of the other part. (b) Licence dated the 4th April, 1928, between the said James Edwin Gee and Frederick Samuel Gee of the one part and the Company of the other part. (c) Contract dated the 27th November 1928, between the Company of the one part and Investment Registry, Limited, of the other part. (d) Contract dated the 29th August, 1929, between the Company of the one part and Investment Registry, Limited, of the other part. (e) Contract dated the 29th August, 1929, between the Company of the one part and Gresham Trust, Limited, of the other part. (f) Three Contracts dated the 30th August, 1929, between the Victoria House Printing Company, Limited, of the one part and the Company of the other part. (g) Contract dated the 7th November, 1929, between the Westminster City Council of the one part and the Company of the other part. (h) Contract dated the 18th March, 1930, between the Company and Gresham Trust, Limited, of Basildon House, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

Contract (h) above provides for the underwriting of the 1,700,000 Ordinary Shares comprising this issue for underwriting and overriding commissions of 4 per cent. and 1 per cent. respectively on the issue price. The agreement also provides that the Trust shall meet the cost of preparing, printing, publishing, posting and advertising the prospectus and of making allotments thereunder, the brokerage hereinafter mentioned, and the fees payable to brokers, bankers, solicitors, and auditors in respect of this issue for a fee equal to £4 4s. 6d. per cent. on the issue price of the said shares, payable by the Company. (Gresham Trust, Limited, have entered into several sub-underwriting agreements to which the Company is not a party.)

The following are the rights of voting at meetings of the Company conferred by the several classes of its shares:—

Every Member shall upon a show of hands have one vote and upon a poll every Member holding Preference or "A" Preference Shares shall be entitled to one vote in respect of each Preference or "A" Preference Share held by him and every Member holding Ordinary Shares shall be entitled to one vote in respect of every two Ordinary Shares held by him.

The minimum amount which in the opinion of the Directors must be raised by the present issue in order to provide the sums required in respect of the matters mentioned in paragraph 5 (1) of part 1 of the fourth schedule to the Companies Act, 1929, treating the Debenture Stock of the *Daily Herald* (1929), Limited, as property purchased by the Company, is £439,000, of which £230,395 is required for the purchase price of the Debenture Stock, £219,787 3s. 9d. for the purchase price of other property, and the balance will be payable under the underwriting agreement; but the whole of the present issue has, as above stated, been underwritten.

Applications for Shares should be made on the accompanying form and forwarded to the Company's Bankers, Lloyds Bank, Limited, City Office, 20, King William Street, London, E.C.4, or any of their Branches, with a remittance for the amount payable on application. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and if the number of Shares allotted be less than the number applied for the balance of the deposit will be credited towards the amount payable on allotment, and any excess will be returned to the applicant. Failure to pay the amount due on allotment will render the allotment liable to cancellation and previous payment liable to forfeiture.

Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be charged on instalments in arrear.

A brokerage of 1d. per Share will be paid on all allotments in respect of applications bearing the stamp of a Broker or other recognised agent.

Share Certificates will be ready for issue in exchange for fully paid Allotment Letters on or after the 24th June, 1930.

The original report of Messrs. Franklin, Wild and Co., referred to above; copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the above-mentioned Contracts can be inspected at the offices of the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Bull and Bull, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. any day during which the list is open.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained from Lloyds Bank, Limited, City Office, and all its Branches; from the Brokers and Solicitors, and the offices of the Company; or from the Gresham Trust, Limited, Basildon House, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

Dated 28th March, 1930.

This Form should be filled up and sent with remittance to LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, City Office, 20, King William Street, London, E.C.4, or Branches.

ODHAMS PRESS LIMITED (3)

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1908-1917.)

FORM OF APPLICATION. ISSUE OF 1,700,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF 4s. EACH AT 6s. 3d. PER SHARE.

To the Directors of ODHAMS PRESS, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £....., being a deposit of 1s. per share on application for ..... Ordinary Shares of 4s. each of your Company, I/we apply for and request you to allot to me/us such shares upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus dated 28th day of March, 1930, and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and I/we hereby undertake and agree to accept the same or any less number of such shares that may be allotted to me/us and to pay the further instalment due from me/us as provided in the said Prospectus, and I/we authorise you to place my/our name(s) on the Register of Members of the Company as the Holder(s) of the said shares.

Usual Signature .....

Name (in full) ..... (In Block Letters.) (State if Mr., Mrs. or Miss.)

Address (in full) .....

Profession or Occupation ..... (If a lady, state whether Married, Widow or Spinster.)

Date ..... 1930.

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.

CHEQUES MUST BE MADE PAYABLE to "LLOYDS BANK LIMITED or BEARER," and crossed "Not negotiable."

Any alteration from "Order" to "Bearer" must be signed by the Drawer.

No receipt will be issued for payment on application but in due course a Letter of Allotment will be sent or the deposit returned through the post.

CITY CHATTER.

GILT-EDGED BOOM CONTINUES—CORPORATION LOANS—INDUSTRIAL POINTS—MINES ERRATIC—OILS FIRM.

(R. J. BARRETT, Financial Editor.)

The past week opened with a display of strength in almost all markets, but it soon became apparent that this was largely due to scarcity of stock, and as soon as sellers were tempted by the higher prices a reactionary tendency developed. It is significant that fresh support was forthcoming for gilt-edged stocks on any setback, and taking the week as a whole British Funds made further substantial headway. American buying of Funding 4 per cent. loan was a noteworthy feature.

A further reduction of Bank rate to 3 per cent. is considered to be very possible in view of the prospect of heavy gold shipments from Australia, and prices may therefore continue to rise until a 4½ per cent., or even a 4 per cent., yield basis is reached. But a factor which may call a temporary halt to the upward movement is the bull account in the partly-paid scrip of the Conversion 4½ per cent. loan and of various Colonial and Corporation scrips. Many speculative buyers of these have no intention of paying up the calls as they fall due, and when they start to realise, such issues may be obtainable by the genuine investor on cheaper terms. Already the appearance of the Birmingham loan has led to profit-taking in other directions.

Home Railway traffics are deplorably bad, and point to a continuance of slack trade. Despite this the rise in gilt-edged stocks is being reflected by the Prior Charges, and the opportunity has been taken to place a line of London Midland and Scottish 5 per cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock at 100¾. Maintenance of the Buenos Ayres and Pacific interim dividend helped Argentine Rails as well as the belief that the labour position is improving, but the most noteworthy feature in Foreign Rails was the strength of San Paulos, due to recognition of the cheapness of this stock as an investment, the dividend and bonus again being 12 per cent. tax free for the year. Canadian Pacifics ran up sharply on the passing of the Bill to sanction the stock-splitting scheme.

Chinese bonds came on offer owing to the fear of a fresh outbreak of civil war, and Brazilians were reactionary for a time, improving at the finish, with San Paulo Coffee bonds. The tendency of most European loans was still upwards.

CORPORATION LOANS.

Cheaper money has brought a number of municipal borrowers into the market, and within the past month or so issues have been made or arranged for to an amount aggregating no less than £13,000,000. The class of stock offered is uniformly one bearing 5 per cent. interest, and dates of redemption do not show any wide variation, investors being usually offered an assured run of sixteen or seventeen years for their money. Nor have issue prices differed much. Brighton, which set the ball a-rolling with an offer of stock at 99¾, did not find the public very responsive to its appeal, and about 50 per cent. of the amount issued was left with the underwriters. But by the time Hastings came along and fixed her price more modestly at 99 Bank rate had gone down, and there was a prompt over-subscription. The price of 99 was also that fixed by Hull, Southampton, and Swansea, and the Hull issue alone proved a fiasco, the underwriters having to take up 85 per cent. Bristol, greatly daring, fixed her price at 99½, and scored a prompt success, and now Birmingham is going one better by offering £5,000,000 of 5 per cent. stock at 100¼.

Below are given particulars of the seven loans already arranged, together with the present prices of those stocks in which dealings have already begun:—

	Amount. £	Issue price.	Present price.
Birmingham	5,000,000	100¾	—
Brighton	1,000,000	99¾	4 pm.
Bristol	1,500,000	99½	—
Hastings	750,000	99	⅝ pm.
Hull	1,500,000	99	2¼ pm.
Southampton	1,650,000	99	3⅛ pm.
Swansea	1,500,000	99	2 pm.

It will be seen that, despite heavy undersubscriptions, as in the cases of Brighton and Hull, the stocks now command a good premium, indicating that they have been readily absorbed by the investing public, thanks to the improvement in the monetary situation. Dealings are expected to start in the Bristol loan to-morrow, and will doubtless open at a premium, while the success of the Birmingham issue made at a price 3 per cent. below the market price of Brighton 5 per cent. stock may be taken for granted. Five per cent. safety first investments are all the fashion just now, and it may confidently be expected that other corporations will be quick to take advantage of the present favourable opportunity.

INDUSTRIAL POINTS.

Starting in a bullish mood, the Industrial markets sobered down, and in some directions the bears, who had rushed to cover, ventured to renew their attacks. For this reason apparently Imperial Chemicals went back on the publication of the preliminary results for the past year. These on the whole fulfilled expectations, and the yield of over 5¾ per cent. shown on the Ordinary shares at 27s. 3d. is quite a reasonable return, having regard to the strength of the financial position and the good prospects. The Deferred 10s. shares, with a 2 per cent. dividend, give a more modest yield, but are considered quite promising as a speculation.

Healthier conditions in the Shipping industry are indicated by the Cunard figures, and some attention is being given to the Prior Charge stocks of what is known as the Kylsant group in the belief that, as suggested at the Lamport and Holt meeting, the worst of the depression has now been faced. Provided the element of speculation is recognised, Royal Mail 5 per cent. Debenture stock at 61, yielding £8 4s. per cent., and African Steamship 6 per cent. Debenture stock at 75, yielding 8 per cent., appear fair investments for "mixing" purposes.

Tobacco shares are still nervous of a possible Budget surprise, but Godfrey Phillips advanced in anticipation of the report, which shows increased profits, though the dividend is unchanged at 10 per cent. Confirmation of the absorption of Noakes and Company, mentioned last week, led to profit-taking in Courage and Co., and Breweries generally are hesitating on taxation possibilities. The same applies to Gramophone and Record shares, as well as to Motors and Rayon shares, which are kept back by uncertainty regarding the Chancellor's intentions. Excellent results are again announced by Morris Motors, and these 7½ per Cent. Preference shares are well covered.

Allied Newspapers eased to 1½, while Amalgamated Press advanced to 23s. 6d.

In the Aviation group the start of dividends on Handley Page Ordinary shares and the payment of 12½ per cent. on the 8s. Preference shares was followed by profit-taking, so that the price eased to 13s. 6d. At this figure they yield over 7⅜ per cent., and are considered promising as a speculation. Rolls-Royce came back to 42s. 6d. on the dividend disappointment, but have rallied to 46s. 3d. On the past year's showing they appear high enough, but the company is expected to do better in the future.

Gamages have fallen to 14s. on the cut in the dividend from 7 per cent. to 5 per cent., due to a special writing-down of stock. The Gamage (West End) store is expected to open in the early autumn, and should earn the Preference dividend from the start, thus relieving the parent company from the guarantee. At the present level Gamages yield over 7 per cent., and are reasonably valued.

PAST WEEK'S MARKET FEATURES.

GILT-EDGED.	March 21.	March 28.	+ Rise or — Fall.
War Loan 5%	105⅛	103	— 1s
Conversion 5% 'B'	104⅜	105⅛	+ ¾
Do. 3½%	79½	79	— ½
Do. 4½% new	3¼ pm.	4⅛ pm.	+ ⅜
Consolidated 4%	89¾	89⅜	— ⅜
Funding 4%	93⅛	92xd	+ ⅜
India 3%	58	58	— ⅜
South Africa 5%	1⅞ pm.	2¼ pm.	+ ⅜
Brighton 5%	2 pm.	4 pm.	+ 2
Swansea 5%	¾ pm.	2 pm.	+ 1¼
FOREIGN.			
Brazil Rescission	62	60½	— 1½
Do. 6%	94	92	— 2
S. Paulo Coffee	94½	95	+ ½
Peru Pref.	53½	54½	+ 1
HOME AND FOREIGN RAILS.			
Gt. Western	90¾	88¼	— 2½
L. M. and S.	53½	52½	— 1
L. & N.E. Prefd.	34¼	32	— 2¼
Southern 5% Pref.	94	96½	+ 1½
B.A. Gt. Southern	93¼	95½	+ 2¼
Cen. Argentine	75	79	+ 4
Canadian Pacific	212½	218	+ 5½
United Havana	17	20	+ 3
San Paulo	182½	194	+ 11½
INDUSTRIALS.			
Allied Newspapers	15s	11s	— 1s
Amalgmtd. Press	22/6	23/6	+ 1/-
Daily Mail Trust	5⅞	5⅞	—
Courtaulds	2½	2⅜	— ⅛
United Molasses	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
Unilever	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Imp. Chemical	28/-	27/3	— /9
Guest Keen	35/9	36/3	+ /6
Swedish Match 'B'	16⅛	17⅛	+ 1
P. & O. Def.	50/-	52/-	+ 2/-
J. C. Gas	357	385	+ 28
Gramophone	4⅞	4⅝	— 1s
Bradford Dyers	26/6	28/6	+ 2/-
Gamage	15/3	14/-	— 1/3
Rolls-Royce	49/-	46/3	— 2/9
G. Phillips	11s	1⅛	+ ⅛
Hydro-Electric	48	49¼	+ 1¼
Intern. Nickel	42¼	43⅜	+ 1⅛
Brazil Traction	43½	46¼	+ 2¾
MINES.			
N'Changa	3¾	3⅞	+ 1s
Congo Borders	13¾	15¼	+ 1½
De Beers Def.	9¼	8⅛	— 1⅛
Mason and Barry	2¼	1¾	— 5s
Rio Tinto	44⅝	44⅝	—
Jagersfontein	2	1⅞	— 1s
London Tin Ord.	24/6	27/3	+ 2/9
Patino (£20)	4⅞	5⅛	+ 5s
Santa Gertrudis	10/3	9/9	— /6
Lake View	11/7½	12/3	+ /7½
OILS.			
Anglo-Persian	4⅜	4¼	— 1/8
Attock	1¾	1⅝	— 1s
Burmah	4⅛	4⅛	+ 3/8
Royal Dutch	324	328¼	+ 1/2
Shell	4⅝	4⅞	+ 1/4
V. O. C. Holding	2⅞	2⅛ xr	+ 1/8
RUBBERS.			
Rubber Trust	35/9	37/3	+ 1/6
Hong Kong	2⅛	2⅜	+ 3s
Laras Debentures	94½	100½	+ 6
United Sua Betong	2⅛	3⅛	+ 1/8
TEAS.			
Cons. Tea & Lands	245/-	251/-	+ 1/2
Jokai	3½	3⅛	+ 1/8
Jas. Finlay & Co.	46/-	47/6	+ 1/6
Galaha	2⅛	2⅛	+ 1/8

Very good results have been achieved by Paquin, Limited, the dividend being raised from 22½ per cent. to 30 per cent. At 27s. 6d. the 10s. shares return 10¼ per cent.

As foreshadowed by the chairman at the last meeting, the United Molasses Company makes a very satisfactory showing for 1929, the net profits, including those of the subsidiaries, amounting to £1,257,054. In addition to distributing a dividend and cash bonus, making 25 per cent. for the year, the directors propose to distribute one share free for every two held. At the present price of 5 5-16 for the old shares this is worth about £1 15s. In course of time it is hoped to make a further bonus issue absorbing the whole of the premiums received. Market estimates of the dividend had ranged from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent., but the bonus announcement has come as a pleasant surprise to most holders.

Odhams Press Issue.

An issue of 1,700,000 Ordinary shares of 4s. each is being made by Odhams Press at the price of 6s. 3d. per share. The company, which carries on an old-established printing business, has been most progressive in recent years, its profits having increased from £118,100 in 1926 to £203,700 in 1929, and the dividend on its Ordinary shares having risen steadily within the same period from 10 per cent. to 17½ per cent. Taking into account the profits accruing from the employment of new capital the dividend on the Ordinary shares should at least be maintained at that rate.

INVESTMENT HINTS.

Counties of Hungary 6 per cent. Series "B" at 89¾ is a cheap Foreign bond yielding 6¾ per cent. increased by redemption to about 7½ per cent. Special security is provided by the road-tax, the tax for exemption of public work and an additional tax of each county. Repayment is due in 1946, and the sinking fund operates by half-yearly drawings in June and December.

A good demand is prevailing for the Preference shares of Electric Lighting Companies, and most of these have risen to levels at which the yield is very moderate, but a reasonable return is still obtainable from Shropshire, Worcester and Staffordshire 6 per cent. Preference, which can be bought at about 22s., free of stamp, to yield £5 9s. per cent. The company is now controlled by the Greater London and Counties Trust, and at the meeting the chairman said "the strengthening of the capital base cannot fail to enhance the security and therefore the value of the Preference shares." Last year's net profits were £180,520, and the 6 per cent. Preference dividend required £42,000.

Anglo-Portuguese Telephone shares at 22s. yield 7½ per cent. on their 8 per cent. dividend. Profits are steadily growing, and for the past year amounted to £50,941, compared with £42,887 in 1928. The large balance of £44,949 was carried forward, and there is every prospect of the dividend being at least maintained at its present rate.

Imperial Continental Gas stock at 385 is a promising purchase. The yield on the previous year's dividend of 15 per cent. is small, but there is good reason to hope for an increased distribution in respect of the fifteen months ending March 31, and sooner or later holders will probably receive a bonus in connection with the Company's large holding in Cie Continentale du Gaz. It is reported that negotiations for the sale of this investment have been resumed.

Queensland 3 per cent. 1922-47 at 70 gives a "flat" yield of only 4¼ per cent., but allowing for redemption, the return is £5 18s. per cent., and as £1 10s. 6d. of the yield is free of tax, the stock is useful as a "tax-saver."

MINES ERRATIC.

The animation which characterised South Africans at week end proved a mere flash in the pan. No material change having occurred in the position, the set-back may be attributed to the failure of the speculative public to follow the lead given. A fairly firm front was presented by Northern Rhodesians without movement of important extent save in Congo Borders and N'Changas, which were the subject of influential buying. The former tied with its former high level of 15½. At one time the market for diamond shares was demoralised by statements as to the break-down of the Conference. These assertions proving incorrect, a partial rally resulted in some issues, but New Jagersfontein remained dull on the passing of the half-yearly dividend. A somewhat better tendency developed in the asbestos section.

In the Base Metal departments the outstanding event was the declaration by the Rio Tinto Co. of its balance distribution for last year—30s. per share (of which 5s. was described as a bonus), making a total of 55s. as against 40s. for 1928 and 50s. for several preceding years. Although less than had been expected in some quarters, the announcement was generally regarded as satisfactory. A cut in the Mason and Barry dividend from 4s. to 2s. 6d. found reflection in the price of the shares. Numerous tin issues attained higher levels—partly in sympathy with the metal, partly as the outcome of buying to secure voting power.

West Australians had a general revival on the news of the decision of the Commonwealth to pay a premium on gold sold to it equivalent to the exchange rate less 25 per cent. This, at current adverse rate of exchange, would represent about 4s. 6d. per oz. In some quarters the allowance was regarded as a bonus; actually it represents an indemnification. Lake Views maintained their advance, favourable rumours being in circulation. As anticipated last week, silver fell back, and the shares of producing companies were lower.

OILS FIRM.

There were signs of a revival of interest. The continued strength of Oil shares in New York, due to the influx of satisfactory reports of the leading American oil concerns, has at last influenced the market on this side, and a broadening of inquiry resulted. Although the principal dividend payers received the bulk of the support, demand spread to some of the more speculative descriptions, and a general recovery occurred.

Particular attention was drawn to Anglo-Persians and Burmahs, good demand arising both locally and from the North in anticipation of improved results for the past year. A dividend of 20 per cent. was paid for 1928 by the Burmah Oil Company, and the market is looking for an increase in that figure in the final dividend due in May.

Trinidad Leaseholds were a firm spot, being regarded as having good speculative possibilities, while sudden demand arose for United British of Trinidad on unofficial reports of the bringing in a short time ago of a large new well giving a very high yield. This has not yet been reflected in the weekly returns, and the report lacks official confirmation.

Shells attracted good investment buying, and there was a large turnover in the shares. Although payable on increased capital, it is confidently expected that the dividend for the past year will be maintained at the rate of 25 per cent. tax free. The London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves meeting was considered to be highly satisfactory, and a further improvement is recorded in the price.

The resolutions for amalgamation of V.O.C. Holdings with Venezuelan Oil Concessions were carried unanimously at an extraordinary general meeting of the former. V.O.C. shares are now dealt in ex the right to apply for one share in Venezuelan Oil Concessions at par for every three now held in the Holding Company. The rights are valued around 9s. 6d.

RUBBER AND TEA.

Rubber shares benefited by the strength of other sections, and although the volume of business remained on a limited scale, a number of quotations closed higher. There was more buying inquiry apparent, and this disclosed a marked shortage of sellers at current levels. An outstanding feature was the demand for the convertible debenture issues, on the attractive yields shown at quoted prices. Laras and Anglo-Java debentures came in for especial support and rose 7½ and 2½ to 102 and 100 respectively.

Conditions in the Commodity market ruled on the quiet side, with spot usually quoted at 7⅛d. Shipments of raw rubber during March are estimated in some quarters at about 44,000 tons, against 48,947 in February. Meanwhile interest in the British-Dutch May tapping holiday continues. A further list of supporters of the scheme was issued by the Rubber Growers' Association, raising the total to 526.

A cable from Malacca was received here on Wednesday stating that the Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements had forwarded a letter to all the principal rubber associations there asking whether the appointment of a committee to consider ways and means of assisting the industry could have useful results. The most responsible authority in this country took the view that the most helpful course which the Government could take at the moment would be to institute an intensive propaganda campaign among the native planters, explaining the benefits to be gained by their supporting the May tapping cessation.

Tea shares continued a very firm market with a further general advance in values. There was a noticeable inquiry for the medium-priced Ceylon issues. An active demand ruled at the auctions, with a sharp rise in rates for practically all grades. The total average price realised worked out at 1/5.27, against 1/4.06 the previous week and 1/7.61 for the corresponding sales a year ago.

THE OUTLOOK.

Cheap money is likely to remain the dominating factor in the Stock markets, and, broadly speaking, is calculated to enhance the values of investment securities, but it is necessary for the buyer to remember that many of the more spectacular rises during the past week were due to the dealers having been caught short of stock. When the supply becomes more adequate, further progress will be difficult, and "healthy reactions" must be expected.

Since reference was made here to the possibility of yet another important conversion operation, this time involving the 5 per cent. War Loan, the subject has been widely discussed, but all the stories that have been published concerning the Chancellor's intentions are merely so much guesswork. It is to be honed that the scheme, when it appears, will effect a real and substantial saving of interest, and not merely repeat the blunder of the 5 per cent. Conversion Loan, which committed the country to the payment of 5 per cent. interest for a minimum of fourteen and a maximum of thirty-four years, and was issued on such expensive terms as to cause widespread unfavourable comment.

The rise in Argentine Rails is an instance of the disproportionate movements that can be caused by a scarcity of stock. Apart from the fact that the labour situation is understood to have improved, there is nothing to justify such a change of front. Dividend prospects remain poor, and holders might take advantage of the recovery to realise the Ordinary stocks. The prior charges, of course, remain well covered, and some of these would be suitable for reinvestment until the outlook for traffics and dividends improves.

WORLD BANKING.

"FINANCIAL TIMES" SUPPLEMENT.

The 1930 edition of the *Financial Times* International Banking Supplement will be issued to-morrow without extra charge. In a Foreword he has contributed, M. Albert Buisson, president of the French National Bank for Foreign Trade, president of the Paris Commercial Court and a director of the Northern of France Railway Company, says: "For a number of years past the *Financial Times* has most appropriately published, for the benefit of its readers, a remarkably well-edited review of the world's banking activity. The position of each country is dealt with by distinguished men of recognised competency in the banking world. This collective work, in which the different national aspects of banking are presented, is of the greatest utility to those who, either in theory or in practice, study financial matters. The *Financial Times* Annual Banking Supplement brings to its readers a rich and precise compendium of original documents which enables the reader to obtain a better grasp of the character and aims of the economic activity of each country."

Apart from its merits as an authoritative and reliable review of

COMPANY MEETINGS.

PINCHIN JOHNSON AND CO.

CONTINUED PROGRESS.

SUCCESS OF EXPANSION AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of Pinchin Johnson and Co., Ltd., was held on Tuesday at the Hotel Metropole, London.

MR. EDWARD ROBSON (the chairman) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. E. P. Thompson) read the notice convening the meeting, and after Mr. H. J. Gully (Messrs. Gully Stephens Ross and Gregory) had read the report and certificate of the auditors, the CHAIRMAN said:—

My Lords, ladies and gentlemen,—

I now move that the report of the directors dated 10th March, 1930, and the balance-sheet of 31st December, 1929, now submitted, be and the same are hereby received and adopted, and that a final dividend on the Ordinary shares for the year ended 31st December, 1929, of 20 per cent., less income-tax, making, with the interim dividend already paid, 30 per cent., less tax, for the year, be declared and paid to holders of Ordinary shares on the register at 11th March, 1930.

In submitting the report and accounts for 1929, my task, in one sense, becomes a particularly easy one, or at any rate extremely agreeable, as the figures shown in the accounts represent another landmark in the successful history of the Pinchin Johnson organisation. (Hear, hear.)

I will deal very shortly with the principal items in the balance-sheet, and would first call your attention to the fact that, while the total assets amount to some £3,520,000, no less than £2,700,000 are represented by what is known as liquid, or easily realisable, assets. (Hear, hear.)

Against the total assets shown, the total liabilities consist of one item to sundry creditors, which, by the way, are purely trade creditors, amounting to £304,517, and I suggest that such a set of figures is almost approaching the ideal of what might be desired in finance of joint stock companies.

RECORD PROFITS.

The net profit again constitutes a further record in the history of the business. Your directors have during the year transferred to general reserve a sum of £48,310, being a balance of surplus capital assets acquired, and in addition we propose to allocate a further £20,000 to reserve from the profit and loss account of the past year. These allocations will then enable us to increase the carry-forward to January, 1930, to £84,446, as compared with a balance of £80,102 brought in

The other two essential items of the balance-sheet are the fact that the total of our reserves and carry-forward at 1st January amounts to no less than £1,002,859, which result follows the capital bonus distribution of 33⅓ per cent. made to shareholders a year ago. The balance of cash and British Government securities as at 31st December, 1929, amounts to £816,281. The items of properties, plant and machinery remain at cost, less depreciation, while goodwill of the entire organisation is shown as nil. (Hear, hear.)

I submit that these results reflect a condition of robust health, strength and progress throughout the undertaking.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS.

Our programme during the past year has been directed particularly to two features—the first being to effect a substantial step forward in the direction of consolidating, organising and developing various interests and extensions previously acquired, and I can assure you that your management has made really wonderful progress in the intelligent exploitation and adaptation of these various extensions, the effect of which is evident not merely in the present accounts, but should be cumulative as time goes on.

Secondly, we have made two or three important extensions to our organisation. I refer, first, to the acquisition of a majority interest in an additional important Australian undertaking, which should, with the scientific, technical and trade facilities with which we can supplement the business, be a valuable addition to the strength of our already large and important developments in the Commonwealth.

Then, again, we have made another step forward in the direction of consolidating our interests on the Continent of Europe. We had previously possessed various branches and units on the Continent, as well as a substantial holding in a progressive and growing Italian manufacturing unit. The arrangements concluded by your directors early last year have since been consolidated, and to-day we are not only firmly established with interests in important manufacturing units on the Continent, but are in a position to go further with similar developments as the opportunity arises.

FURTHER ACQUISITIONS.

Since the close of the year we have also extended our holding in an important North of England organisation, which again we are satisfied is a desirable adjunct to our other British interests.

You will realise that the acquisition of these various undertakings, and the work of dealing with the many problems that go with it, has necessitated a constant effort on the part of your executive and management in adapting the growing facilities of the business with a view to their ultimate part in our main programme, and I can assure you that the vast amount of work carried out in this direction has been most efficient and effective, and I feel sure the result of same will in due course be cumulative.

While these developments have been so actively proceeded with, we have at the same time effected further satisfactory progress with the undertakings previously within our control, with the result that our sales for 1929 again establish a further record. (Hear, hear.)

Our production is on an even higher standard, and as you will note from the balance-sheet, the net result represents a further substantial advance in profits.

These results have been attained during a year of unexampled international trade depression and difficulties. The depression of trade that has been a feature so pronounced in our own country has been equally in evidence in many parts of the world. The disturbances in the Far East, the economic conditions of some of the South American States, and the contraction of trade in general have produced a set of conditions preventing the fullest benefit being obtained from our own domestic efforts.

RESOURCES AND FACILITIES.

That such satisfactory results should have been attained in conditions of extreme difficulty merely serves to indicate the possibilities of progress and growth when conditions in general become a little more normal.

Inside our organisation, and from the domestic point of view, I would emphasise the fact that we have given an enormous amount of attention to, and engaged in further substantial expenditure, in developing our research and technical features, in improving the type of buildings and mechanical plant employed and in perfecting our administration and sales organisation generally.

Further, one must not lose sight of the fact that during the latter part of the past year there was a substantial increase in the value of raw material commodities, in spite of which fact our selling values in the main are, if anything, on a slightly lower level. This carries with it a natural reduction in the rate of gross profit earned, but by larger production, more efficient handling of our business and a reduction in costs and charges generally, it has been possible to produce this satisfactory result.

This improvement continues, and it is a feature that has the constant care and attention of our management and executive.

If I had to sum up in a few words the real reason for our success, I would say, apart from efficient production and organisation generally, it is the fact that we are in a position to cater for every type of product dealt with in our industry, and to give value that can be beaten by no other organisation and equalled by few.

CONTINUED EXPANSION CONTEMPLATED.

Now, as to the prospects for the future, I have usually avoided a very positive attitude on the future of our undertaking, as obviously in the month of March of any year it is a very difficult matter to anticipate the course of events over a period of eight or nine months ahead. Added to this is the fact that conditions generally throughout the world are a little obscure and our own national and political situation is somewhat uncertain, but I take confidence as to the future from the fact that, first, the sales of our organisation to date this year show a further satisfactory advance over the corresponding period of 1929, also we have in mind the possibilities of substantial further expansion, in view of which contingency we are making, at the extra-ordinary meeting which follows this gathering, provision for an increase in our capital.

Further, I gather confidence for the future from the fact that during the past year of unexampled general trade depression we have established a record in every department of our business, which fact, I think, fully justifies what I consider is the logical optimism of your Board for the future. (Applause.)

SOME ENCOURAGING FEATURES.

MR. F. E. POWELL, in seconding the resolution, said: I always enjoy coming to the meeting of Pinchin Johnson; in the first place, we meet here so many shareholders who are sufficiently interested to come, and, secondly, when we get here we find our Chairman has always something extraordinarily pleasant to tell us.

Our Chairman has touched on the progress of the company and upon its ramifications, and we should take heart from his observations in regard to the consolidation of the various interests engaged.

Sometimes we feel that with extension comes confusion, but in this case I happen to know that extension is a drawing together of units into a consolidated whole, which gives great strength. (Hear, hear.)

There is another feature to which our Chairman has referred. I allude to the development and research department. The company is giving more time and attention and greater expense to those sides of the business than ever before.

Further, it is encouraging to see that the younger men of the associated organisation are coming to the front rank in the administration of this company. So that it no longer devolves upon a few at the head, and we now have groups of young men, each of whom are experts in their particular department, who are all working together for the common good.

I think this company offers as fine a future for young business men as any which I know in this country, and it is on these younger men that we depend to a very large extent for our success in the future.

I do not think I have anything more to say, except that, taking things as they are to-day, with any reasonable measure of prosperity in the future, it seems there is no doubt whatever that the progress of this company will be upward and onward. (Applause.)

The resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts was carried unanimously.

ANOTHER HANDSOME BONUS.

The CHAIRMAN then said: Arising out of your directors' report, I submit to this meeting the following resolution as special business for the approval of shareholders: "That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of £143,953, part of the sum standing to reserve, and accordingly that such sum be appropriated and applied by the directors in paying up in full 287,906 Ordinary shares of the unissued capital of the company, and that such shares, as and when so paid up, be allotted and issued by the directors credited as fully paid up to and among the holders of the Ordinary shares in the company's capital on the register of members on the 11th March, 1930, in proportion to the number of such shares held by them respectively."

MR. C. G. HEYWOOD seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors were unanimously re-elected on the motion of MR. W. C. HOWARD (Birmingham) and the auditors were reappointed for the coming year.

The CHAIRMAN then expressed his warmest thanks to his co-directors and the staff for their loyal assistance and energy displayed during the past year.

STATEMENT BY THE MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MR. R. PALTRIDGE (managing director), in replying, said: This is the tenth successive year I have had the privilege of replying to the very cordial vote of thanks, and if I suggest that it is becoming pleasantly monotonous I know you will not think that in any way diminishes the appreciation of this public recognition of our humble efforts.

The past year has been one of unusual difficulty, because, apart from the general depression of trade, we have had a great deal of internal special work in consolidating the various interests which have grown up and around this organisation. Therefore I think the fact that these results have been obtained under these difficult conditions merely emphasises the strenuous effort and intelligent work which the staff generally have put in.

Our Chairman has singled me out, but I wish to disclaim any special credit for these results. We are an organisation of some 4,000 people, and you can take it that these results could not have been obtained unless every man and woman had been pulling their utmost to bring about this creditable achievement.

Our Chairman has touched on the immediate outlook for the business, and I do not propose to take any greater risk than he has done. I would merely point out that, as far as our own efforts are concerned, the outlook is bright and very encouraging.

We have experienced bad conditions during the whole of last year, but I think in 1930 they will not be any worse, and may be conceivably better. Taking that view, I say that if we are left to pursue the normal development and progress of our business I see no reason why we should not improve on the last results.

As far as the staff and my colleagues are concerned, everything practicable will be attempted and everything possible will be done. (Applause.)

The meeting terminated after a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by MR. R. H. INGHAM CLARK.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

An extra-ordinary general meeting followed immediately.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said: My Lords, ladies and gentlemen,—I beg to propose the following resolution: "That the capital of the company be increased to £2,500,000 by the creation of one million additional Ordinary shares at 10s each, ranking in all respects pari passu with the existing three million Ordinary shares of 10s each in the company."

In moving this resolution, I would explain that, except for the purpose of partially giving effect to the bonus distribution announced at the ordinary general meeting, there is no immediate intention of issuing this additional share capital.

Your directors have in mind, however, the possibilities of further substantial expansion in due course. From time to time opportunities are before your Board for developments in various directions, and in order that your Board shall be in a position to take advantage of, and develop, such opportunities as and when they arise, it is essential that the necessary capital facilities shall be at their disposal.

There is no intention of issuing these shares to the general public at the present moment, and if at any time they are issued to shareholders, you may take it the terms of such issue would be attractive.

On the other hand, should your Board consider it desirable to utilise such capital facilities for the natural extension or growth of the business, you may rely upon it that such extensions would, of necessity, be a distinct advantage to the existing shareholders in our undertaking.

From past experience I think our shareholders may be satisfied that your Board will exercise their powers in regard to the use of these additional capital facilities to the greatest possible advantage to the shareholders generally.

MR. C. G. HEYWOOD (vice-chairman) seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by MR. G. A. ROBERTS.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

PROVINCIAL CINEMATOGRAPH THEATRES, LTD.

PROGRESSIVE POLICY.

The twentieth annual ordinary general meeting of Provincial Cinematograph Theatres, Ltd., was held on Wednesday, at the New Gallery Kinema, 123, Regent Street, London, W.1.

Mr. Isidore Ostrer (the Chairman) said: Your company has again had a successful year, particularly when taking into consideration all the difficulties encountered during the transition period from the silent to the talking film.

You will remember that in continuance of our progressive policy an issue of one and a-quarter millions 6 per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock was made to the public at the price of 94. We mentioned in the prospectus that when the proceeds of the issue were fully employed we estimated that the profits would exceed £475,000. Well, we are just a few thousands below that estimate, and the money is as yet by no means fully employed. From the figures I have already seen for the current financial year, there is no doubt in my mind that this figure will be at least attained.

The Regent, Bournemouth, and the Regent, Ipswich, were completed, and have been opened for some time, and both these theatres are proving very satisfactory investments. The theatres which are being erected at Victoria, London; Bradford, Chester, and Edinburgh, are nearing completion, and will be opened during the next six months. We have also purchased the controlling interest in the company owning the City Cinema, Leicester, and the whole of the share capital of a company which owns a very valuable site in Hammersmith. We propose building this theatre immediately, and when completed it will have a seating capacity of well over 3,000.

If you will now turn to the balance-sheet you will see that the issued capital of the company remains unchanged at £3,200,000.

If you will turn to the appropriation account, you will see that the net profit for the year, including income from investments and Transfer fees, amounted to £434,833 (I speak in round figures), as compared with £366,889 last year, an increase of £67,944. The total sum available, after adding £105,933 brought forward from last year, is £540,767. Out of this your directors propose to allocate £20,000 to the general reserve fund, bringing this figure up to £250,000. Reserve for depreciation of property, plant and fixtures receives £69,000, as against £60,000 in the previous year, and now stands at the substantial figure of over £450,000.

The next item is amount written off discount, commission and expenses of issue of First Mortgage Debenture stock. This refers to the issue of one million and a-quarter of 6 per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock which was issued last year. The expenses, which include discount and commission, amount to £135,103, and it is proposed to write off this year £45,034, leaving a balance of £90,068 to be dealt with.

After allowing for these amounts and the payment of dividends on the "A" and "B" Preference shares and the Participating Preferred Ordinary shares, there is a balance of £185,482, out of which your directors recommend a dividend of 15 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, leaving £110,482 to be carried forward, as against £105,933 last year.

Our subsidiary companies had a successful year. The principal one, Associated Provincial Picture Houses, Ltd., has maintained a dividend of 10 per cent. on its Ordinary shares.

Albany Ward Theatres, Ltd., has also maintained a dividend of 8½ per cent. this year.

I feel that I ought to refer to the close association of this company with the Gaumont-British Picture Corporation, Ltd., and most of you will no doubt know that the latter company owns the majority of the Ordinary shares of this company.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

ALFRED DUNHILL, LTD.

INCREASED PROFIT.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of Alfred Dunhill, Ltd., was held on Friday last at 137, High Street, Notting Hill Gate, London, W.

Mr. A. H. Dunhill (the chairman) said: The net profit for the year, after writing off ample depreciation on leasehold premises, plant, fittings, etc., and making allowances for taxation, and after deducting directors' remuneration, amounts to £50,689 15s. 2d., an increase of £2,482 9s. 8d. on last year's figures. After adding to this profit the amount brought forward from the profit and loss account last year, and deducting the final dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares for 1928, the total amounts to £142,243 10s. 2d. Of this sum, £10,000 has been distributed as dividend on the Preference shares to September 30, 1929, £30,000 for interim dividends of 5 per cent., and 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares in respect of the year 1929, both free of income-tax, which amounted in all to the sum of £40,000, leaving a balance of £102,243 10s. 2d. From this sum your directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax, on the Ordinary shares for the year ended December 31, 1929, making a total of 20 per cent. for the year, free of tax. This distribution will absorb £10,000, which will leave a balance of £92,243 10s. 2d. to carry forward to the current year.

In the past the major portion of our dividends, in the form of interim dividends, has been distributed at a time of the year when it is impossible for us to forecast the result of our year's earnings. It is, therefore, our intention for the present to keep our carry-forward, which is more than sufficient for our present requirements, for the purpose of maintaining an even flow of dividends.

Your directors are able to view with satisfaction the prospects for trade for the current year, and they feel justified in declaring an interim dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax, on the Ordinary shares in respect of this year, which dividend will be payable on April 10, 1930.

Mr. A. Lloyd-Jones, a shareholder, congratulated the company on a most satisfactory balance-sheet. The excellent progress made in what was acknowledged to be a year of trade depression was, he thought, largely to be ascribed to the fact that the Board was a practical one, composed of whole-time directors who had grown up with the business. It must be recognised that it was not sufficient simply to make admirable goods: these goods had to be sold: the thanks and congratulations of the shareholders were due to the sales staff for their efficient work.

Mr H. J. Stephens, another shareholder, in some well-phrased congratulatory remarks, endorsed what had been said by Mr. Lloyd-Jones.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

DIVIDEND AND BONUS MAINTAINED.

FAR-EASTERN BANKING CONDITIONS.

SIR MONTAGU C. TURNER'S REVIEW.

The seventy-sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China was held on Wednesday on the bank's premises, 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., Sir Montagu Cornish Turner (the chairman) presiding.

Mr. W. E. Preston (chief manager), having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditor's report,

The Chairman, in the course of his address, said: From the balance-sheet and profit and loss account statement, you will notice that in most cases the figures are slightly better than last year. Current accounts have fallen by about £1,500,000, but fixed deposits exceed last year's figures by nearly £2,500,000. This follows the trend of present-day movements in most bank's returns. I am glad to say that the results justify our paying the same dividend and bonus as in previous years, and we are able to place £50,000 to contingencies account with a carry forward in excess of last year. I trust this may be considered satisfactory, seeing the difficulties under which exchange banking is now conducted in the East. (Hear, hear.) There is the same extremely keen competition with rather less business and more competitors. It seems impossible to obtain a working agreement owing to the number of banks concerned and the diversity of interests. It is therefore not surprising that exchange operations result in profits which are comparatively insignificant. Business both for the merchant and the banker has also been difficult owing to the extraordinary decline in prices of all commodities forming the staple exports from Eastern ports. As a result, the sterling value of bills offering in those markets is considerably below the normal, and in some cases funds which had been laid down for the financing of the export trade have not been fully required. It is only natural that with prices constantly on the down grade, dealers in commodities are careful to avoid laying down stocks, whether it be in the East or in the Western markets. The converse to this is also true, namely, that producers of Eastern commodities securing less for their crops, are unable to buy the normal quantity of foreign goods. In other words, the purchasing power of the millions of consumers in the East of Manchester goods or manufactured British goods is correspondingly reduced.

The Chairman then gave a comparative review of the fall in prices of commodities.

INDIA.

Politically India—or we should say a section of the 300 million inhabitants of India—is at the present moment in a curiously unrestful condition, requiring most careful handling and judicious treatment. I venture to say that only those on the spot can really judge of the prevailing conditions and to what extent firmness tempered by the utmost consideration and good will is required. It is only right that we should, as suggested by Sir John Hewett and Sir Claude Hill, trust the man on the spot, in other words, back up the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, with all the moral support we can give. (Hear, hear.) Lord Irwin, as Viceroy and Governor-General, has a most difficult task, requiring great tact, great forbearance, and great courage. He commands our sympathy and our respect.

As regards trade in India, there has been a comparative absence of activity in nearly every class of exports, mainly owing to the restricted demand in Western markets. Wheat exports from Karachi, which in the past few years averaged 300,000 tons, and in some cases considerably exceeded that figure, last year reached only 15,000 tons, while 120,000 tons were imported. This was partly due to failure of crops in some districts and to the fact that a good deal more wheat is consumed in the country, and is therefore not available for export. But the low price in Western markets has undoubtedly helped to restrict exports. Cotton exports, on the other hand, from Karachi increased appreciably, and 1,000,000 bales (being an excess of 200,000 bales over last year) were shipped to the United Kingdom and Continent.

REASSURANCE TO INVESTORS.

As regards repudiation by India of its obligations, the possibility is quite unthinkable, and the letter from Sir Arthur Hirtzel in the *Times*, on January 28 last, should give complete confidence to all intending investors in, or actual holders of, Government securities. As holders of these securities (and, of course, we are bound to have them in India), we have had to face the depreciation for the last three years, which has made a serious inroad into the profits we have earned in India, but the depreciation has been met fully, and our Government securities are written down to market value as at December 31 last. At the moment at the price at which these securities stand they are a perfectly sound and safe investment.

The balance of trade in favour of India for the financial year 1927-8 amounted to fifty-one millions sterling, and seems likely to be rather higher for the twelve months now ending. Since 1864 the value of foreign trade has jumped from 60 millions sterling to 420 millions sterling annually. Imports of specie, silver and gold have averaged from 28 to 30 millions sterling for the past thirty years, the bulk of which remains in the country in the shape of hoards, jewellery, etc. The British Raj has, therefore, fostered Indian trade for the benefit of India to a remarkable degree.

CHINA.

In China the present position is slightly disappointing to those who anticipated a more speedy return to peaceful conditions, and had looked for a settled and powerful central Government which could effectively control the greater part of China and repress with a firm hand the system of banditry on land and piracy on the water with all its attendant horrors. This is not so at present, but the Government at Nanking has increased its power. The War Lords seem to be once more on the move, and the future is difficult to forecast. Nanking practically controls the purse, and is backed up by solid financial and business interests in Shanghai. The relations between the Chinese Government and the British Representative in China are excellent, Anti-British agitation seems to have died out, and we can with all sincerity express our good will for the consolidation and continuance of the present Government at Nanking.

Both in Hong-kong and in Shanghai the gradual decline in the price of silver culminating in the recent slump when silver has been quoted at 18⅛d. per oz., while favourable for exports as a temporary measure, tells badly against imports of foreign goods, especially British piece goods and general merchandise. The import of British goods—or, indeed, of foreign goods generally—has also suffered in Northern China from increased maritime and inland taxation. The Chinese Government have now full liberty to fix their scale of import duties, with the result that the duties have been about doubled. As an illustration it is shown that the receipts from the maritime Customs for 1929 amounted to 152,000,000 taels, as compared with 82,000,000 taels in the previous year. The limit on all foreign loans covered by the maritime Customs has been met in full. In past years Manchester supplied 75 per cent. of piece goods business and Japan 25 per cent. Now the position is reversed, and Japan has won the premier position.

JAPAN.

As regards Japan, the chief feature has been the return to the gold standard as from January 11 of this year. During the past year the exchanges have been cleverly and effectively worked up by slow stages, the Japanese Government working in conjunction with the leading banks. The yen was worked up to 2s., and with credits opened in London and elsewhere, the return to the gold standard was finally concluded and the par value of the yen made good. Japan deserves great credit for this most effective piece of finance. The silk business of Japan has not been up to the standard of previous years. Owing to the decreased buying power in the American market, consequent on the Stock Exchange boom collapse, the usual orders fell off appreciably and prices decreased to a point below the cost of production. As regards the spinning and weaving mills in Japan, the number of spindles in the Rengokai mills increased to 6,159 million spindles in October—an increase of a million spindles in nine months. The mills did rather well in 1929, but with increased production stocks have begun to accumulate, which must lead to a curtailment of operations. When we seek to explain the cause for Japan ousting Lancashire from its premier position in the Eastern markets we have to remember that, apart from cheaper labour and perhaps longer hours, Japan is benefiting by greatly improved organisation, resulting in mass production and mass distribution.

The report and accounts were adopted.

An extraordinary general meeting was subsequently held, at which resolutions were passed for the adoption of new bye-laws and regulations in substitution for the provisions of the bank's existing deeds of settlement, and authorising the court of directors to apply for, and, if granted, accept a supplemental and consolidating charter in place of the bank's existing charters.

The above resolutions will be put forward for confirmation at a meeting of the shareholders to be held on April 16.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.

INCREASED PROFIT.

The annual general meeting of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., was held on Tuesday, at Winchester House, E.C.

Mr. J. M. Ryrie (the chairman), describing 1929 as a disappointing year for this country, said that the effects of the American Stock Exchange "boom" had been widespread, bringing about high rates for money, a large efflux of gold and fluctuations in rates of exchange, all of which had been to the disadvantage of trade, while the serious fall in the price of almost every commodity had created a want of confidence.

The accounts presented showed a net profit for the year of £257,458, or £7,258 more than in 1928, and this was after providing a substantial sum out of profits to cover the depreciation in their Indian Government securities, which had been written down to market values on December 31 last. The directors had made the same allocations as in the previous year, having placed £15,000 to the officers' pension fund, and £30,000 to reserve fund, and written £40,000 off freehold banking premises, and they recommended a final dividend of 8 per cent., less tax, on each class of shares, carrying forward £166,505. The total figures of the balance-sheet showed a reduction, and, speaking generally, he might say that the different items contributing to the lower figures reflected the conditions of business in the past year.

Referring to the outlook for the current year, the Chairman said that, in regard to industry in this country, it was more particularly the fear of additions to the already heavy burden of taxation that was creating a want of confidence, while the further fall in prices since the end of last year made considerable adjustment necessary before a revival of trade could be expected.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the dividend recommended was declared.

THOMAS TILLING, LTD

CO-ORDINATION OF ROAD AND RAIL INTERESTS.

The thirty-third annual general meeting of Thomas Tilling, Ltd., was held on Monday, at Caxton Hall, Westminster.

Mr. Walter Wolsey (the chairman) said: Before proceeding with the ordinary business of the meeting I should like to refer to the great loss which we have sustained by the death of Mr. Richard S. Tilling, who had been chairman of the company since its incorporation. Upon his death my colleagues pressed me to take the chair, but as it was in my mind to retire from active business, I consented to do so for a short time only; in fact, until June 30 next, from which date the Board have appointed Mr. John F. Heaton to occupy the position.

After referring to some items in the balance-sheet and the cause of the slightly reduced profit, the Chairman remarked on the increase in the sum held in trust for the Staff Welfare Society. He then mentioned the satisfactory issue to negotiations with the Main Line Railways resulting in co-ordination between road and rail interests in the Provinces. With regard to London traffic, the future was still uncertain.

The Chairman announced that the replacement of the motor omnibus fleets was being taken in hand, and that it had been decided to adopt an omnibus with a covered top deck of larger passenger carrying capacity for London. Negotiations with the Brighton and Hove Corporations were still taking place and a mutually satisfactory conclusion was anticipated.

After commenting on the far-reaching alterations provided for in the new Road Traffic Bill, the Chairman concluded with a reference to the soundness of the company's financial position and to the fact that its interests were well spread.

The report was unanimously adopted.

BRITISH ALUMINIUM CO.

SATISFACTORY VOLUME OF SALES

The twentieth ordinary general meeting of the British Aluminium Co., Ltd., was held on Friday at Winchester House, London, E.C.

Lieut.-Colonel Stephen H. Pollen, C.M.G. (the chairman), said that the total net profit for the year was £443,102, as compared with £441,383 for the previous year, the trading profit amounting to £407,977, against £399,498. Twelve months ago he had ventured to anticipate that there would be a satisfactory volume of sales during 1929, and that anticipation had been realised. The demand had been good, and their total deliveries for the year under review were well in advance of their previous record. Against the increased tonnage sold they had unfortunately to record a greatly intensified competition in the market for a number of their products, with a consequent reduction in their average selling price.

The increase in the demand for their metal was directly due to an extended appreciation of its quality, and its suitability for an ever-widening variety of purposes. In face of the competition, they had spared no pains to stimulate the demand.

The most important event in the period under review was the completion of the first stage of the Lochaber works, which had been effected before the close of the year, subject only to the finishing off of a few minor items. The undertaking, when completed, would develop 120,000 h.p., and would be by far the largest hydro-electric installation in the British Isles.

The directors recommended a final dividend of 7 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making 10 per cent. for the year, less tax. As to the current year, industrial conditions were somewhat obscure, but he did not see any signs of a decrease of demand for their metal.

The report and accounts were adopted.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

V.O.C. HOLDING COMPANY

AMALGAMATION WITH CONCESSIONS COMPANY.

SHAREHOLDERS' UNANIMOUS APPROVAL.

PROVISION OF FURTHER WORKING CAPITAL.

LORD BEARSTED'S SPEECH.

An extraordinary general meeting of the V.O.C. Holding Co., Ltd., was held on Monday at the Cannon Street Hotel, E.C., to consider resolutions approving amalgamation with the Venezuelan Oil Concessions, Ltd.

Viscount Bearsted, M.C. (chairman of the company), presided.

The Secretary (Mr. W. A. Turner, F.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—As early as 1924 suggestions were made that our company's structure should be simplified. I do not propose to go into the difficulties which prevented our acting earlier upon these suggestions. You have been advised in the circular issued to you on February 27 that recent alterations in the law have made it possible, at a relatively small cost, to take this desirable action, and the consequent proposals are before you in detail. These proposals, if carried into effect, will result in your holding shares in the Venezuelan Oil Concessions, Ltd., a company with articles of association similar to those of your company, of like number, and of the same class, and having identical rights to the shares you now hold in the V.O.C. Holding Co., Ltd.

THE EXCHANGE OF SHARES.

As stated in the circular, the agreements provide that all the assets of the Holding Company (excepting the shares in the Concessions Company held by the Holding Company) will be transferred to the Concessions Company. The Holding Company will receive a sufficient number of shares in the Concessions Company to place it in a position to distribute one Ordinary share in the Venezuelan Oil Concessions, Ltd., for each Ordinary share in this company, and a 7 per Cent. Preference share for each Preference share in this company. To enable this distribution to be made, the Holding Company will have to be placed in liquidation. The scheme will do away with duplication of board meetings and shareholders' meetings. It will simplify the accounts and reports, and it will give shareholders a direct interest in the operating company instead of an indirect one.

At a meeting of the Venezuelan Oil Concessions, Ltd., held just before this meeting, the sale agreement was confirmed, and the necessary resolutions for carrying the scheme into effect were passed, and you are now in the position (subject to the class meetings of shareholders to be held immediately after this meeting) to put the scheme into immediate operation if this meeting so elects.

NEW ISSUE OF ORDINARY CAPITAL.

At the Concessions Company meeting an additional issue of 1,800,000 Ordinary £1 shares was also authorised. These 1,800,000 Ordinary shares will be offered to the Holding Company shareholders at par on the basis of one share for each three Ordinary and-or Preference shares held, and on the same basis to the individuals who hold the 135 outstanding shares in the Concessions Company.

The new capital is required to replace and release for dividend purposes profits utilised for capital expenditure in 1929 and this year to date, and to provide working capital for the future. The money last raised by the V.O.C. companies amounted to £1,800,000, and represented an issue of 1,800,000 shares at par made at the beginning of 1927. At the time that that issue was made the company was in a somewhat similar position to that obtaining to-day, in that capital expenditure had been financed to a certain extent from profits. Shortly put, the total capital expenditure since the middle of 1926 has been met from the £1,800,000 raised in early 1927, plus a sum set aside for depreciation each year and certain amounts taken from earned but undivided profits. In the case of this last-mentioned item it is perhaps only fair to state that certain of our profits have not been divided, as, in our opinion, in a business such as the oil business, and under such conditions as have ruled during the last two or three years, the rate of depreciation which the revenue officials fixed as the maximum is not as conservative as we consider desirable.

PRE-EMINENT POSITION IN VENEZUELA.

Capital expenditure in three and a-half years (from the middle of 1926 to the end of 1929) has included a sum just under £1,600,000 for new plant and machinery, over £800,000 for the capitalised part of completed new wells, about £470,000 for new tanks and pipe-lines, £440,000 for new buildings, and £500,000 on land acquisitions. These sums, together with expenditure on furniture, live stock, transportation units, etc., total over £4,000,000. While this may appear a very large sum, I would point out that your company has attained the position in a remarkably short time of being the largest individual producer of crude oil in Venezuela—the rate of production for the first half of 1926 having been about 30,000 tons per week, while during the year 1929 the average weekly production was about 125,000 tons. Your board are of the opinion that the important position which the company now occupies as a producer can be maintained.

Big production, however, necessarily involves large capital expenditure, and, while a very substantial part of the principal capital expenditure over the next few years will be met—if profits continue—from the depreciation account, the end of our important capital expenditure is by no means in sight, as sustained large production carries with it the necessity of developing new fields with the attendant outlay.

I think, perhaps, a word from me on the subject of the attitude of this company toward rationalisation of the oil industry might be appropriate. We have already met with some success in our measures of stabilisation of production in Venezuela, but before the industry is placed in a really healthy condition much more has to be done not only in Venezuela, but in other oil-producing countries. Your board has always favoured the policy of rationalisation, and has done everything in its power to effect agreement toward that end with the other companies. The best evidence of our attitude is that we have only recently considerably reduced the V.O.C. drilling programme, as we feel that further expansion in production at this moment would be injurious to the efforts which are being generally made toward stabilisation of crude oil output to a point consistent with the consumption.

I shall be pleased to answer any questions with regard to the proposed amalgamation, and then I think it will be convenient if the resolutions which the secretary has read and which I now propose, are put to the vote as a whole. I shall ask Sir Charles Wright to second these proposed resolutions. (Cheers.)

Colonel Sir W. Charles Wright, Bart., K.B.E., C.B., seconded the resolutions, and, in the absence of question or comment, they were carried unanimously.

The scheme was also unanimously approved at subsequent separate meetings of the holders of Preference shares and Ordinary shares.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE POWELL DUFFRYN STEAM COAL COMPANY.

IMPROVED RESULTS.

COAL TRADE OUTLOOK.

The annual meeting of the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company, Ltd., was held on Thursday in London.

Mr. Edmund L. Hann (acting chairman and managing director), referring to the accounts, said that the temporary arrangements which were necessitated by the serious difficulties in the coal trade in 1926 for carrying out the company's marketing policy were not looked upon by the directors as being the ideal method of finance, and when opportunity occurred they would lay before the shareholders a scheme which would have as its object the placing of the finance of the company upon a basis more in keeping with its needs.

He wished to say that the past year's results did not give a proper indication of the company's earning capacity. In order that shareholders might realise the position it was only necessary for him to refer to the published figures of the ascertainment made of the working results of the South Wales coalfield by joint accountants on behalf of the owners and the men. These independently ascertained figures showed in respect of South Wales a loss for the whole of that coalfield for the year ended October 31, 1929, of 2.40d. per ton. As a contrast, the results for the three months November, December, and January last, which were the last published figures, showed for the whole South Wales coalfield a profit of 9.94d. per ton. It was true that trade in March had shown a decline as a result probably of the mild winter and the consequent accumulation of stocks both at home and abroad, but, taking all in all, there had been a marked improvement in conditions. On the marketing side they were making good progress.

DIFFICULT CONDITIONS.

While there was cause for gratification that the trading loss of £36,000 in 1928 had been converted into a trading profit of £309,000 for 1929, he confessed to a feeling of disappointment that the results were not even better. The reasons for this, however, were not far to seek. In the first place, it was a custom of the trade, and one always adopted by the company, that a large proportion of the output was sold forward for the coming year in the late autumn and early winter. At that period in 1928 the prices ruling were extremely low, and although there was a substantial increase in price during the early part of 1929, very little coal was actually sold at those prices, and such improvements in prices as had been obtained had been in the small and sized coal, and only in these cases to the extent that the output was not already contracted for. In spite of these low prices, however, he looked forward a year ago to a much more satisfactory result. At that time they had already commenced to reopen Cwmneol and New Tredegar Collieries, and there seemed then every prospect that they would be able to maintain their collieries throughout the year at their full output. Certain factors, however, interfered to cause very irregular working, which were quite outside the control of the directors, and it was for this reason, among others, that he had said that the results did not in any way reflect the profit-earning capacity of this great undertaking.

POPULAR BUNKERING COAL.

He was glad to say that his expectations with regard to the success of the special bunkering coal which they had put on the market under the name of "Penallta Mixture" had been justified.

With regard to "Presotim" and "Presomet," which were unique in their preservative qualities of timber and metals respectively, and which were special products of the company's coke oven by-products plant, he was glad to say that these articles were rapidly increasing in popularity.

The use of pulverised fuel on board ship, although apparently slow, was making very rapid strides technically and commercially, and there was reason to believe that within the next few years an increasing proportion of the cargo tonnage built would be designed for burning pulverised fuel.

With regard to the outlook for the coal trade, while it was too much to expect that it could be really prosperous during a time of such depression in general trade, there was little doubt that the uncertainty of the political situation had aggravated the situation, and until the effect of the Coal Bill and the effect of the Budget were known, it was extremely difficult to give any indication of the probable course of events in the trade. He could only say that the results of working for the first two months of 1930 were a distinct improvement over the corresponding period of last year. The board's policy having been to strengthen and consolidate the company's position, when better times for the trade did arrive they would be in a position to make the best use of the opportunity.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

TRIBUTE TO CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Evan Williams, D.L., J.P. (Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to second the motion which has been proposed by the chairman. I think you will all agree that the chairman has dealt so fully with all that has happened to the company during the past year and with its prospects in the future that it is quite unnecessary for me to take up any time in touching upon any of those subjects. But there is one matter to which he referred to which I should like to make an addition. It is in connection with the staff. There are very few, if any, people who are not intimately connected with the industry who realise the tremendous burden of anxiety that rests upon all the officials connected with coal mining. There is no other industry, except perhaps shipping when the ships are at sea, that can in any way compare with the strain which constantly rests upon those whose whole duty it is to see after the safety of the workings and the safety of the life and limbs of those who are engaged in getting coal. It is a constant struggle against the forces of nature. There is no period within the year, either night or day, in which the offic

GOVERNMENT GOLD MINING AREAS (MODDERFONTEIN) CONSOLIDATED, LTD.

(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa.)

Issued Capital, £1,400,000 in 5,600,000 Shares of 5s each.

DIRECTORATE.
S. B. JOEL, J.P. (Chairman).
J. H. CROSBY (Deputy-Chairman). SIR REGINALD A. BLANKENBERG, K.B.E.
J. G. LAWN, C.B.E. G. IMROTH. D. CHRISTOPHERSON, C.B.E.
and G. J. JOEL, M.C.

Extracted from the Annual Report to 31st December, 1929.

Tons crushed, **2,416,000**, yielding **1,086,165** fine ounces of gold.

		Per ton, based on tonnage crushed.
Total Working Revenue	£4,645,001 4 7	£1 18 5
Total Working Costs	1,977,188 19 8	0 16 4
Working Profit	£2,667,812 4 11	£1 2 1
Rents, Interest and Sundry Revenue	61,673 14 10	
Balance at 31st December, 1928, brought forward	141,071 19 11	
	£2,870,557 19 8	
This amount has been dealt with as follows:—		
Government's Share of Profits	£1,448,863 5 0	
Taxation—Union and Provincial	9,383 6 6	
Miners' Phthisis Sanatoria, Donations and Depreciation	3,631 12 6	
Provision in respect of Outstanding Liabilities, Miners' Phthisis Compensation Fund	11,376 9 8	
Capital Expenditure	62,452 10 2	
Dividends Nos. 24 and **25** of 45% each	1,260,000 0 0	
	2,795,707 3 10	
Leaving a Balance carried forward of	£74.850 15 10	

The **Ore Reserves** at the end of the year were estimated to amount to **10,876,000** tons, with an average value of **5.9** dwts over a stoping width of **63** inches. The reserves exclude ore of a value less than **4** dwts over the stoping width.

The full Report and Accounts may be obtained from the London Agents, The Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd., 10/11, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.

NEW STATE AREAS, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa.)

Issued Capital - - £1,514,037, in Shares of £1 each.
Six per Cent. Debentures - - £279,900.

DIRECTORATE.
S. B. JOEL, J.P. (Chairman). J. H. CROSBY (Deputy-Chairman).
SIR REGINALD A. BLANKENBERG, K.B.E. J. G. LAWN, C.B.E.
G. J. JOEL, M.C. A. J. ANDERSON and W. S. WEBBER.

Extracted from the Annual Report to 31st December, 1929.

Tons crushed, **918,000**, yielding **391,430** fine ounces of gold.

		Per ton, based on tonnage crushed.
Total Working Revenue	£1,667,784 15 6	£1 16 4
Total Working Costs	957,510 9 11	1 0 10
Working Profit	£710,274 5 7	£0 15 6
Rents, Interest and Sundry Revenue	16,462 5 6	
Balance at 31st December, 1928, brought forward	41,755 9 0	
	£768,492 0 1	
This amount has been dealt with as follows:—		
Government's Share of Profits	£384,973 17 4	
Taxation—Union and Provincial	33,416 15 6	
Debenture Interest and Expenses	18,392 0 0	
Miners' Phthisis Sanatoria, Donations and Depreciation	2,055 12 7	
Provision on account of outstanding liabilities, Miners' Phthisis Compensation Fund	1,924 15 0	
Capital Expenditure and Debenture Redemption	72,190 7 9	
Dividends Nos. 9 and **10** of 7½% and 5% respectively	189,254 12 6	
	702,208 0 8	
Leaving a balance carried forward of	£66,283 19 5	

The **Ore Reserves**, which exclude ore of less value than **4.5** dwts, were estimated to amount to **2,896,000** tons at the year end, with an average value of **8.9** dwts over a stoping width of 50 inches.

The full Report and Accounts may be obtained from the London Agents, The Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, Ltd., 10/11, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.

VAN RYN DEEP, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa.)

Issued Capital, £1,196,892 in Shares of £1 each.

DIRECTORATE.
J. H. CROSBY (Chairman).
S. B. JOEL, J.P.; SIR REGINALD A. BLANKENBERG, K.B.E.; J. G. LAWN, C.B.E.; SIR WM. DALRYMPLE, K.B.E.; SIR ABE BAILEY, Bart.; G. J. JOEL, M.C.; and A. J. ANDERSON.

Extracted from the Annual Report to 31st December, 1929.

Tons crushed, **748,000**, yielding **294,908** fine ounces of gold.

		Per ton, based on tonnage crushed.
Total Working Revenue	£1,257,283 11 4	£1 13 7
Total Working Costs	755,066 13 11	1 0 2
Working Profit	£502,216 17 5	£0 13 5
Rents, Interest and Sundry Revenue	11,335 0 8	
Balance at 31st December, 1928, brought forward	43,520 13 1	
	£557,072 11 2	
This amount has been dealt with as follows:—		
Taxation—Union and Provincial	£66,442 8 0	
Miners' Phthisis Sanatoria—Donations and Depreciation	1,742 19 10	
Provision on account of Outstanding Liabilities, Miners' Phthisis Compensation Fund	18,233 6 4	
Capital Expenditure	17,801 11 0	
Dividends Nos. 32 & **33** of 17½% each	418,912 4 0	
	523,132 9 2	
Leaving a balance carried forward of	£33.940 2 0	

The **Ore Reserves** at the end of the year were estimated to amount to **3,022,000** tons, with an average value of **7.3** dwts over a stoping width of **50** inches.

The full Report and Accounts may be obtained from the London Agents, The Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd., 10/11, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.

THE LANGLAAGTE ESTATE AND GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa.)

Issued Capital, £1,519,833 in Shares of £1 each.

DIRECTORATE.
S. B. JOEL, J.P. (Chairman). J. H. CROSBY (Vice-Chairman).
Sir REGINALD A. BLANKENBERG, K.B.E. J. G. LAWN, C.B.E. G. J. JOEL, M.C.
F. L. MARX and Sir WILLEM VAN HULSTEYN.

Extracted from the Annual Report to 31st December, 1929.

Tons crushed, **968,500**, yielding **313,105** fine ounces of gold.

		Per ton, based on tonnage crushed.
Total Working Revenue	£1,334,695 16 2	£1 7 7
Total Working Costs	1,022,863 16 1	1 1 2
Working Profit	£311,832 0 1	£0 6 5
Rents, Interest and Sundry Revenue	22,303 8 7	
Balance at 31st December, 1928, brought forward	61,879 11 0	
	£396,014 19 8	
This amount has been dealt with as follows:—		
Taxation, Union and Provincial	£37.250 18 6	
Government's share of profits (Bewaarplaatsen)	3,846 5 0	
Royalty on Ore	773 1 9	
Miners' Phthisis Sanatoria, Donations and Depreciation	1,753 18 6	
Provision on account of outstanding liabilities, Miners' Phthisis Compensation Fund	30,107 17 10	
Capital Expenditure and Debenture Redemption	632 1 4	
Dividends Nos. 76 & **77** of 7½% each	227,974 19 0	
	302,339 1 11	
Leaving a balance carried forward of	£93,675 17 9	

The **Ore Reserves** at the end of the year were estimated to contain **1,596,000** tons, with a value of **7.4** dwts. over a stoping width of 42 inches.

The full Report and Accounts may be obtained from the London Agents, The Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, Ltd., 10/11, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.

THE WORLD'S BANKING.

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WALL STREET STRONG.

HEAVY GENERAL BUYING.

PRICES MOVE TO NEW HIGH LEVELS.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

A strong tendency ruled throughout to-day's short session, trading reaching record-breaking proportions, with the "ticker" much delayed. The market moved to new high ground for the year in broad buying, which embraced practically all leading Rails, and a select assortment of Industrials and Utilities.

There was little in the day's news to influence a bullish sentiment, while week-end trade and mercantile reviews continued to report irregularities in the general business situation, although a marked improvement in the sentiment was noted.

U.S. Steel crossed 194 on persistent unconfirmed rumours of a special distribution to stockholders shortly, while American Tel and Tel, which is expected to issue two hundred millions in additional stock and offer valuable rights soon, was well supported. The market at the close was strong.

American Can, American Tel and Tel, Atchison Topeka, Bethlehem Steel, Columbia Gas, International Telephone, Missouri Kansas and Texas, New York Central, Radio Corporation, Union Carbide, Union Pacific, United Aircraft, U.S. Steel, and Westinghouse Electric advanced 1 to 6 points, while Vanadium declined 6 points, Consolidated Gas 1 point, and Public Service of New Jersey 2 points.

Government Bonds firm; Railroad Bonds firm. The day's sales totalled 2,786,000 shares. Money on call nominal. Sterling Exchange steady. Silver ⅜c. lower at 41⅞.—*Reuter.*

AMERICAN COTTON

STEADY GAIN IN VALUES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Quite a decided change in the character of the market was evident to-day when, instead of the rapid and wide fluctuations of the past few weeks, a considerable quantity of contracts were bought and sold at each point difference, and after the opening, which was unchanged from last night, May moved up point by point and gained over 10 points. Instead of nervous changes up and down a very steady market developed.

In order to secure contracts buyers were compelled to advance bids with no real selling evident. Yesterday reports from New Orleans showed the buying of old crop months there, and to-day May here opened only 28 points over as compared with 50 points over New Orleans at the opening on Tuesday. New crop months again gained more than did old crop months for the second successive season.

Reports that a large area in the Western belt is needing moisture, with a cold wave holding back farm work, helped to steady district deliveries. Texas had the coldest January and the warmest February on record. Reports from dry goods circles indicated that the sales in March were over production, and as the exports in the past week increased over the same week a year ago, for the first time since the middle of January, there has been little selling pressure, though operators appear less inclined to follow the rise above 15.50c. until a clearer view of new crop prospects is possible.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Cotton opened steady and unchanged to 9 points higher. The market ruled steadier on better Liverpool cables, then moved irregularly higher owing to the transferring of long accounts from near to distant options. The technical position of new crop is firmer, while there is less urgent demand for May. Covering by shorts and buying by spot houses in near deliveries featured the late dealings, and the closing was very steady, with old contracts 12 to 10 points up and new deliveries 12 to 15 points higher. Spot steady at 10 points rise.

Highest and lowest prices in the last 30 sec. of trading at New York:—April, 15.78, 15.78; May, 15.90, 15.88; June, 15.89, 15.89; July 15.94, 15.91; August, 15.78, 15.78; September, 15.65, 15.65; October, 15.56, 15.53; November, 15.59, 15.59; December, 15.66, 15.65; January, 15.75, 15.75. New Contracts:—October, 15.35, 15.32; November, 15.37, 15.37; December, 15.42, 15.42; January, 15.51, 15.51. Spot Middling at New York, 16.10.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

American Futures ruled quiet, but with some end of the month trade calling together with support from the Continent and absence of offerings the tone was very steady. Values at the opening were about 4 to 3 points higher, and finally showed an advance of 8 to 6 points.

Closing American Futures.—March 8.19, April 8.19, May 8.22 June 8.22, July 8.23, August 8.24, September 8.24 October 8.25, November 8.27, December 8.28. January 8.30, February 8.32, March 8.36. Egyptian.—March 13.47, May 13.42, July 13.34, November 13.21, December 13.22, January 13.3. Upper.—March 10.01, May 10.01, July 10.07, November 9.81, December 9.87, January 9.87.

American Middling 8.53. Brazilian Pernam Maceio, etc., Fair 8.13. Egyptian. Sakellaridis F.G.F. 14.20. East Indian. M.G. Broach. Good, F.G. 6.05, Fine 6.30; Tinnevelly, F.G. 7.35, Good 7.65; M.G. Oomra, Good 5.05, F.G. 5.35, Fine 5.65; M.G. Bengal, Good 4.50, F.G. 4.75, Fine 5.00.—*Reuter.*

PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, Saturday.

Business on the Bourse to-day continued on a small scale, and prices were without any movement of importance.

On the Parquet Government issues were quiet but steady. Rank shares showed little alteration. Banque de France, after being 24,995, closed unchanged on the day at 24,900. Banque de Paris declined 15 frs. to 3,000. Amongst Internationals Rio Tinto receded 5 frs to 5,530. Suez Canal shares were 25 frs. higher at 19,450, whilst Turkish Unified weakened 15 c. to 64.25.

On the Coulisse Diamond and Gold Mining shares moved within narrow limits. Rubbers in most cases recorded higher levels, but Oil shares were rather uncertain. Russian Industrials were easy.—*Reuter.*

ACTIVITY ON THE CURB.

UTILITIES & INDUSTRIALS ADVANCE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

On the Curb market with buying orders out-numbering offerings, Utilities, Industrials, and Specialities forged ahead broadly in the year's busiest Saturday session.

Among Utilities Tampa Electric rose 13 points, while American Super Power, Electric Bond and Share, United Light and Power, and American Gas attracted important buying at moderate changes.

Oils were mostly depressed, but the losses were only fractional.

Eng. Equiv	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
344½	American Gas and Electric	335½	149
301⅛	American Light and Traction	293	293
44⅛	Associated Gas and Electric A.	43⅝	43⅜
47¼	Brazilian Traction Light & Power	46	45
558	Canadian Pacific (New) †	541⅜	531½
235	Celanese Corp. of Amer. Com.	231⅛	231⅛
423¼	Cities Service	415⅜	411⅜
6⅛	Creole Oil	65/8	6⅝
112¼	Electric Bond and Share	109¼	109⅜
30⅛	Electric Shareholding Common	30⅛	30¼
48⅝	Ford (Canada) New Voting 'B'	47	47
154⅛	Gulf Oil of Penna	150	152½
113⅜	Humble Oil	110½	113¼
26⅝	Imperial Oil of Canada (New Stock)	26	26⅝
22⅜	International Petroleum	21¾	22
38	Middle West Utilities (New)	37	38⅜
139½	Newmont Mining	135¾	134½
17⅛	Niagara Hudson Power Corporation	16⅝	16⅝
16⅜	Penn Road Corporation	15⅝	15⅝
23¼	Petroleum Corporation of America	22⅝	22⅝
34⅞	Silica Gel. Corporation	33½	33½
57½	Standard Oil of Indiana	56⅛	56½
18½	Tri Continental	18	17¾
95⅛	Vacuum Oil	93⅛	93½
	FOREIGN SECURITIES.		
6⅛	Associated Electrical Industries	6½	6½
3⅝	British Celanese Ord.*	3¼	3¼
3⅛	Burma Corporation	3⅜	3⅜
4¾	Bwana M'Kubwa	4⅝	4⅝
1⅜	Cables and Wireless "B"*	1⅛	1⅛
2⅛	Fairey Aviation	2⅞	2¾
198⅜	Ford (of England) £1 shares (ly.p.)	191⅜	191¾
11⅞	General Elect. Ord.*	11⅛	11⅛
21⅛	Gramophone Ord.*	20½	20½
49⅛	Hydro-Electric	48⅛	47⅞
6⅛	Imp. Chemical Indust. Ord.*	6⅛	6¼
23⅞	Imp. Tobacco Gt. Britain Ord.*	23¼	23¼
7⅛	Johnson and Phillips Ord.*	7	7
5⅛	London Tin Corporation	5	5
6⅛	Malacca Rubber	6½	6½
6⅛	Marconi Canada ♭	6¼	5⅝
10⅛	Marconi Marine Ord.*	10⅛	10½
14⅝	Margarine Union Ord.*	14	14
210⅛	Rio Tinto Ord.	205	205
28⅜	Roan Antelope *a*	27⅝	27⅝
8¼	Rubber Trust	8	8
1⅝	Spanish & Gen. Corp. Ord. Reg. & Br.*	1½	1⅝
6⅝	Triplex Glass Ord.*	6⅛	6⅛
27	United Molasses	26¼	23¾

* American Deposit Receipt. † When issued. *a* Receipt represents four English shares. *b* Warrants for Shares Sold. *c* £1 units.

NEW YORK METALS.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The following quotations are supplied by Messrs. C. S. Trench and Co.:—Copper: Steady. Lake, spot delivered consuming points in Middle West 18.12½ asked. Electrolytic, spot delivered Connecticut Valley 18.00 asked; f.a.s. New York prompt delivery, 17.87½ asked; f.a.s. New York 30-90 days, 17.87½ asked. Casting, f.o.b. New York Refinery, 17.12½ asked.

Straits Tin, steady and unchanged. Spot, and Nearby New York 37.65, Future Option, May, 37.80.

Lead, steady and unchanged. Spot, New York 5.75; Spot, East St. Louis 5.60.

Zinc, steady and unchanged. Spot, East St. Louis 4.85.

Pig Iron, steady. Northern No. 2 Plain f.o.b. furnace Eastern Pennsylvania 19.39, No. 2 Plain Buffalo delivery Boston 21.66 by rail.

Copper.—The U.S. Copper Export Association quotes Copper c.i.f. Hamburg 18.30.—*Reuter.*

PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday.

Wheat opened firm at 1½c. to 1¾c. rise and further improved on predicted freezing temperatures in Kansas to-night, and a bullish private estimate indicating the condition of Winter Wheat on March 24 as 71.7 per cent. An advance of six-pence in offerings of Hard Winters to the United Kingdom together with a fair export trade in Hard Winter wheat were additional factors for the rise, but the market reacted partially in sympathy with the easiness at Winnipeg. The closing was firm at ¾c. to 1½c. Improvement. No. 2 Hard Winter Spot, 108. Closing Options, March, 108¾; May, 110⅝ to 110⅜; July, 109 to 109⅛; September, 111⅛ to 111¼.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Wheat Spots: Steady 5c. to ¾c. higher. No. 2 Northern Manitoba, 119⅛; No. 2 Hard Winter, 112⅜; No. 2 Red Winter, 127⅛. Sales for export, 100 boatloads.

Petroleum: Steady. Standard white in cases, 16.65; in barrels, 13.25; Philadelphia, 13.25; Mid-Continent Crude 33 to 33.9 Baume, 1.11; Pennsylvania Crude, 2.45 to 2.80.

Rubber Exchange of New York (Closing).—Rubber, steady, 10 points up to unchanged. May, 15.90; July, 16.30; September, 16.80; October, 17.00; December, 17.20; January, 17.40. Sales, 105 lots.

Coffee opened quiet, with quotations unchanged to 3 points down. Trading was not active, and values eased under local liquidation due to the easier Rio market. Close was quiet, with Rio contracts unchanged to 6 points lower, and Santos options 2 points down to a point up. Spots quiet at late rates. Rio No. 7, 10½; Santos No. 4, 14½; futures basis, Rio No. 7. Closing Options.—May, 8.47; July, 8.12; September, 7.87; December, 7.70; January, 7.64; March (1931), 7.54. Futures Basis, Santos No. 4.—May, 12.78; July, 12.30; September, 11.88; December, 11.45; January, 11.35; March (1931), 11.15.

Cocoa.—Spot, 8⅞. Futures closed steady at 6 to 4 points rise. May, 8.76; July, 9.02; September, 9.29; October, 9.31; December, 9.25; January, 9.34.

WINNIPEG, March 20.

Wheat opened firm and 1½c. to 1c. up on the circulation of reports that the Canadian pool have withdrawn all offerings to Europe, together with an advance in other exporters offerings to the United Kingdom of from six to eighteen pence. Considerable covering took place owing to the firmness of Liverpool, despite the sale of three cargoes of Russian wheat to the Continent and increased Russian offerings to the United Kingdom. Later, reports of rains over parts of Alberta brought a reaction, and the market closed steady with gains of 5c. to 1c. Closing Options: May, 110½; July 112½; October, 113½.—*Reuter.*

"SUNDAY TIMES" NEW YORK CLOSING PRICES.

RAILROADS.

Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.	Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.	Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
247½	Atchison	241	239½	133⅜	Illinois Central	130¼	129½	98⅞	Northern Pacific	95¾	98
179½	Atlantic C. L.	175	175½	29⅝	Int. R. C. Am.	28½	28½	88	Pennsylvania	86	84⅝
125½	Baltimore & O.	121⅝	120⅜	87⅝	Kans. City S.	85	84	130½	Reading	127	124
219⅜	Canadian Pac. †	213⅝	213½	139	Louisvl. & Nashv.	135¼	136	120¾	S. Louis S. Fran.	117½	117¾
245⅜	Ches. & Ohio	239	241½	2⅞	Mex. Nat. 1st Pf.	2¼	2⅛	70½	St. Louis S.W.	69	69
177⅛	Chic. G. West.	173⅛	151¼	1⅛	Do. 2nd Pref.	1⅛	1⅛	70½	Sea. Air Line	10½	10¼
48⅜	Do. Prfd.	46⅞	42⅝	66⅜	Missri. K. & Tex.	64⅜	62⅜	127⅞	Southern Pacific	124	123½
25⅛	Chic. Mil. St. P.	25¼	24	111	Do. Pref.	108	103	132⅜	Southern Rly.	129	127
44½	Do. Pref.	43½	42⅛	96⅝	Missouri Pacific	94	94½	249¼	Union Pacific	242½	238
126⅞	Chic. Rock Is.	123½	124	43¾	Do. Pref.	139⅞	139⅞	65	Wabash New	63¼	62
62⅜	Erie	60⅞	60⅜	195¼	N.Y. Central	190	189x	89⅞	Do. Pref. A.	87	87
67⅜	Do. 1st Pf.	65¾	65¾	130¾	New Haven	127¼	126½				
102¾	Gt. Nthn. Pf.	100	100¼	267⅜	Norfolk & West	260¼	260	191⅛	Silver	417⅛	421¼

a Bid, 3 asked. *b* Bid, 11⅛ asked. *c* Bid, 3 asked. *d* Bid, 11⅛ asked.
† New stock "when issued." Closing Curb bid 541⅜.

INDUSTRIALS.

150	Air Reduction	146	143⅛	32⅛	Dunhill Intntl.	31¼	31¼	28⅝	Nevada Cns. C.	27⅞	29¼
35⅛	Alleghany Corp.	34⅞	34⅛	24⅝	Eastman Kodak	23⅜	23⅝	76⅛	Otis Elevator	74⅝	74⅞
310⅜	Allied C. and Dye	302	296	77⅛	Elec. Stor. Bat.	75	76	23¼	Packard Motors	22⅝	22⅞
66⅜	Allis-Chalmers	64⅝	64⅝	34⅛	Fox Film "A"	33¼	32¼	78½	P. Famous Lasky	76⅜	76
158¼	Am. Can	154	150⅜	68¼	Gen. Asphalt	66¼	68⅜	45⅛	Penick & Ford	42¾	43½
87	Am. Loco	84⅝	82½	88¼	Gen. Electric	85⅞	83	84	Pullman Co.	81⅝	83¼
37¼	Am. Radiator & Stand. San. Co.	36¼	36¼	51½	Gen. Foods Cor.	49¾	49⅝	44⅜	Remington Tpe.	43⅜	43⅞
		36¼	36¼	51½	Gen. Motors	50⅛	49⅞	79⅜	Republic I. & S.	77¼	76
93½	Am. Rolling Mills	91	91¼	90⅛	Gen. Refractors	87⅝	87⅞	57⅛	Reynold Tob. B.	55¾	55⅞
76½	Am. Smelt. & R.	74⅝	75⅞	88⅜	Gillette Razor	86	86½	54½	St. Joseph Ld.	53	54
51⅝	Am. Steel Fs.	50	49¼	57⅛	Goodrich B. F.	55½	55¼	85⅞	Sears-Robk.	83½	83½
69⅜	Am. Sugar Ref.	67½	68½	57½	Hudson Motors	55¾	56⅞	24	Stan. Brands	23⅜	23⅜
248⅞	Am. Tobacco "B"	242	241	196¼	Ingersoll Rand	191	193	41⅛	Studebaker Cn.	40	40½
79⅜	Anaconda	77¼	77⅝	12⅜	Int. Combustion	12¼	12¼	67½	Tex. Gf. Sul.	65¼	65
69⅛	Atlantic Gulf	67¼	67¼	96⅞	Int. Harvester	92⅝	93	43⅝	Tobacco Prods	41¼	41¼
36⅛	*Baldwin Loco.	35½	34⅜	87	Int. Match Pref.	84⅝	84¼	108⅜	Union Carbide	105⅜	103¼
109½	Bethlem. Steel	106⅜	105⅜	27¼	Int. M. Marine	26½	26⅛	83⅛	United Aircraft	87⅝	83⅝
29⅛	Calumet and H.	29	29¼	43½	Intern. Nickel	41⅞	41¾	45⅛	United Corp.	43⅞	42½
63⅞	Cerro de Pasco	62⅛	62¾	29⅛	Intern. Paper 'A'	29	29	91¾	United Fruit	89¼	88
56½	Chile Copper	55	55	60½	Kennecott Cop.	58⅞	59½	106⅛	U.S. In. Alcohol.	103	102⅝
40⅛	Chrysler Motor	39⅝	39⅜	32⅜	Kreuger & Toll	31½	31⅜	30⅛	U.S. Rubber	30	30¼
178⅜	Columbia Carb.	174	183½	114⅞	Lambert Co.	111	110⅞	36	U.S. Smelting	35	35⅝
29⅛	Columbia Graph.	28¼	28½	112⅜	Liggett Myers	109¾	109½	198⅜	U.S. Steel	193¼	192¼
36½	Corn. Bakng. A.	35½	36⅝	77⅛	Loew's Incor.	75	75½	149⅜	Do. Pref.	145½	145⅜
73	Cont. Can	71	68⅝	88⅝	Mack Trucks	86¼	87	200⅜	Utah Copper	195	196
103½	Corn Prod. Rf.	100⅝	101	37⅞	Montg. Ward	36⅞	36⅛	112	Vanadium Cpn.	109	114⅝
91½	Crucible Steel	89	89	43⅛	Nash Motors	47½	47½	196⅝	Westinghouse	190½	186½
—	Curtiss Aero	—	—	92⅛	*Natl. Biscuit	89⅝	88	98	Willys Overld.	9⅜	9⅜
42⅝	Davison Chem.	41½	41½	68⅞	Natl. Cash Reg.	67	67⅝	63⅛	Woolworth	61½	61½
84⅛	Drug Incorptd.	82½	82⅛	52⅞	Natl. Dairy	51	50½	136⅛	Worthn. Pump.	133	136½
145⅞	Du Pont Nms.	142	140½	175¾	National Lead	171	171	151⅛	Yungstn Sheet	147¾	147¾

* New Stock.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

92	Am. & For. Power	89½	89⅝	61½	Engin'rs P. Serv.	60	60	251⅛	Philadel. Com.	245	245
270½	Am. Tel. and Tlg.	263½	256⅝	36	Int. Rapid Trns.	35	35	111¾	Pub. Serv. N.J.	108⅞	110¾
115⅛	Am. Water Wks.	112	111¼	66⅜	Int. Tel. Teleg.	64⅝	64¼	54⅞	Radio Corpn.	53⅜	50⅞
102¼	Columbia Gas	99½	98⅜	58⅛	Nat. Pow. & Light	55¼	55	117⅛	Standard Gas	114	114⅝
—	Comwith. Power	—	—	127½	North Am. Co.	124¼	123½	43⅛	United Gas Imp.	42⅝	44¼
181⅜	Comwith. Sthn.	176⅝	171½	76⅛	Pacific G. & El.	74	71½	193½	W. Union Tlg.	188½	185
94⅛	Elec. P. and L.	91⅞	92⅞	32½	Peoples Gas	31½	30⅞				

OILS.

49⅛	Atlantic Refin.	47¾	47⅝	54⅜	Royal Dutch	52⅞	53¼	66⅛	Stand. California	65	65¼
28¾	California Pet.	28	28	46½	Shell	45¼	45¼	75⅛	Do. N.J.	73¼	72¾
32	Mid-Cont. Pet.	31⅛	31	37⅜	Shell Union	33¼	23⅛	38	Do. N.Y.	36	35⅞
56	Pan Amer. B	54½	55	28⅝	Sinclair	27⅞	27⅝	59½	Texas Corpn.	57⅞	57¾
								46¾	Union Oil Calif.	45½	45⅞

[Quotations from the "Sunday Times" New York Correspondent and Reuter's Agency.]

TO-DAY'S ISSUES.

ODHAMS PRESS ORDINARY.

An issue of 1,700,000 Ordinary shares of 4s. at 6s. 3d. per share is being made by Odhams Press, being the balance of the authorised amount of £750,000. The new shares will rank for dividend as from January 1st, 1930, and applications from existing shareholders will be given priority of allotment.

The company, which was registered in 1920, derives its revenues mainly from general printing, publishing, advertising, bill-posting and process engraving. The total annual turnover of the business for 1929 is stated at over £3,200,000.

The shares now offered are for the purpose of completing the payment for the equipment of additional premises, for plant and machinery rendered necessary by the further expansion of the business, for subscribing for Debenture stock of the *Daily Herald* (1929), Limited, and for the general purposes of the company.

Net profits for 1929 amounted to £203,653, and dividend on the ordinary shares was at 17½ per cent.

On the basis of last year's profit 33 per cent. was earned on the Ordinary shares then issued and 18 per cent. on the total Ordinary share capital as increased by the present issue, after providing for management share of profits. Taking into account the earnings that should accrue from the employment of the additional capital provided by this issue indicates that the present rate of dividend—viz., 17½ per cent.—should at least be maintained on the increased capital for the current year.

AUTOMOTOR FINANCE.

Subscriptions are invited for an issue of 100,000 6½ per cent Cumulative Preference shares of £1 at par of Automotor Finance. The Company was founded in May, 1929, for the purpose of carrying on the financing of motor vehicles and other articles of commerce.

Contracts already entered into are stated to exceed 4,000, and the amounts involved £350,000. The company not having been in business for a year has not made up any accounts. From the agencies established or in process of being established, a steady increase in business is expected, and it is to meet this that the further capital is required.

Preliminary expenses of the issue, estimated at £4,500, will be met from the present resources.

The amount required to pay a full year's dividend on the preference shares is £5,200, and taking the results of the trading to date as a basis, it is estimated that this amount will be covered, by profits in a normal year, at least three times.

REPORTS AND NOTICES.

BAHRU SELANGOR RUBBER.—Final dividend of 4d. per share, less tax, making 25 per cent. for the year (same as for 1928).

BUKIT CLOH RUBBER.—Final dividend of 4d. per share, less tax, making 25 per cent. for the year, as against 20 5-6 per cent. for 1928.

BROWNE AND EAGLE.—Net profits for 1929 were £20,448, against £15,288. Dividend on Ordinary shares, 8 per cent., compared with 7 per cent.; to reserve, £5,000, against £3,000; forward, £12,852, against £11,654.

MIDDLE WEST UTILITIES.—Quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. in common stock, being 1-50th a share on each share of common stock outstanding April 15, payable May 15 to stockholders of record at close of April 15.

SLOUGH ESTATES.—The report for 1929 shows a profit of £89,707 (compared with £64,215). The directors recommend a final dividend of 6 per cent., making 10 per cent. (same), placing £20,000 (against £10,000) to reserve; and carrying £25,202 (against £17,173) forward.

KOMBOK (F.M.S.) RUBBER.—Output for 1929 was 1,038,701 lb., against 896,383 lb. Profit was £18,139 (compared with £18,783) after depreciation. To reserve for amortisation, £2,500 (same); to general reserve, nil (against £2,500); dividend, 10 per cent (against 7½ per cent.); forward, £13,204 (against £10,496).

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.—The company announces that Mr. Alexander MacDonald has been appointed joint secretary with Mr. E. de M. Rudolf as from March 25. Mr. Charles Stuart Malcolm has been appointed manager of the Royal Exchange Assurance and the other companies of the group operating in Canada.

KLANANG PRODUCE.—Output for 1929 was 1,150,840 lb., compared with 848,181 lb. in 1928; gross price realised, 9.54d. (against 9.17d.). Coconut crop was 2,155,675 nuts, producing 496 tons of copra, which realised £18 8s. per ton f.o.b. Net profit was £23,716 (against £16,214). Dividend, 17½ per cent. (against 15 per cent.); to reserve, £3,000 (same); to depreciation, £2,000 (against £1,000); forward, £11,417 (against £7,925).

BUKIT IJOK (SELANGOR) R

RAND MINES, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.)

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1929.

Dr.	CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.		
To	Capital Account—Authorised—2,200,000 shares of 5s. each, £550,000; Less 74,005 shares of 5s. each in reserve, £18,501 5s.; Issued—2,125,995 shares of 5s. each	£531,498	15 0
	NOTE.—Of the above Issued Capital, 80,844 ex-enemy shares are held by the Company.		
„	Investment Reserve Account—As per Balance-Sheet, 31st December, 1928, £2,303,167 2s. 5d.; Add Funds transferred from Appropriation Account for net amount of funds expended on new Investments purchased during the year ended 31st December, 1929, less book value of Investments sold, etc. (£377,193 18s. 11d.); Deduct—Amount written off Shares, etc. (£122,085 16s. 5d.), £255,108 2s. 6d.	2,558,275	4 11
		£3,089,773	19 11
„	Sundry Shareholders—Unpaid and Unclaimed Dividends, £297,165 11s. 6d.; To Government and Provincial Taxes, £14,325 2s. 1d.; To Sundry Creditors and		
„	Credit Balances, £343,584 8s. 11d.; General Reserve Account, £100,000	755,075	2 6
„	Balance of Appropriation Account—Unappropriated	422,026	7 4
	Contingent Liabilities.		
	There are Contingent Liabilities in respect of commitments to guarantee and subscribe for shares and options in and to finance certain undertakings and for contracts open for the supply of Stores, etc.		
		£4,266,875	9 9

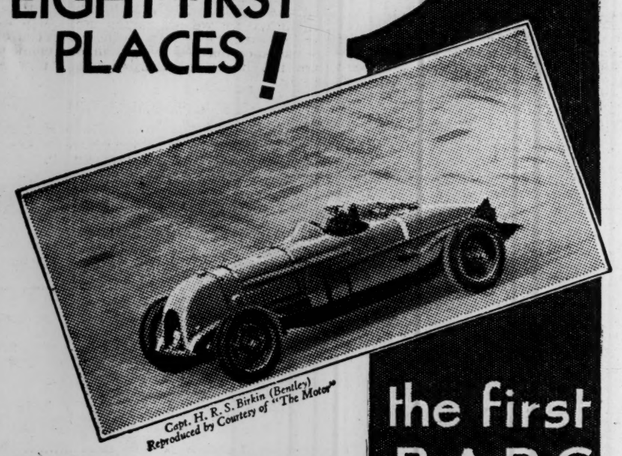
Cr.	PROPERTY AND ASSETS.			
By	Mining Claims, Freehold Farm Properties and Freehold and Leasehold Properties		£22,312	9 9
„	Reservoirs and Pumping Plants		46,033	1 5
„	Participations in Unfloated Ventures		78,692	14 5
„	Shares, etc., at or below market value—			
5,272	Cape Portland Cement Co., Ltd.	Shares of £1		
143,000	City Deep, Ltd.	do. £1		
15,852	Consolidated M.R. Mines and Est., Ltd.	do. £1		
620,425	Crown Mines, Ltd.	do. 10s.		
56,053	Daggafontein Mines, Ltd.	do. £1		
31,277	do do.	Options		
89,500	Durban Roodepoort Deep, Ltd.	Shares of £1		
55,411	East Rand Proprietary Mines, Ltd.	do. 10s.		
33,703	Ferreira Estate Co., Ltd.	do. £1		
706	Geduld Proprietary Mines, Ltd.	do. £1		
43,900	Geldenhuis Deep, Ltd.	do. £1		
114,300	General Estates, Ltd.	do. 15s.		
8,650	Lydenburg Platinum Areas, Ltd.	do. 4s.		
86,850	Modderfontein B. Gold Mines, Ltd.	do. 5s.		
26,750	Modderfontein Deep Levels, Ltd.	do. 5s.		
69,047	Modderfontein East, Ltd.	do. £1		
289,930	New Modderfontein G.M. Co., Ltd.	do. 10s.	2,286,164	9 6
500	Northern Lime Co., Ltd.	do. £1		
148,165	North Venezuelan Petroleum Co., Ltd.	do. £1		
43,240	Nourse Mines, Ltd.	do. £1		
79,726	Onverwacht Platinum, Ltd.	do. 10s.		
23,120	Pretoria Portland Cement Co., Ltd.	do. £1		
1,400	Robinson Gold Mining Co., Ltd. (In Liq.)	do. £5		
76,900	Rose Deep, Ltd.	do. £1		
31,906	The Hume Pipe Co. (S.A.), Ltd.	do. 10s.		
70,000	The Victoria Syndicate, Ltd.	do. £1		
12,400	The Anglo-Spanish Construction Co., Ltd.	do. £1		
17,700	Transvaal Con. Land and Explor. Co., Ltd.	do. 10s.		
30,000	Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.	do. £1		
95,000	Tocuyo Oilfields of Venezuela, Ltd.	do. £1		
65,350	Village Deep, Ltd.	do. £1		
36,169	Witbank Colliery, Ltd.	do. £1		
14,120	Wolhuter Gold Mines, Ltd. (in Liq.)	do. £1		
	Sundry Shares and Debentures		86,481	6 4
„	Debentures and Union of South Africa Government Stocks, at or below market value—			
£12,505	Durban Roodepoort Deep, Limited, 6 per cent.		11,504	12 0
£248,000	The Anglo-Spanish Construction Co., Ltd., 6 per cent.		207,080	0 0
£28,375	Witbank Colliery, Ltd., 7 per cent.		27,878	8 9
£180,914	Union of South Africa Government Stocks		156,646	18 4
„	Rand Mines, Limited, Shares—			
80,844	ex-enemy shares at cost		166,979	19 5
			£3,089,773	19 11
„	Sundry Buildings, Plant, Stores, etc.		5,386	17 9
„	Vehicles		2,901	0 0
„	Furniture, etc.		7,676	16 9
„	Sundry Debtors and Debit Balances		389,317	13 4
„	Deposits, Fixed and on Call and Loan, bearing interest		433,516	2 0
„	Union of South Africa 5 per cent. Loans		102,350	0 0
„	Cash at Bankers and in Hand		2,234	15 3
„	Dividends to be received on Shareholdings		233,718	4 9
			£4,266,875	9 9

Dr.	CONDENSED APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.		
To	Government and Provincial Taxes	£33,197	3 1
„	Reserve Account—		
	Investment Reserve Account—Net addition to Reserve being amount invested in excess of amount realised ... £377,193 18 11		
	General Reserve Account—Amount set aside to meet general contingencies 100,000 0 0		
		477,193	18 11
„	Dividend Account—		
	Interim Dividends Nos. 52 and 53 of 50 per cent. each declared during the year	511,287	15 0
„	Balance Unappropriated—31st December, 1929—		
	Carried to Balance Sheet	422,026	7 4
		£1,443,705	4 4

Cr.			
By	Balance Unappropriated—		
	As per Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1928	897,792	4 11
„	Balance of Profit and Loss Account—		
	For the year ended 31st December, 1929	545,570	6 1
„	Forfeited Dividends Account	342	13 4
		£1,443,705	4 4

The full Report and Accounts, with general plan of properties, may be obtained from the London Secretaries, A. MOIR AND CO., No. 1 London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2.

SIX OUT OF EIGHT FIRST PLACES!



Capt. H. R. S. Birkin (Bentley) Reproduced by Courtesy of "The Motor"

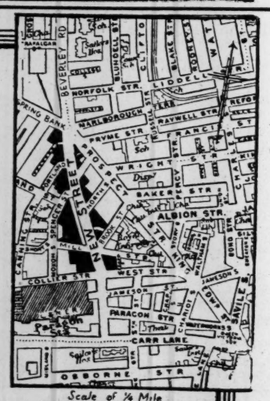
the first B.A.R.C meeting of the season

BROOKLANDS Mar. 22.
Six out of eight First Places
KENT SHORT HANDICAP
C. S. Staniland - - - Bugatti
also second and third
ESSEX SHORT HANDICAP
C. Brackenbury - - Bugatti
also third.
SURREY SHORT HANDICAP
H. W. Purdy - - Thomas-Special
KENT LONG HANDICAP
Capt. H. R. S. Birkin, Bentley—
also second (Speed 119 m.p.h.)
ESSEX LONG HANDICAP
V. S. Balls - - - - - Amilcar
also second and third
SURREY LONG HANDICAP
H. W. Purdy - - Thomas-Special

At Brooklands on March 19th, Mr. D. M.K.Marendaz driving a Graham Paige broke the following World's International Class "B" Records.
200 Kilos at 95.9 m.p.h.
200 Miles at 95.1 m p.h.
(Subject to confirmation)

WAKEFIELD
CASTROL
MOTOR OIL
C. C. WAKEFIELD & CO., LTD., All-British Firm, Wakefield House, Cheapside, London, E.C.2

CITY AND COUNTY OF KINGSTON-UPON-HULL
LEASEHOLD BUILDING SITES
in one of the finest modern Streets in the Provinces



Scale of ¼ Mile

THE HULL CORPORATION are prepared to receive applications for leasehold building plots fronting on to the above new street, which is about to be constructed.

The street will be the *principal street in the City*, 453 yards in length and 100 feet wide, with a square of 170 feet. The design of the building frontages has been the subject of a competition, and will be of early Eighteenth Century English Architecture (Assessor—Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A.).

Particulars, plans, and conditions, with draft lease (including rentals and dimensions of the various plots) may be obtained from the Town Clerk, Guildhall, Hull.

MONEY MARKET.

FIRMER TENDENCY IN BILL RATES.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Although the present Bank rate is ineffective, the Bank's directors' decision on Thursday to make no further alteration was in accordance with general expectations, it being unusual to change the official minimum on two successive weeks unless very abnormal circumstances prevail. New York has not yet followed our reduction of last week, and the authorities here are probably waiting for the Federal Reserve Bank to take the initiative in regard to establishing a lower level of official money rates. Discount rates, in fact, have developed a harder tendency, the demand for bills being less keen, and the supply of paper fully up to immediate requirements. At the moment brokers are quoting 2¼ per cent. as the minimum rate for three months fine bank drafts, while in some quarters there is a disposition to hold out for 1-32 per cent. more. The latest Treasury Bills changed hands to-day at 2 3-16 per cent.

On two days there were no maturities of Treasury Bills owing to the incidence of Christmas three months ago, but money has remained in comfortable supply, the usual charge for fresh day-to-day loans being 2¼ to 2½ per cent., although 3 per cent. was occasionally paid.

During the week gold receipts at the Bank of England amounted to £1,152,330, of which £1,000,000 was in sovereigns from Australia. Silver has been unfavourably affected by Eastern selling, prices declining 7-16d. to 19 7-16d. per ounce for cash, and 3-8d. to 19 5-16d. for future shipment.

In spite of the reduction in the German and Dutch Bank rates, exchanges on Berlin and Holland have moved against London, while sterling in New York after appreciating smartly to 4.87 subsequently reacted, and closed slightly weaker on balance at 86 19-16.

—	Method of quoting.	Par of exch.	Quotations. Mar. 29	Mar. 22
Paris, cheques	Fr. to £...	124.21	124.12-.30	124.25-.27
Berlin	Mks. to £	20.43	20.37½-.12	20.38¾-.39½
Brussels.ch'ques	Belga to £	35.00	34.81-.81½	34.89-.89½
Amst'rd'm,chqs.	Fl. to £...	12.107	12.12⅛-.8⅜	12.12⅞-.13
Italy, sight	Lire to £	92.46	92.80-92.83	92.92-92.94
Greece	Drch. to £	375	374⅜-375½	374⅜-375½
Madrid, sight	Pes. to £	25.22½	39.05-39.10	38.90-38.95
Lisbon, sight	Escudo ...	4.50½	108⅛-⅜	108⅛-⅜
Switz'rl'nd,sight	Fr. to £...	25.22½	25.13½-.¾	25.12-.12½
Oslo	sight Kr. to £...	18.159	18.16¾-.17⅛	18.16¾-.17⅛
Stockholm,sight	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.09-.09⅛	18.10-.10⅛
Copenhagen,s'gt	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.16-.16⅛	18.16-.16⅛
Helsingfors	Mks. to £	193.23	193⅜-.⅝	193⅛-.⅜
Vienna	Sh. to £...	34.58½	34.52-34.55	34.51-34.55
Alexandria,sight	Pstrs. to £	97½	97⅞-.97⅝	97⅛-.97⅜
Prague	Kr. to £...	24.02	164⅛-⅜	164⅛-⅜
Bucharest	Lei to £...	25.22½	817-819	817-819
Bombay, T.T.	Rupee.....	18d.	1s. 5 7/32d.	1s. 5 7/32d.
Calcutta, T.T.	Rupee.....	18d.	1s. 5 7/32d.	1s. 5 7/32d.
Hong Kong,T.T.	Dollar.....	—	1s. 6 3/32d.	1s. 6 3/32d.
Shanghai, T.T.	Tael.....	—	1s. 11 9/32d.	1s 11 3/32d.
Singapore, T.T.	Dollar.....	2s. 4d.	2s. 3 5/32d.	2s. 3 5/32d.
Kobe	Yen.....	24.58d.	2s. 0 13/32d.	2s. 0 13/32d.
New York, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅜	4.86 45/64-.43/64	4.86 43/64-.41/64
Montreal, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅜	4.86 7/32-.15/64	4.86 7/32-.15/64
Rio de J., T.T.	Milreis ...	16d.	5 29/32-6	5 29/32-6
Buenos A's, T.T.	Dollar.....	47.58d.	42 13/32-42 7/8	42 13/32-43 1/8
Valp'raiso, 90d'ys	Pesos to £	40	39.93	39.90
Montevideo,T.T.	Dollar.....	51d.	44 1/2-45	43 3/4-44 1/4
Lima	Sols to £	par	12.47½	28⅛ prem.

UNITED MOLASSES PROFITS.

SCRIP BONUS OF ONE FOR TWO.

The directors of the United Molasses Company propose to make a free share issue of one for every two held to Ordinary shareholders. This is to be effected by the capitalisation of £1,492,044 of the reserve fund.

The share capital is to be increased to £8,000,000 by the creation of 2,000,000 shares of £1 in equal portions of Preference and Ordinary to be issued at the discretion of the directors.

The total net profits of the company and its subsidiaries for 1929 jumped to £1,257,054 from £386,673 for the previous year. The Ordinary distribution is raised to 25 per cent. from 19 per cent. and is on a larger capital, the total amount distributed being £596,817, as against £227,482 for 1928.

The report this year includes most of the information which has in previous years formed part of the chairman's speech at the annual meeting, while the directors have again issued a consolidated balance-sheet.

GODFREY PHILLIPS.

EXPANSION IN YEAR'S REVENUE.

Godfrey Phillips, tobacco manufacturers, announce that the year's trading, together with the undivided profit brought in, after providing for income-tax, has resulted in a balance of £222,248 (against £192,342 for 1928). After deducting directors' fees, interest on notes, and dividends declared and accrued, there is a balance of £148,383.

The directors propose to write off the balance of the expenses of the issue of the 7 per cent. notes, £5,000, to carry £75,000 to advertising account, 1930, and to pay a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 5 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year (same), absorbing in all £113,750, carrying £34,633 forward (compared with £36,155).

The accounts of Abdulla and Co. (the ordinary share capital of which is held by Godfrey Phillips) show a profit, together with £12,021 brought forward, and after providing for directors' fees, of £92,862, compared with £82,021. Preference dividend takes £20,000. Addition to reserve (making it £100,000), £15,000, and Ordinary dividend at 17½ per cent. for the year, £52,500, leaving balance carried forward, £5,362.

ROYAL DUTCH ISSUE.

AMSTERDAM, Saturday.

The Dutch portion of the issue of bonds by the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. has been oversubscribed several times.—*Ex. Tel. Spec.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

H. P.—Prefer a home office.

C. A. R.—Would rather keep Brush Electrical.

ENQUIRER.—Prefer to keep them both for recovery.

DUNBAR.—A fair speculation to average Lex Garages Prefs.

SAINT.—Keep them both for recovery unless you are obliged to realise.

SEGOVIA.—(1) and (2) Cannot advise averaging. (3) A fair speculation.

REGS.—Would not sell Courtaulds with a view to buying back cheaper.

PRYDERUS.—In both cases prefer to wait for some recovery before selling.

MALDEN.—Keep them for the present, but realise when you see an opportunity.

F. E. D.—Would not sell L.N. and E. Second Preference to buy either of the others.

GLASGOW.—There is a chance of recovery. Would not advise taking the present price.

E. M. Oxford.—They are a gamble on oil discoveries. Keep them for some recovery.

JAMPER.—Prospects in both cases appear poor. Would take an early opportunity to realise.

C. E.—Prefer to invest in marketable stock. City of Bristol new 5 per cent. might suit you.

T. H.—United of Havana stock has rallied since you wrote. Would not sell at the present level.

LIMERICK.—No. 4 is the best of your holdings. Would watch for opportunities to realise the others.

YENDA.—Might be held for results of amalgamation with Eastern Oil Industries. Report due in October.

JEWEL.—You might exchange into Geduldis or Springs. It certainly looks as though the property named is seeing its best days.

L. T. (Dublin).—No. 1 is doubtful. Keep them in the hope of some recovery, but do not average. Nos. 2, 3, and 4 are promising holdings.

DUNGANNON (Tyrone).—(1) Do not care for these. (2) Hold Vickers for recovery. (3) United Serdangs are worth keeping for improvement.

GEORGE.—Purchases of Cope Brothers and Lovell and Christmas might be made to average. The outlook for No. 3 appears to be promising.

DALRIADA.—Nos. 2, 3, and 18 are regarded as hopeless. Would also get rid of No. 18. No prices available for Nos. 7, 8, and 12. Better sell Nos. 5 and 16.

I. S. H.—It is quite likely that Consett Iron will make a further payment on account of the arrears on the Preference shares this year. Would keep them.

PRIM.—(a) Prefer a home office or the Government annuities. (b) Prudential Assurance would be suitable. (c) South Africa new 5 per cent. (d) A good society.

ALBYN.—(1) Imperial Chemical Deferred is a reasonable speculation. (2) East Rands also. (3) These are a sound purchase if you are prepared to hold for a period.

P. T. (Ilford).—(1) and (3) Sell on any moderate recovery. (4) Hold in the hope of some rally. Nos. 6 and 7 are quite good holdings. Tankers Prefs. might be retained. Would get rid of the others. No market in Universal Refrigerators, but the company is still in existence.

G. C. (Hove).—(1) Borrowing on such favourable terms should be in the nature of a bull point for ordinary shareholders. (2) The English equivalents depend upon the rate of exchange, which fluctuates daily, but at the present rate would be about £13 14s. in the first case and £14 7s. 6d.

Owing to pressure on our space, we have had to hold over a large number of "Answers to Correspondents." These will be sent through the post.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

Conducted by YARBOROUGH.

THE DOUBLE OF AN ARTIFICIAL BID.

Some of the liveliest correspondence received from readers deals very feelingly with the subject of informatory doubles. The procedure with these doubles is not exactly stable, but undergoes modification. One reader who will not accept the idea of a change—a certain procedure at one time and an altered one at another—borrows a canine analogy, asking which end of the dog he is to believe if he both wags his tail and barks. The answer is simple. I should treat the wag of the tail as "informatory" but the bark as "business."

Another reader with equally fixed views on informatory doubles says when confronted with a change that he cannot follow "these mental acrobatics." The subject of these doubles has indeed been a very delicate and complicated one, and more recently there has been a further complication in the form of doubles of the conventional bids of "One Club" and "One Diamond" in Contract, and also of doubles of the overbids of these bids. The double of the conventional bid itself is simple enough to interpret. It is an informatory double which asserts that the doubler has a hand which is as strong as the orginal bidder's hand. The double is a challenge for supremacy in bidding, and cannot logically be made on a hand which is not as strong as the original bidder's hand. The partner takes out the double in the usual way.

DOUBLE OF AN OVERBID.

The case of the double of an overbid is more involved and leads to misunderstandings. If Z bids "One (Vanderbilt) Club," A "Two Hearts," Y doubles, and B passes, what is Z to do? Z has not made a "regulation" bid, but only an artificial bid. The essential idea of an informatory double normally is that it is specially interpreted in the light of the bid doubled. Now, if Z had made a "regulation" bid, Y's double could be accepted as business, but as Z's bid was simply a conventional announcement in regard to his Quick Tricks, how is he now to interpret Y's bid? Z's own holding of Hearts will give some clue, but usually not a definite one. Y has probably doubled to show adequate high-card strength for a supporting bid; he probably has no other bid than a "double" by which to invite his partner to continue the bidding. A clear understanding in such cases would be useful. The simplest procedure seems to be not to consider an artificial bid as equivalent to a regulation bid for the purpose of doubles, and in every other respect to follow the accepted interpretation of doubles.

After a bid of "One Club" a difficult atmosphere is often created where the bidder is credited with a powerful holding which may not really exist in fact; and there may be a tendency to overestimate the penalty (if any) resulting from the double of an adverse overbid of "One Club." We must not allow ourselves to be influenced by these "One Club" atmospheres into treating a double of a small overbid as business without the most convincing reasons. Remember, too that the player who is doubled has undoubtedly distributional factors in his favour. The "One Club" bid should not really disturb the accepted standards for interpreting the doubles of subsequent adverse bids.

PORTLAND CLUB DECISIONS.

LAW 36.—*Illegal Call.*—Z, "No Bid"; A, "No Bid"; Y, "Double One Spade." DECISION.—This is an illegal bid under Law 36.

LAW 12.—*Bidding.*—Y, "One Club"; B, "No Bid"; Z, "One No-trump"; A, "Two Diamonds"; Y, "Three Clubs"; B, "No Bid"; Z, "Two No-trumps." A then said, "Your lead, partner," and on Z pointing out that it was not B's lead, A said, "Then I go 'Three Diamonds.'" DECISION.—Calling on his partner to lead is equivalent to passing.

LAW 12.—*Closing the Auction.*—Z, "One Spade"; A, "Double"; Y and B, "No Bid." Z forgot he had another call, and A, thinking the bidding closed, led a card and Y put his hand down as Dummy, and the declarer followed suit. It was pointed out that Z had not made a final bid. DECISION.—Declarer, by playing a card from Dummy, has acknowledged the bidding to be closed.

LAW 20.—*Dummy leading before first lead.*—Z, "One Spade," and all pass. Y plays a card, to which B and Z followed. When A points out the mistake, Dummy's cards meantime have been placed on the table. What is the correct procedure? DECISION.—The cards must be picked up and the right leader leads.

LAWS 34 or 35.—*Insufficient bid, or bid out of turn.*—Z is the dealer and A calls "One Diamond," whereupon Z points out that he has called "One Heart." None of the other three players heard him say anything, and A admits that he had not heard Z make a bid or pass. Is A's call an insufficient bid or a bid out of turn? DECISION.—If it is agreed that Z called "One Heart," then A's call is an insufficient bid (Law 35). If, on the other hand, it is agreed that Z had not called, then A's call is a "call out of turn" (Law 34). The players must agree among themselves as to whether Z did or did not call. Clearly the Portland Club cannot decide as to a question of fact. (24—3—30.)

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. C. F.—On Spades, x, x, x; Hearts, A, K, Q; Diamonds, A, 10, 9, x; Clubs, x, x, x, I should bid "One Diamond" and not "One Heart."

E. M. F.—When playing to the nearest 100 it is a matter of pre-agreement whether 50 counts as 100 or 0. 50 itself is really in the first half, and only 51 onwards should count as 100.

M. M.—The hand discussed last week was meant only as an instance of the play of the hand and not of bidding. It was an example taken from Contract, where the actual bidding was: Z (dealer), "One Diamond"; A, "Two Clubs"; Y, "Five Diamonds," thus closing the bidding.

PUZZLED.—Many excellent Bridge books have no glossary. There is a glossary in Milton Work's "Complete Contract Bridge," where tenaces are thus defined: "Major tenace, Ace-Queen; minor tenace, King-Jack; double tenace, Ace-Queen-ten; imperfect tenace, Ace-Jack, King-ten, etc."

W. B. W.—The following are the replies to your queries on Laws 44 and 52:—(1) The declarer can call an exposed card at any time, but can only call the highest or lowest of the suit at the time of the irregularity. (2) The offender is free to lead his exposed card at the first opportunity.

B. M. G. inquires what is considered the correct bid on Spades, A, J, 10, x, x; Clubs, K, Q, J, 10, x, x, x. Answer.—I should bid "Five Clubs" on this hand. If your partner has one (his share) of the three missing essential cards, the Ace of Clubs and the King and Queen of Spades, there is normally an assured game.

DRIFFIELD inquires what Z, holding Spades, A, Q, 9; Hearts, J, 8; Diamonds, A, K, J, 9; Clubs, 9, 8, 7, 6, should say after the following bidding: A (dealer), "Two Clubs"; Y, "Two Hearts"; B, "No Bid." Answer.—"No Bid." Although Z is rather weak in Hearts to leave in his partner's bid, still he must do so, as he has no sound alternative.

R. H. inquires if Y should have shown a suit in the following circumstances:—Z (dealer) bid "One Spade," and A passed; Y held Spades, A; Hearts, A, 10, 7, 4; Diamonds, A, K, Q, J, 5, 4; Clubs, 3, 2; and the score was love all. Answer.—I would bid "Two Diamonds" on this hand to keep the bidding alive, as a singleton Spade—even the Ace—in these days of calls on four-card suits may be a weak spot.

L. J. inquires whether Y, holding Spades, 10, x, x, x; Hearts, A, Q, J, x, x; Diamonds, x, x; Clubs, x, x, should support his partner's bid in Spades, or bid his own Hearts after the following calling: Z, "One Spade"; A, "No Bid"; Y, No Bid"; B, "Two Clubs"; Z, "No Bid"; A, "No Bid." Answer.—Y has excellent support for his partner's Spades, and there is, therefore, no reason to show his Hearts; he should bid "Two Spades."

J. W. S. submits three queries: Was dealer justified (1) in bidding "Three Hearts" on Spades, x; Hearts, A, J, 10, 9, 8, x, x; Diamonds, A, K, x, x, x; Clubs, x; and (2) in bidding "One Spade" on Spades, Q, J, 10, x, x; Hearts, K, x, x; Diamonds, x, x; Clubs, A, K, x; and lastly (3) is a player justified in passing on four Aces however bare? Answer.—A pre-emptive bid of "Three Hearts" is justified on this hand; (2) as there are three Quick Tricks in this hand, a bid of "One Spade" is justified; (3) no situation can excuse not opening bidding on four Aces.

F. F. N.—A note to an old decision in the 1924 rules clears up the ambiguity of whether a player is claiming a "penalty to which he is not entitled" when he claims for a revoke the wrong amount of tricks or points, or one in lieu of the other. Here is the note: "The adversaries have not claimed (they claimed 'tricks' instead of 'points') a penalty to which they are not entitled, but they have claimed the penalty in the wrong form." Thus a claim in the "wrong form" does not come under Law 58, and the correct penalty is not affected by a claim in the wrong form.

H. B. inquires what B should lead in the following circumstances: At the score love all in the rubber game A had bid "No-Trumps" and "Clubs," and finally the hand was played by Z in "Three Spades," doubled by A, who led the King of Diamonds, which took the trick, and then led the 8 of Hearts. Dummy held Spades, 10, x; Hearts, K, Q, 10, x; Diamonds, Q, 10, x, x; Clubs, x, x, and played the Queen of Hearts on which B played the Ace and took the trick. B held Spades, x, x; Hearts, A, J, 9, x; Diamonds, J, x; Clubs, Q, J, 9, x, and it is a question what B should now lead. Answer.—The Queen of Clubs.

C. B. asks for a criticism of the following bidding: Z (dealer), holding Hearts, A, K, Q, x, x, x; Diamonds, J, 10, x; Clubs, A, J, x, x, bid "Three Hearts"; A said "No Bid"; and Y, holding Spades, K, Q, J, 10, x, x, x; Hearts, x; Diamonds, A, Q, x; Clubs, x, x, bid "Three Spades"; B said "No Bid"; Z then bid "Four Hearts," and all passed. Answer.—Z's bid of "Three Hearts" is barely justified; it was no doubt intended to shut out a bid of Spades. He should not have gone back to Hearts. Y has a typical hand for a pre-emptive major suit bid of "Three," and he is not only justified in his over-bid, but should have again taken out his partner's bid into Spades.

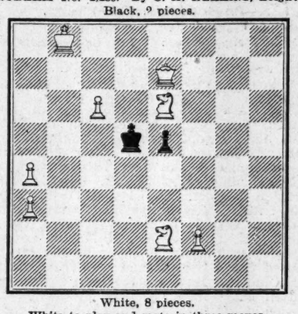
J. S. M. inquires if there is a ruling on the following: Z, the declarer, after his opponents had revoked twice, called upon them to play the missing trump, which, after search, was found on the floor. The opponents alleged that Z, by not drawing attention to the previous revokes, had forfeited his right to call upon them to play the missing trump. It was Contract Bridge, where Z had a certain redoubled contract and overtrick. An unclaimed revoke would in this case, have stopped the overtrick, which was worth 400 points. Answer.—Z is under no obligation to draw attention to a revoke at any particular moment; he may do so any time before the cards are cut for the next deal.

CHESS.

By L. VAN VLIET.

Solution of Problem No. 2,285.—1. Kt—K5. If Q x Q, or Q—Q4 (ch), or K x Kt, 2. KKt—Q7 mate. If Q—Q3 (ch), 2. Q x Q. If Q x Kt, 2. Q x B. If Q—K7, or Kt moves, 2. Kt—Kt6. If Kt x Kt, 2. Q—K3. If B—Kt7, 2. Q—KKt3. If B x B, 2. Q x Q. If R x R or R—Q7, or R x P, 2. Kt x Q, etc. 1. B x R (?), is defeated by P—K4! 1. R x Kt (??) by R—Ktsq, check.

PROBLEM No. 2,286.—By C. H. HEMMING, Brighton
Black, 9 pieces.



White, 8 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

CORRECT SOLVERS.

Additional correct solutions of Problem No. 2,284 (by W. W. Hunt), are acknowledged from Abdahab, R. E. Aspin, D. P. Bertin, E. A. Chamberlain, E. J. Gibbs, R. W. Hopkins, and F. H. Merrick. A correct solution, acknowledged last Sunday, to Arthur "Stuart," should have read Arthur Smart.

Problem No. 2,285 (by A. K. Elworthy) has been glowingly admired by appreciative solvers. Correct solutions have been received from I. M. Brown, Clephane, Heureka, J. E. Vaughan, C. White, M. E. Jago, A. E. H., Brig-General W. Baker-Brown, Rev. W. Scott, Dr. Edridge-Green, Sapere Aude, J. F. Rose-Innes, G. B. Brydon, E. C. de Segundo, Gerard, Ballygiblin, P. Martin, F. Hurst, Edgley, J. R. Wilson, E. A. Lassen, A. Smart, Shay F. E. Peake, C. E. Craig, W. K. Rayer, F. G. Harnden, H. C. Robson, J. P. Orr, F. H. Summers, H. W. Meadows, S. W. Garrod, M. Nierenstein, J. F. Robins, R. H. Thompson, J. F. Powell, H. H. Greenway, A. Wingate, V. H. Sladen, Ethel Jessie Cook, R. E. Aspin, Tramp, Vane, E. A. Chamberlain, R. W. Seaton, Abdahab, J. W. Pearson, E. J. Gibbs, S. H. Hossell, J. Hardman Brown, W. Friedland, R. W. Hopkins, J. I. Binks, J. Silberzweig, Mrs. G. M. Sainsbury, Horace H. King, Mala, A. M. Pass, S. A. Baldock, F. Bourne, A. Ward, A. B. Gupta, S. D. Gibson, A. F. Scott, and F. P. Younghusband.

The Boys' Annual Chess Congress for boys of British birth, under 18, will take place at Hastings from April 7 to 25.

An Easter Chess Congress, under the auspices of the Kent County Chess Association, will be held at Canterbury from April 19 to the 26th. The programme includes a Premier Tournament, a Major Tournament, and seven minor competitions, all open. Entries should be sent to Mr. R. S. Port, 7, Mandeville Road, Canterbury.

Arrangements are now complete for another match, by cable, between London Chess League and Chess Club of Washington, D.C., U.S.A., for the Samuel Insull Trophy. The London team selected is:—Sir G. A. Thomas and Messrs. V. Buerger, R. P. Michell, E. G. Sergeant, W. Winter, and F. D. Yates. The Washington team will comprise:—Messrs. G. E. Bishop, S. Mlotkowski, N. S. Perkins, I. S. Turover, N. T. Whitaker, and another. The match will be contested on Saturday, April 12, between the hours of 2 p.m. and midnight (London time). Tickets from Mr. Hardcastle, 268, Galpins Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

The first match for the trophy, versus Washington, would have been won for London but for an error in transmission of a move in the game played on this side by Mr. M. E. Goldstein, who is now in New Zealand. Washington protested, and, on the advice of the International Chess Federation, the match, played last year, was annulled. Should the coming contest result in a London victory, then the London Chess League will become the permanent winners of the trophy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

R. W. H. (Waltham Cross).—The rule of P x P *en passant* can be found in any text-book.

R. W. H. (Kew).—In Problem No. 2,285 the defence to 1. B x Kt, is P—K4; and the obvious answer to 1. B x Kt is R—Ktsq (ch). We do not publish problems (?) with such slogging first moves; and, in future look either for a sacrifice or a quiet "waiting" move.

S. E. (Manchester).—At present the book is in German, printed in Latin type; but we understand an English translation is being negotiated for. The price is 9s. in paper cover, 12s. bound; postage 6d. The sole agent for the book in England is Mr. R. C. Griffith, 18, Wedderburn Road, London, N.W.3.

ACROSTICS.

TRIPLE ACROSTIC No. 1,314.

(*The Fourth of the Quarter.*)

What is to-day? Perchance you may
Study the calendar, and say.

1. Chronicles these, of distant time;
   For verses seek but not for rhyme.
2. What might be termed a lengthy let
   At Westminster is sometimes met.
3. Tongs, gimlet, ket corkscrew, churn,
   And many more, would serve our turn.
4. The Lady of the Pyramid,
   In page of Irish poet hid.
5. One letter from a tree we take,
   And river in our answer make.
6. What has been cut collect and store,
   Then it must be cut down once more.

PAX.

N.B.—The second upright is formed by the central letters of the six lights.

Solutions, addressed to the Acrostic Editor, must reach the office of the SUNDAY TIMES, *186, Strand, London, W.C.2, not later than by first post on Friday next.*

DOUBLE ACROSTIC NO. 1,313 AND ANSWER.

A critical course for the hardiest horse
By thousands this week will be sought,
Where a rigorous race at a perilous pace
Should provide them with capital sport.
There will doubtless be many enjoyable thrills,
Without, we hope, any calamitous spills.

1. The horse may be small, but a wild one is he.
2. Till near it this ditch is not easy to see.
3. Another small horse here deprived of his head.
4. Horse-sense? May be so but one-fourth has been shed.
5. Since Wind was its sire, of course it could go.
6. Sounds Scotch yet this tree English racing folk know.
7. Though falls may be frequent, still these are renowned.
8. At the finish a rash, reckless fellow is found.

1.	T	A	R	P	A	N.								
2.	H		A		H		A.							
3.	E		N		N		E	T.						
4.	G	U	M	P	T		I.							
5.	R	A	B	I	C	A	N	O.						
6.	A			I			N.							
7.	N	I	A	G	A	R	A.							
8.	S.	D	A	R	E	-	D	E	V	I	L.			

SILEX.

NOTES.—Light 3, Jennet; also, Genet. 4, Gumption. 5. The horse of Astolpho; Ariosto, Orlando Furioso. 6. Aintree.

Acrostic No 1312 (*Crocus Violet*).—Answers were received from 334 solvers, of whom 289 scored full marks.

HYTHE.—A noun makes a better answer.

K. A. W.—Please become "Wood."

AON.—Your answer to No. 1,301 (*January New Year*) was late; the card has Friday's departure postmark.

JEMJAM.—Answer to a light is one word, not two.

LAST QUARTER. PRIZE WINNERS.

The chief prizes are taken by Edin and Wait, who gained full marks during the quarter; they will receive cheques for £2 5s. each, and will be ineligible for a further acrostic prize in the current quarter. Avalon, Kettledrum, Leumel, Magarite, Mawso, Mor, Olly, Roc, Slugo, Soham, and Wahed missed one light only, and win prizes of ten shillings each; these eleven solvers incur no handicap.

Edin is Mr. G. Wilson, 129, Park Road, Chiswick, W.4; Wait is Mr. W. H. Weightman, 2, Carlton Bank, Harpenden, Herts; Avalon is Mr. H. P. Bates, 130, Heath Road Hounslow,

THE DRAMATIC WORLD.

"SOCRATES."

By JAMES AGATE.

Stage Society. Monday Afternoon, March 24.

A Play. By Clifford Bax.

If fair comparisons be odious, what shall be said of the unfair? What shall be said of the kind of criticism which as a condition of praising Dickens must dispraise Thackeray? Writing of Mr. Bax's "Socrates" an eminent colleague, blasted with ecstasy as the young lady in "Hamlet" said, compares this drama of inaction with the drama of action, of whose benighted votaries he goes on to tell us that "their highest pleasure, we may suppose, is a prize fight or, in the theatre, a horserace on a revolving stage." The answer to this is that we may not suppose anything of the sort, and, given a rudimentary sense of logic, will not. It is further suggested that those who stand up for action in the theatre "have scoffed at the idea that certain Platonic dialogues would be more acceptable, and more entertaining, than the sight of Miss X frantically deciding whether her worthless self shall be bestowed upon the rich gentleman in Monte Carlo or reserved for the romantic artist in St. John's Wood." But why compare the best of one kind with the worst of another? I suggest that the fair comparison is between Plato and the Greek dramatist proper, between a talker like Mr. Shaw and a doer like Shakespeare, and not between a lovely mind expressing itself in tranquillity and no-mind making a fuss.

Logic-Chopping.

But comparison, even when properly used, may be unenlightening. It is a fine thing to climb a peak in Darien, and a fine thing to sit at the bottom and write a sonnet about peak and climber. The one thing is as good as the other. Yet we have to recognise that to do argumentative wrong that the right conclusion may prevail is one of mankind's oldest weaknesses. There is evidence even in the present play that Socrates himself could turn this weakness to account. Putting the case for meeting death with fortitude he makes the remarkable statement that "it cannot be a difficult thing to do that which every man has done since the human race began." Cebes and Simmias murmur assent, and we reflect that either they must have been slow in the uptake or afraid to "take up" Socrates. who has the hemlock at his lips. For, of course, even a Rugger Blue must know that the correct statement is: "It cannot be an easy thing to do that which the entire human race has always done with difficulty." Part of the fun of Monday's performance lay in detecting the exact point at which these fledgeling pupils allowed themselves to be caught in the snares laid by this wiliest of antique birds. Take that bit of dialogue which went more or less as follows:—

Soc.: You admit that to discover truth is the thing most desired by the philosopher?
Pup.: I do.
Soc.: You admit that death will bring discovery of the truth?
Pup.: I do.
Soc.: Why, then, should a philosopher fear death?
Pup. (cornered): O Socrates, ask me another.

Of the pupil's three replies, the last, which I will not foist upon Mr. Bax, is the only one worthy of respect, since even the most amateur metaphysician should know that death may bring no discovery at all. But the pitfall was earlier still. What philosophers desire most is not to discover truth but to go on living, a desire they have in common with all other men, with every beast, insect, plant, and all created things This desire satisfied, philosophers start on their philosophy, the search after truth being to them what art is to artists and good bricklaying to the good bricklayer, as much and no more. "Crushed again!" replied Lady Jane, after each emotional thwarting. The reason the members of Mr. Bax's debating class in this play are so easily crushed is because he has allowed their reactions, like those of Lady Jane, to be emotional rather than cerebral. The contention that the logic-chopping is Plato and not Mr. Bax will not distress me. A poor argument remains poor, whosoever advances it.

A Play After All.

Be all this as it may, the fact remains that for a full hour on Monday we sat rapt as children at the feet of Socrates and, so to speak, read our Plato without tears. These were reserved for the latter half of the play, in which Mr. Bax bethought him of those weaker spirits who deem the current of pure and absolute drama to be none the worse for a snag of action. And so we had Crito warning Socrates of pending arrest and offering escape to Thessaly, Socrates' refusal, the trial, and the death-scene with Crito lamenting that Socrates had not availed himself of his offer. "Oh, Sammy, Sammy, vy worn't there a alleybi?" as another friend in need put it. Mr. Lewis Casson, by a performance which was both shrewd and affecting, helped us to a fine personal, as well as impersonal, interest; and nobody need be ashamed of having wept at the demise of one who, as well as looking absurdly like Socrates, reminded us in his snub-nosed, venerable ugliness of both Tolstoy and Verlaine, and contrived, such is the whimsey of this actor, to encompass the fun of all three. In conclusion, the Stage Society gave us a lovely afternoon in which the mind, having had its bath of pure sublimity, was permitted those commoner emotions for which actors and the theatre exist. For if those emotions are away there remains no reason why we should make the journey to the playhouse, Plato and the fireside sufficing.

Savoy. Wednesday, March 26.

"THE DAMASK ROSE."

A Musical Play. By G. H. Clutsam and Robert Courtneidge. Music based on themes of Chopin.

"Lilac Time" was about a heavenly noodle, and it is odd that Mr. Clutsam in contriving a successor to that *divertissement* should not have used incidents in the life of the ethereal nincompoop. That is, of course, presuming that there were any, which there must have been. After all, Chopin cannot have gone from the cradle to the grave without anything happening to him except that visit to Majorca with the elderly novelist. "George Eliot ought to have been a policeman," said a wit of the nineties; George Sand ought to have been a hospital nurse for ailing genius, and, in fact, was. But think of all those Polish Countesses to whose eyebrows, whenever our invalid could escape the clutches of his Egeria, he would throw off a Nocturne!

Or, if not Chopin, why not Mendelssohn? What a charming scene that would be, Felix walking into the Palace and, at a Collard and Collard, surmounted by a Winterhalter droning a discreet bass to the treble of the Sovereign, with the Prince Consort turning over the album-leaves—the whole, of course, in a *décor* by Albert Rutherston! Or Wagner. What a comedy would not Mr. Clutsam have spun about that world genius and, in private life, pranksome little monkey! Judging by what Chopin's present arranger has done with some of Chopin's music I can see the finale to that Wagnerian comedy, a finale in which the master dances a ring of roses with the Rhine Maidens on Parsifal's flowery mead, with the Trauermarsch transformed into the reasonable likeness of a polka.

These things, possibly, the future holds For the present let it be recorded that, apart from speeding up into a jig the lovely motif of the A flat Ballade—the one Beardsley so graciously likened to a pulfrey curvetting—turning the familiar Opus 18 Waltz into common time, and chorusing the A major Polonaise, apart from these singularities, which after all show a refreshing rejection of pedantry, Mr. Clutsam has done no harm to Chopin's music. There are things so hackneyed that comb and paper cannot hurt them, and if it pleases the stage-cavalier to hum the E flat Nocturne while clutching a rose prior to presentation to a bit of Dresden china—why, where's the harm? And if it should please an Austrian Countess to sing, in full Indian summer, of "Days That are Gone," where again is the harm to the spectator who has the strength of mind to banish another nostalgia and forget that other Marschallin, Cavalier, Rose? Actually Mr. Clutsam's story is about a pretty lady and the Balance of European Power in another century It is capitally acted and sung by a company which includes Messrs. John Morel, Henry Millidge, Walter Passmore, Albert Ward, Billy Leonard, Stanley Newman, Tom Shelford and Mesdames Wilma Berkeley, Nancy Lovat, and Amy Augarde; and so far as I can see I shall not be going to the Savoy Theatre again for a very long time.

London Pavilion. Thursday, March 27.

"COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE."

By Beverley Nichols. Music by Vivian Ellis and Beverley Nichols.

It is a pity that Mr. Oliver Messel is an Englishman. If he had been a Roosian or a Proosian practising *décor* on the marges of some Czecho-Slovakian crocodile-infested swamp, we should have long ago hailed him as a great scenic-artist. As he is merely a Londoner, the playgoing world is content to be completely ravished once a year at the London Pavilion and then forget all about this fine artist until Mr. Cochran next reminds us. Mr. Messel has two scenes plumb in the middle of this revue, and they are so lovely that we look before and after and pine that none other is by him. The first is "Piccadilly, 1830," in the course of which a Highlander (M. Serge Lifar) appears wearing a head-dress which impinges on the mind almost as terrifyingly as Garrick's delivery of the dagger-speech from "Macbeth." But then of course, M. Lifar is actor enough to carry that gear. The rest of the scene is like walking through an old print-shop. This is succeeded by a view of heaven, and those who normally hold white to be an insipid colour suitable for blanc-manges, babies, snowdrops, Alps, and almonds, are recommended to note Mr. Messel's way with blamelessness. Mr. Messel is a *blanchisseur* of riot.

The rest of the show is on a different level, and to be fair to it is not easy. There is a middle course between ecstasy and disappointment; and this middle course this revue, properly considered, well and truly holds. It is still Cochran Extra Quality, Extra Dry, though perhaps not of a very good year and, as the wine-lists say of 1914 Champagne, gathered under difficulties. Mr. Cochran's principal difficulty has obviously been to find a male comedian. It is true that he has Mr. Barry Fitzgerald, but throughout the whole evening one could hardly spot that good actor Mr. Cochran may say that he is entitled to produce a revue without a comedian just as some novelists have written novels without heroes. I doubt it. It is an unsatisfactory banquet which consists wholly of champagne; there must be food also. Mr. Cochran's Young Ladies, who have never been better than they are this time, go to the head whether robed in filmy white, or cloudy black, or all the intermediate degrees of engine-smoke, or again in such garb as Millais loved to paint. These young ladies are really the show.

And so one comes back to the non-existent comedian. Miss Maisie Gay works as, if the truth were known, probably very few Trojans ever worked. But, again, she is not too well provided for, though, in Mr. Peter Spencer's "The Late Comer," an item to be taken to heart by all playgoers, she has ten minutes of gorgeous fooling. Her "Lady Diana Covertcoat" sketch has, unfortunately, been rather discounted by the recent revival of "Dandy Dick." It is needless to say that nobody could make more out of her material than Miss Gay accomplishes. Miss Ada-May is the revue's second string, and she gives a performance which would be intelligible in every country in the world. Nothing that Miss Ada-May says matters; everything that she does matters exceedingly. She has the trimmest, tautest little figure in the world, and uses it to express notions which are as natty as an equation in algebra, though sometimes naughtier. She knows her place and purpose on the stage to a hair's breadth, and her performances, whether as flag-seller, guardsman, dairymaid, railway porter, or other imp, jackeen, and limb of mischief are the perfect marriage of intention and accomplishment. It is worth going a long way to see this delicious little dancer demonstrate how much, with the aid of a toy balloon, can still be made out of the world's and Chopin's most hackneyed tit-bit.

Mr Cochran is himself again in the ballet "Luna Park; or, The Freaks," though another semi-symbolic, semi-pretentious affair called "Night," and concerning a baker and a woman of fashion, would in any entertainment not notoriously sophisticated be merely dismissed as silly. The vulgar would, I think, have given this "the bird." May I suggest, too, that Miss Gay should desist instantly from what is certainly the feeblest impersonation I have ever heard, incidentally at the expense of Miss Marie Tempest? Mr. Jack Powell might also be invited to shorten his jazz-drumming exploit, which stupefies one into complete admiration in the first minute; it is unnecessary to go on hitting a senseless man or thumping an audience which has already capitulated. Mr. Fowler and Miss Tamara dance agreeably, and so, too, does Mlle. Nikitina. The weakest part of the entertainment is the music, which does not contain one really good tune. There is some wit in the revue, and there is a liberal allowance of the things one hopes one is not understanding.

Drury Lane. Friday, March 28.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS.

A Musical Play.

We may or may not be a nation of shopkeepers; there is no doubt that in the matter of dramatic entertainment we are a nation of Boy Scouts. Drury Lane's latest Jamboree roused every cub, scout, and rover to the wildest enthusiasm, the hysteria of anticipation being equalled only by the delirium of realisation. Shakespeare is in his grave, and it is at least honest of us to welcome as the chief event of the year, and in what was once the national theatre, an adaptation, by arrangement with an American impresario, of a French novel with Austrian music. But I think it would be decent to veil, or even remove, certain statues.

Presumably an art critic, invited to express an opinion upon a roomful of dogs by Landseer, tea-trays by Leader, and insipidities by Marcus Stone, would confine himself to saying whether they were good Landseers, Leaders, etc. Touchstone's point was not whether pancakes are good, but whether certain pancakes were good pancakes. The jaundiced might hold that the best musical play is not to be seen by anybody over the age of eleven. But the point is rather: Is "The Three Musketeers" the best of all possible musical plays? It will save a lot of bother to say yes, and leave it at that. It is magnificently upholstered and costumed, sung and demonstrated. There is a long and brilliant cast, and Mr. Raymond Newell held up the play with a kind of Indian Love Call, only sung in a Paris cellar. This moved the house to frenzy. Mr. Dennis King made a good job of d'Artagnan, and Messrs. George Bishop and Arthur Wontner polished off King and Cardinal handsomely. Miss Lilian Davies was a regular royal Queen, and intermittently I spied Miss Marie Ney trying gallantly to subdue her mind. Mr. Herman Finck conducted with masterfulness, and whither he led the chorus, thither they went. The piece will certainly run very nearly for ever. At least, I devoutly hope so.

At the Plaza is a well-balanced cinema programme. Sir Philip Gibbs wrote a novel called "Darkened Rooms" as an "exposé" of pseudo-spiritualism, and in the film talkie version Evelyn Brent has a starring rôle as a chorus girl employed as a fake medium. Neil Hamilton makes an effective charlatan.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

THIS WEEK'S PREMIERES.

To-day. —Arts: "After All."
March 31.—Fortune: "Cape Forlorn."
Players: "When the Clock Strikes."
April 1.—Lyric, Hammersmith: "Out of the Blue."
April 2.—Wyndham's: "On the Spot."
April 3.—Prince Edward: "Rio Rita."
April 4.—Duke of York's: "Suspense."
Hippodrome: "The Co-Optimists of 1930."
April 6.—Strand: "Japhet Has His Day" (Repertory Players).

There is a good deal going on in the theatre this week—productions, in fact, every night except Saturday. To-night Mr. John van Druten's play, "After All," will be performed at the Arts Theatre with a cast including Miss Elissa Landi, Miss Cathleen Nesbitt, Miss Helen Haye, Miss Muriel Aked, Miss Buena Bent, and Messrs. Lawrence Olivier, Graveley Edwards, Clive Morton, H. G. Stoker, and Martin Lewis. The play was originally given by the Incorporated Stage Society and the Three Hundred Club last May, but has been largely rewritten since then. Another production to be seen at the Arts Theatre is Miles Mander's "It's a Pity About Humanity." Originally fixed for April 9, the opening night has now been put on April 8, so as not to clash with "B.J.I" at the Globe.

To-morrow will see the first performance of Mr. Frank Harvey's new play, "Cape Forlorn," at the Fortune, with Mr. Harvey himself playing the lead. There are only five characters in the piece—a lighthouse-keeper, his wife, his mate, and two others, and the lighthouse in which the action is supposed to take place is off the most desolate part of the south island of New Zealand. Also to-morrow, "When the Clock Strikes," by Guy Eden, will be presented at the Players Theatre. It is a comedy relating the experiences of a widow, who, mindful of a previous disaster, resolves not to lose her temper again for two years. Miss Mary Grew plays the widow, and others in the cast are Miss Kathleen Boutall, Miss Gertrude Sterroll, Mr. Jack Carlton, and Mr. Harold Scott.

"The Co-Optimists of 1930" have postponed their appearance at the London Hippodrome till Friday; they have had a successful "try-out" in Birmingham. The principals include Miss Joan Barry, Miss Mimi Crawford, Miss Elsa Macfarlane, Miss Phyllis Monkman, Miss Elsie Randolph, and Messrs. Davy Burnaby, Wolseley Charles, Stanley Holloway, Eric Le Fre, Herbert Mundin, Stuart Ross, Joe Sargent, and Cyril Ritchard, who joined the company at three days' notice before going to Birmingham.

On Tuesday evening Sir Nigel Playfair will produce at the Lyric, Hammersmith, Michael Orme's adaptation of the Viennese play "Out of the Blue." An addition to the cast already announced is Mr. Norman Page, who will play the part of the stage manager. The play embodies an interesting comment on the relations between audience and *dramatis personæ*; it is still running in Germany and Austria.

Mr. Edgar Wallace's new play, "On the Spot" (Wyndham's) fills the bill on Wednesday. In addition to Mr. Charles Laughton, the cast includes Miss Gillian Lind, Miss Gladys Frazin, Miss Agnes Somerset, Mr. W. Cronin-Wilson, Mr. Ben Smith, Mr. Emlyn Williams, Mr. Dennis Wyndham, Mr. David Bell, Mr. Julian Andrews, Mr. Philip Valentine, Mr. Douglas Payne, Captain Harrigan, Mr. Frank Everart, and Mr. Ben Welden. The play is produced by the author, and we are promised an inside view of Chicago.

The new Prince Edward Theatre opens on Thursday with "Rio Rita." On Friday Patrick McGill's play, "Suspense," will be produced at the Duke of York's Theatre with a cast comprising Messrs. Gordon Harker, Sidney Morgan, Oswald Dale Roberts, Robert Douglas, Vincent Holman, Roland Culver, and Algernon West. The period is 1918; the scenes, a captured German dugout and a duckboard behind the line, and the play is reported to be the "Journey's End" of the private soldier. And on Sunday the Repertory Players will present at the Strand "Japhet Has His Day," with Mr. Reginald Purdell, and Miss Pamela Carme in the leading parts, and a cast also including Mr. Aubrey Dexter, Miss Molly Rankin, Mr. Leslie Mitchell, Miss Marian Fawcett, and Mr. Richard Goolden. Mr. Ion Swinley produces.

The next production at the Everyman will be "Fourth Floor Heaven," by Kathleen D. Hewitt, author of "African Shadows," produced at the "Q" last year. Most of the action of the play takes place in the staff-room of a London rescue hostel, and one of the characters is a shell-shocked ex-soldier. The author was at one time attached to the staff of a rescue hostel. The cast will include Miss Dorothy Minto, who will make her return to the stage, Miss Hilary Fisher White, Mr. Patrick Susands, Miss Annie Esmond, and Mr. T. G. Saville (Coleridge in "Charles and Mary").

"Honours Easy" (at the St. Martin's Theatre) boasts two remarkable veteran players. Mr. Morton Selten, who plays the explosive colonel, the other day celebrated his 52nd anniversary on the stage, while Miss Helen Kinnaird (Rachel Markham) has nearly 50 years' professional work to her credit. Her first engagement was as the Fairy Queen in "Iolanthe." Miss Jane Millican has now recovered from her illness and is playing the unfortunate typist again; and altogether "Honours Easy" looks like having a good run.

"Frankenstein" finishes at the Little on April 12; there is no truth in the rumour that it would be transferred to the Garrick with Mr. Lyn Harding as the Monster. On Easter Monday Mr. Deane opens at Croydon with his touring company, which has a repertoire of plays.

"The Lion Tamer," at the Gate Theatre, has proved such a success that it is being continued for another week—possibly two weeks. It will probably be succeeded by "Revolt in a Reformatory," a play translated from the German by Norman Haire; but up to the present it is not definitely known when this will be produced.

The Stratford-upon-Avon Festival Company are due back in this country on April 15. Two days later they start rehearsals at Stratford for the Shakespeare Birthday Festival, which opens on Easter Monday. The plays to be given are:—"The Merry Wives of Windsor," "Julius Cæsar," "Othello," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Romeo and Juliet," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "The Tempest," "Twelfth Night," "King Richard the Second," "Macbeth," and "Hamlet." "Othello" has been chosen as the play for Shakespeare's Birthday, with Miss Joyce Bland as Desdemona, Mr. Wilfred Walter as Othello, Mr. George Hayes as Iago, and Miss Fabia Drake as Emilia. The company includes Messrs. Gordon Bailey, Jack Bligh, Roy Byford, William Calvert, Oliver Crombie, C. Rivers Gadsby, Ernest Hare, George Hayes, Noel Iliff, R. Eric Lee, Eric Maxon, Wilfred Walter, Kenneth Wicksteed, Geoffrey Wilkinson, Miss Miriam Adams, Miss Joyce Bland, Miss Fabia Drake, Miss Dorothy Francis, Miss Maud Garth, Miss Mary Holder, and Miss Olive Walter.

Another piece of Shakespearean news is that throughout this week the Norwich Players will present "Richard II" at the Maddermarket Theatre, Norwich. The play is produced by Mr. Nugent Monck. When "Hamlet" is given at the Haymarket on April 22 and 25, by the way, Mr. Colin Clive will play Laertes, and not Mr. Frank Vosper, who is unavoidably prevented.

"That's a Good Girl," the musical comedy which had such a long and successful run at the London Hippodrome, will be this week's attraction at the Victoria Palace The cast includes Mr. Fred Kitchen, jun. Miss Ethel Stewart, Mr. Franklyn Ives, Miss Nell Shepherd, Mr. George Eyder, and Miss Marie Greenhouse.

D. F.

BROADCASTING.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES

The Bach Church Cantata will be relayed this afternoon from the Guildhall School of Music. In the evening the Bishop of London will make an appeal on behalf of St. Margaret's House, Bethnal Green, while the Wireless Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Sir Henry Wood, will also broadcast.

NATIONAL (261.3 metres and 1,554.4 metres.)
10.30. a.m. (1,554.4 metres).—Time and Weather.
3.0.—Church Cantata (No. 11), Bach, "Wie Schon Leuchtet Der Morgenstern" ("How Brightly Shines the Morning Star"). Mavis Bennett (soprano), Edward Reach (tenor), Stanley Riley (bass), Wireless Chorus, Wireless Orchestra, relayed from Guildhall School of Music.
3.45.—Children's Service.
4.15.—Wireless Military Band. Noel Eadie (soprano), Joseph Farrington (bass).
5.30.—Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson (two pianofortes).
6.0-6.15.—Bible Reading: Paul's Letters, 16.—II. Corinthians, chapters 3 and 4.
8.0.—Salvation Army Service. Prayer by Mrs. Ensign Grinsted; Regent Hall Band; Address by General Higgins relayed from Queen's Hall.
8.45 (261.3 metres).—Bishop of London appeals for St. Margaret's House, Bethnal Green.
8.45 (1,554.4 metres).—Organ Voluntary.
8.50.—Weather and News.
9.5.—Wireless Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Sir Henry Wood. Arthur Catterall (solo violin).
10.30.—Epilogue.

LONDON REGIONAL (356.3 metres).
3.30.—Paul Hermann (violoncello), Victor Ernst Wolff (pianoforte and cembalo).
5.0-5.30.—Religion in the Ligt of Psychology, 13—As a Dream when One Awaketh: The Dream World and the Waking World. by Rev. E. S. Waterhouse.
7.55.—Service from Cransley Church, Northamptonshire. Address by Rev. Greville Cooke.
8.45.—Bishop of London appeals for St. Margaret's House, Bethnal Green.
8.50.—Weather and News.
9.5.—Tom Jones and Grand Hotel, Eastbourne, Orchestra. Olive Groves (soprano). Relayed from Grand Hotel, Eastbourne.
10.30.—Epilogue.

MIDLAND REGIONAL (479.2 metres).
3.30.—Midland Regional Orchestra. Leonard Dennis (violoncello).
5.0—5.30.—London Regional.
7.50.—Service, conducted by Canon Guy Rogers; relayed from Church of St. Martin's, Birmingham.
8.45.—Mr. Arnold Butler appeals for the Birmingnam and District Social Service League.
8.50.—Weather and News.
9.5.—London Regional.
10.30.—Epilogue.
MANCHESTER (376.4 metres).—3.0—National. 4.15-6.0.—Northern Wireless Orchestra. Lilian Cooper (soprano), Kathleen Frise-Smith (pianoforte). 6.0-6.15.—National. 8.0.—Service, Address by Rev. K. L. Parry. Northern Wireless Quartet. Northern Wireless Orchestra. 8.45.—Leeds. 8.50.—National 9.0.—North Regional News. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.
NEWCASTLE (288.5 metres);
LIVERPOOL (288.5 metres);
LEEDS-BRADFORD (200 and 288.5 metres);
SHEFFIELD (288.5 metres);
HULL (288.5 metres);
STOKE-ON-TRENT (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 8.0.—National. 8.45.—Rev. J. G. Sutherland appeals for Leeds Children's Palace. 8.50.—National. 9.0.—Manchester. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.
CARDIFF (309.9 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 6.30.—Service. Address by Rev. H. C. Mander, relayed from Broadmead Baptist Church, Bristol. 8.0.—National. 8.45.—Dr. D. Llewelyn Williams appeals for the Prince of Wales's Hospital, Cardiff, for Limbless and Crippled. 8.50.—National. 9.0.—West Regional News. 9.5.—National Orchestra of Wales. Horace Stevens (bass-baritone), Keith Whittaker (flute). Relayed from Town Hall, Maesteg. 10.0.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue. 10.40-11.0.—Silent Fellowship.
SWANSEA (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 8.0-8.45.—National. 8.50.—National. 9.0.—Cardiff. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue. 10.40 11.0.—Cardiff.
BELFAST (242.3 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 8.15.—Service. Address by Rev. Alexander McCrae. 8.45.—Rev. Dr. John Pollock appeals for Victoria Homes, Ballysillan. 8.50.—National. 9.0.—Regional News. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.
BOURNEMOUTH (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 8.0.—National. 8.45.—Mr. A. E. Frank Cornwell appeals for Poole Post War Brotherhood's Poor Children's Holiday Fund. 8.50.—National. 9.0.—Local News. 10.30.—Epilogue.
PLYMOUTH (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 8.0-8.45.—National. 8.50.—National. 9.0.—Local News. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.
GLASGOW (398.9 metres).—3.0.—National 5.30.—Quintet from the Reid Symphony Orchestra. Mary Grierson (pianoforte), F. S. Gosley (oboe), A. Mortimer (clarinet), E. F. Worsley (bassoon), W. Worsley (horn), from Edinburgh. 6.0-6.15.—National. 8.0.—National. 8.45.—Miss M. H. Cunningham appeals for Blue Triangle Week. 8.50.—National. 9.0.—Scottish News. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.
ABERDEEN (301.5 metres).—3.0.—National 5.30.—Glasgow. 6.0-6.15.—National. 8.0.—National. 8.45.—Councillor Mrs. Watson appeals for Aberdeen Children's Shelter. 8.50.—National. 9.0.—Glasgow 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.
DUNDEE (288.5 metres) and EDINBURGH (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 8.0-8.45.—National. 8.50.—National. 9.0.—Glasgow. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.
ABERDEEN (301.5 metres).—3.0.—National 5.30.—Glasgow. 6.0-6.15.—National. 8.0.—National. 8.45.—Councillor Mrs. Watson appeals for Aberdeen Children's Shelter. 8.50.—National. 9.0.—Glasgow 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.
DUNDEE (288.5 metres) and EDINBURGH (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 8.0-8.45.—National. 8.50.—National. 9.0.—Glasgow. 9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.
DUBLIN (413 metres), relayed from Cork (225 metres).—8.30.—Concert, Selections by No. 2 Army Band. 9.—Amhrain Gaedhilge. 9.10.—Talk by Princess Radziwill on behalf of the League of Nations Society. 9.25.—Concert. Tenor solos, band selections, and Amhrain Gaedhilge.

FOREIGN FEATURES.

BUDAPEST (550 metres, 20 kw.).—3.—Hungarian Folk Song Recital 7.30.—Gaia Concert. Intermezzo and Fugue in C major for Full Orchestra (Bach-Weiner); Triple Concerto (Beethoven); Pieces for Two Pianos.
COPENHAGEN (281 metres, 1 kw.) and KALUNDBORG (1,153 metres, 7 kw.).—1.30.—Talk in English. 7.2.—Orchestral Concert from the Works of Lumbye. 8.15.—Poems from Hans Andersen's "Melodies of the Heart," Music by Grieg. 10.—Dance Music.
HUIZEN (announced Hilversum), (1,875 metres, 6.5 kw).—2.10.—Concert from the Concrt Hall, Amsterdam. 8.25.—Orchestral Concert. 10.—Chamber Music by Dutch String Orchestra.
HAMBURG (372 metres, 3 kw.).—12 (noon).—Concert of Light Music. 5.—Orchestral Concert. 6.25.—"The Gipsy Baron"—Operetta (Joh. Strauss) 10.30.—Dance Music.
LANGENBERG (473 metres, 15 kw). and GOLCGNE (227 metres).—4.30.—"The Fright," Wireless Play. 7.15.—"Madame Favart," Operetta (Offenbach).
LEIPZIG (259 metres, 3 kw.).—5.10.—"Stabat Mater" (Pergolesi) 6.—"Paris, an Infernal Symphony"—Radio Sequence (Eva Christa).
RUME (441 metres. 50 kw.).—5.30.—Concert of Old Italian Music. 8.2.—"Manon Lescaut," Opera (Puccini).
STOCKHOLM (436 metres, 1.5 kw.), and MOTALA (1,345 metres, 50 kw.).—6.15.—"Business is Business," Comedy (Mirabeau). 8.40.—Orchestral Concert. Overture, "Der Beherrscher der Geister" (Weber); Concerto No. 2 in C minor for Piano and Orchestra (Rachmininoff); Adagietta from the Fifth Symphony for Harp and String Orchestra; Siegfried Idyll (Wagner); Liebeslieds walzer (Brahms); Academic Festival Overture (Brahms).
TOULOUSE (331 metres, 8 kw.).—1.—Symphony and Andante (Bach). 6.—Concert. Navajos Patrol (Moletty). Persian Dance (Guiraud); La fille aux cheveux de lin (Debussy); Two Hindu Pictures (Hansen); Selection from "The Flying Dutchman" (Wagner), and "Thais" (Massenet); Bifoleo Parade (Volpatti). 8.15.—Transmission of Pictures. 10.40.—Concert for British Listeners.
VIENNA (516.3 metres, 15 kw.).—5.30.—Vocal and Instrumental Concert from Works of Edwin Komauer. 8.45.—"Schöne Seelen," Comedy (Salten), followed by Dance Music.

MAIL AND STEAMSHIP NEWS.

(Note: l., left; d., due, c., called; p., passed; f., for; fr., from. a. arrived.)

THE MAILS.

ARANDORA STAR (Blue Star) fr. Southampton a. Port Said. 29.
BALI (Nederland) fr. Sourabaya a. Calcutta, 29.
DELPHIC (W. Star) Brisbane f. London p. Gibraltar. 29.
DUNKWA (Brit. and African) fr. Antwerp p. Dungeness, 29.
ELLORA (B.I.) fr. Bombay a. Kilindini, 29.
FRANCONIA (Cunard) f. Hongkong l. Manila, 29.
GRAFENBERG (Elders and Fyffes) fr. Rotterdam p. Dungeness. 29.
KAGA MARU (N.Y.K.) f. Yokohama l. Sydney, 29.
KABOA (B.I.) fr Port Natal a. Bombay, 29.
LYONS MARU (N.Y.K.) fr. Yokohama a. Singapore 29.
MATSUYE MARU (N.Y.K.) fr. Copenhagen a. Kobe, 29.
MOTAGUA (Elders and Fyffes) Santa Marta f. Partmouth p. Lizard, 29.
METAGAMI (Canadian Pacific) fr. Antwerp a Southampton, 29
MORIOKA MARU (N.Y.K.) f. Hongkong l. Rangoon, 29.
NAGAYA (P. and O.) Calcutta f. London a. Colombo 29.
ORDUNA (P.S.N.) fr. Valparaiso a. Mersey, 29.
OTRANTO (Orient) f. London l. Suez, 29.
PORT MELBOURNE (C. and D.) f. Fremantle l. Albany, 29.
RAWALPINDI (P. and O.) Yokohama f. London l. Hongkong, 29.
ST. ANDRE (C.G.T.) f. Noumea l. Sydney, 29.
SIMALOER (Nederland) Batavia f. New York p. Perim, 29.
STUTTGART (N.D.L.) New York f. Bremen p. Lizard, 29
TUCURINCA (Elders and Fyffes) Santa Marta f. Hull p. Dungeness, 29.
ZEELANDIA (K.H.L.) Buenos Ayres f. Amsterdam p. Dungeness 29.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

ALCINOUS f. Padang l. Mersey, 29.
ANTENOR f. Dairen l. Mersey, 29
BONDOWOSO fr. Batavia a. Calcutta, 29.
EURYLOCHUS Sourabaya f. London p Perim. 29.
GLENGARRY Dairen f London l. Suez, 29.
GLAUCUS Macassar f. London p Gibraltar. 29.
HALIZONES fr. London a. Calicut, 29.
MAYEBASHI MARU f. Kobe l Tientsin, 29.
MENTOR Yokohama f. Liverpool p. Gibraltar, 29.
TEIRESIAS f. Yokohama l. Mersey, 29.

TO-MORROW'S CAUSE LIST.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

FIRST DIVISION.—At 10.45: Appeal.—Commr. of Taxes v. British Australian Wool Realisation Assoc. (in liq.) (pt. hd.).
SECOND DIVISION.—At 10.30: Appeals.—For Judgt.—Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya Bahadur v. Ali Ahamad (and 46 connected Appeals—cnsldtd.). For Hearing.—Sagarmull Nathany v. Gaistaun (pt. hd.).

Court of Appeal.

COURT I. (LAWRENCE and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30: Appeal Motions—Expte.—From Chanc. and Prob. and Div. Dvns.—Appeals.—From Chanc. Dvn.—(Interloc. List).—Claude Inaster v. Smallman; Siemens and Halske v. Western Electric Co.
COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30: Appeal Motions—Expte.—From K.B. and Admlty. Dvns.—Appeals.—From K.B.D. (F. and N.T. List).—Foster v. Harnett (pt. hd.). From the Admlty. Dvn.—Final List.—Celtic—1929, No. 472—Comerford v. White Star Line, etc., Owners s.s. Celtic, Croxteth Hall—1929, Folio 478—Murray v. Ellermans Line, Owners s.s. Croxteth Hall. From K.B.D. (Final and New Trial List).—Peebles v. South London Greyhound Raceccourse.

Chancery Division.

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 11: Witness List.—Part II.—Thomas Owen and Co. v. Glamorgan Hematite Iron Ore Co. (action).
COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30; Sitting in Bankcy.—Motions.—Re Dobree, S. and Son—expte. Shislow v. M. C. Spencer and S. B. Smith, Trustees; re Collier, W.—expte. Official Rec. (Trustee) v. L. P. Collier and L. E. H. Collier, Administrators of E. Collier, dec., and Exors. of W. Collier, dec.; re Rosenberg, L. (formerly trading as Victoria Timber Co.)—expte. Official Rec (Trustee) v. H. Yager (London); re Bolton, J. B.—expte. Mrs. M. E. Bolton v. F. S. Booth and J. S. Wells, Trustees.
COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.45: In Court (as Chambrs.).—Summses.—Anglo-Servian Trading Co.; Arley Spinning Co. (Manchester District Regy.). At 11: In Court.—Petns.—(Unopd. First).—To wind up: Gramophone Laminete; British Talking Pictures; Rippenden Commercial Co. (Manchester District Regy.); Halcyon Wireless Co.; Wynsor Electric Range Co.; Anglo-Scottish Spinners; London and Eastern County Theatres; National Commercial Corporation; Property and General Finance Corp.; Anglo Scottish Securities; Johnson and Co. (Wholesale Costumiers); G. W. Pearce and Sons (grasstounders); Electramonic (Foreign rights). Not before 11.30: British Mutual Investment Trust; Foundation Co.; A. B. Cleworth and Co.; Bullington Buildings; Thomas Smith and Sons (Atherton); Matthews and Wilson Portland Hosiery Manfc. Co.; Celebritone; United Mining and General Trust; Millets; N. Cohen; Southwick Motor Co.; Armitage Brothers Huddersfield to restore name to register; T. W. Foster and Co.; R. H. E. Wallace. To sanction Scheme of Arrgt. and confirm redn. of capital: Spencer (Melksham). Adjd. Smnses.—Pretoria Estates (applin. of Ltg.); George Black and Sons (applin. of Urban Electric Supply Co.—with witnesses).
COURT II. (LEXMOORE, J.).—In Court (as Chmbrs.).—At 10.45: Chmbr. Smnses.—Re D (Master JOCELYN CLIFFE).—With Counsel.—Re Dyer, infs.; re Forrest, dec. (Maude v. Carr). To follow A to D Dvn.—E to K (Master HOLLAND).—With Counsel.—Re Revell, dec. (Melling v. Revell); re Keck's Partnership (Keck v. Keck); re Henderson, dec. (Hitchins v. Jackson); Parry Crooke v. Wethered (1925 P. 2833); Same v. Same (1925 P. 2844). To follow E to K Dvn.—S to Z (Master MOSSE).—With Counsel.—Squire v. Medley Hartmann and Co.; Taylor v. Batcheller; re Parkinson, infs.; re Wilson (Grant v. Wilton); re Wills, dec. (Dulverton v. Wills); re Smyth, dec. (Smyth v. Smyth). To be ment

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THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

NIEMANN'S "BRAHMS."

By ERNEST NEWMAN.

II.

Brahms could be used as the text for a long dissertation on the ultimate worthlessness of contemporary criticism of music. As I said in my last article, it is virtually impossible for a great man's contemporaries to see him as he really is; they do not know his music well enough, nor can they see him in anything like a historical perspective. Those who praise him and those who disparage him alike do so for reasons that posterity finds erroneous or insufficient. The rudimentary fact always seems to be forgotten that, whether he himself knows it or not, a composer's music is the expression of a certain body of experience and a certain relation to life; and most that passes for contemporary criticism is little more than the voicing of a reaction, favourable or unfavourable as the case may be, to the cast of the man's mind as revealed in his music. It is only at a much later day, when the man and his music have passed into history, when the problems that beset his soul and his way of facing them are no longer the particular problems that the later generation has to face, that this generation can see him and them objectively.

Oscar Wilde once rightly protested against the Victorian habit of passing moral censure upon the dead. "Nobody with the true historical sense," he said, "ever dreams of blaming Nero, or scolding Tiberius, or censuring Cæsar Borgia. These personages have become like the puppets of a play. . . . They have passed into the sphere of art and science, and neither art nor science knows anything of moral approval or disapproval." Nor does musical criticism really become criticism until it knows neither æsthetic approval nor disapproval—which is entirely a matter for the individual—but studies its subject with complete objectivity; and that is possible only when the subject stands at so great a distance from the observer that personal and temporal and local prepossessions and prejudices no longer come between the subject and the observer and obscure the latter's vision.

MEANINGLESS CATCHWORDS.

Musical criticism has always been too fond of catchwords that mean nothing and explain nothing. The older official view of Brahms was that he was the last of the German classics. To-day the tendency in some quarters is to go to the other extreme and declare him to be not a classic but a romantic. Even that is not as novel as it looks, for German critics—Hermann Kretzschmar, for example—were insisting on the romanticism of Brahms quite thirty years ago. The next century, that will have the same difficulty in distinguishing between classicism and romanticism as we have in distinguishing between the æsthetic cross-currents among the polyphonists of the sixteenth century, will decide that the question is after all of little importance, and that all that matters is the nature of Brahms's music qua music. The men of the nineteenth century, like the little boy in the poem, did not really know what they fought each other for, and had no wise elder to point out to them that what they were fighting each other over would ultimately not matter in the least.

One sometimes suspects that, in music as in other things, a war comes not from any clear perception of an object to be achieved as from the mere desire for a fight. Bülow, in his later reaction against Wagnerism, hailed Brahms as Ludwig II. (Ludwig I., of course, being Beethoven). That was sufficient to set the Wagnerians examining critically the filiation of Brahms with Beethoven, discovering, of course, that the minds and the methods of the two men had next to nothing in common and then disparaging Brahms because he did not answer to a label that ought never to have been affixed to him. Hugo Wolf, with that sad capacity that one great artist usually has for misunderstanding another, declared that so far from Brahms being the heir of Beethoven he was only an epigone of Schumann and Mendelssohn.

"HE CANNOT REJOICE."

It is not the least merit of Niemann's book that, while sympathetic towards these and other errors of the past, he stands aside from them and tries to show us Brahms not as contemporary schools of opinion would have had him be, but as he really was. And Niemann, coming in a generation that has lived through and passed beyond the moral problems that are at the back of Brahms's music as at the back of Wagner's, can appraise the typical Brahms melancholy without either succumbing to it or revolting against it. It was undoubtedly this melancholy that alienated the more ardent young spirits of the composer's own day; Hugo Wolf summed it all up in the famous remark, "Er kann nicht jubeln" ("He cannot rejoice"). That is broadly true, notwithstanding the obvious fact that not all Brahms's music is given up to musing and brooding upon the darker side of things. As Niemann shows, the strongest and most persistent strain in him is the melancholic; and from reasons partly personal, partly racial and topographic, the Brahms melancholy was of a peculiar brand that set up energetic counter-reactions in many of his contemporary listeners. The early piano concerto in particular, with its convulsive struggle against the powers of darkness within the man, seems to have made its first hearers thoroughly uncomfortable.

A FUNDAMENTAL MELANCHOLY.

Niemann is right when he says that Brahms "is the greatest master of resignation, pessimism, and *Weltschmerz* even in nineteenth-century song"—though why he should specify only the song I cannot understand, seeing that the statement holds true of Brahms's work in every genre. The dark texture that was the background of his being is shot with a variety of colours from work to work—from the D minor concerto to the German Requiem and the Alto Rhapsody, from the early piano works to those of the last period, the "Vier Ernste Gesänge," and the clarinet quintet. At times the mood is one of revolt, at times one of resignation; but it is always the same Brahms at issue with the same moral problem. And in the last year the problem was an almost perpetual obsession with him.

Is it not a fallacy to assume, as is always done, that the impulse to the employment of the clarinet in some of his later works came from his admiration of Mühlfeld's playing? Is this not the same inversion of the cart and the horse as we have in the old theory that "Tristan" was written because Wagner was in love with Mathilde Wesendonck? Is it not more consistent with artistic psychology to assume that Wagner was in love with Mathilde Wesendonck because he was full of "Tristan"? And is it not probable that it was the fundamental melancholy of Brahms settling at last into a mellow resignation that attracted him unconsciously to the clarinet—the mellowest and most resigned and most calmly philosophical of instruments, that should be played only by men who have read Plotinus? Did Mühlfeld, in the last resort, do anything more than Frau Wesendonck had done—come upon the scene at the psychological moment?

THE WEEK'S MUSIC.

WORKS OLD AND NEW.

The wireless has given us several good things during the past week, beginning with some songs from the Locheimer Liederbuch sung by Mr. John Armstrong on Sunday evening. They were unfortunately sung with all the trimmings of the modern editors, though these could neither obscure the beauty of the 500-years-old songs nor prevent even the most casual listener from seeing how marvellously consistent the development of the German Lied has been during these five centuries. So intimate is the spiritual and musical bond between the great German song writers of the nineteenth century and their remote and innominate ancestors that when, a few years ago, a well-known singer gave us as an encore the "All mein Gedencken dy ich hab" (from the Lochheimer Liederbuch), one of my colleagues told his readers that the song was by Schubert.

On Monday, and again on Wednesday, we had a broadcast, in an abbreviated form, of Smetana's "Bartered Bride." (As the B.B.C. editor of the English version rightly says, this title is not quite correct; "the bride was sold, not bartered." I can remember only one occasion, however, when the work was referred to as "The Sold Bride".) This proved to be one of the most successful opera broadcasts we have ever had; the hearer has less difficulty than usual in supplying in imagination the various settings of the scene, while the music flows along in so rich and sparkling a flood that one's attention never flags for a moment. The work in general comes as near as maybe to our ideal of light opera; and for the lovers of the serious there is Marie's big aria in the third act, that will bear the finest singing that the greatest of artists can give it. Among a hundred excellent touches, Smetana shows his skill in the perfect way he keeps this really moving aria within the frame of the rest of the comedy.

It is some years since I heard "Gerontius," and I was glad to find, at Tuesday's performance by the Philharmonic Choir, under Mr. Kennedy Scott, that the great work seemed more vital than ever. Apart from an occasional dragging of the tempo, the performance was a fine one on the part of conductor, orchestra and chorus, especially the last: Londoners perhaps do not realise what a magnificent instrument they have in this choir. The principals were no doubt as good a trio as the present rather thin period in English singing will afford. Mr. Walter Glynne was somewhat hard of tone and monotonous in colour, Miss Balfour fervent enough but hardly mystical, and Mr. Horace Stevens a sonorous but over-robust Priest and Angel of the Agony; but all in all they did very well.

The concert of (comparatively) recent works of Arnold Bax brought us a great array of executants—Mr. Tertis, Mr. Leon Goossens, Miss Harriet Cohen, the Virtuoso Quartet, the Oriana Choir, Madame Korchinska, and others—in the viola sonata, the quintet for harp and strings, the quartet for piano and strings, the oboe quintet, and the three remarkable choral works, "This world's joie," "Of a rose I sing," and "Mater ora filium." Mr. Kennedy's singers were not vocally at their best, and the string quartet was not always ideally kind to our ears; but the right spirit was always there. There is no need for a detailed discussion here of works about which I have written on various other occasions. I devoted most of my time to studying the expert way in which Bax mostly solves the technical problems presented him by the different media in which he is working.

A Spanish Evening.

I am afraid Friday's symphony concert cannot rank among the best efforts of the B.B.C. One-composer concerts are a bit of a risk, though there are at any rate half-a-dozen composers, dead or living, who can be trusted to fill that bill. One would have thought that a one-nation concert would be an easy enough affair to carry off; but evidently you have to choose your nation with some care. A whole evening of Spanish orchestral music does little more than reveal the essential poverty of modern Spanish music: the brain grows weary of these standardised rhythms, these tricks and turns that have done duty so many thousand times before. De Falla's "Nights in the Gardens of Spain" had the advantage of Miss Harriet Cohen's nimble fingers at the piano; but it must be confessed that, like so much of De Falla's music, the work is not wearing well. His mentality, like Stravinsky's, is too restricted to cover a very wide arc of our musical life; and the Spanish clichés have become as tiresome as the Russian.

Turina's "Danzas Fantasticas" are too simple-minded to maintain our interest for long. But both these and the "Nights" are works of genius compared with Oscar Espla's "La Noche Buena del Diablo," with which the concert ended. I had been warned that this new work lasted some fifty minutes. I lasted rather less than half that time. It is not my practice to criticise a new work on half a hearing; but when I have listened for some twenty minutes and failed to discover a single idea that rises above the most innocent platitude I do not feel called upon to sit out another half-hour of it.

Mr. Perez Casas, who conducted, is new to this country. Until one hears him in a better programme than this it is difficult to judge of his quality; but it is not reassuring to see him so often with his head in the score.

Madame Conchita Supervia is the fortunate possessor of not one fine voice but two. At the lower end it is a genuine contralto; at the upper end it is a true soprano, though lacking the highest range of the coloratura soprano. Each of the voices is beautiful, but the contrast between them is often very marked. Mme. Supervia sang "Una Voce" (in a rather lower key than usual), and an arrangement for solo voice of the ensemble finale of Rossini's "La Cenerentola."

The music of this, ranging from the low G sharp to the high B, must have been written by Rossini for some such voice as Mme. Supervia's; but I fancy the critical audiences of that day would have demanded a smoother technique than hers in the middle of the voice. Some of the descending semiquaver scales, from the high A to the low G sharp, seem to have been expressly—perhaps maliciously—designed by Rossini to test the blending of the registers. In Mme. Supervia's singing of them we were made acutely conscious of the sudden transition from soprano to contralto. But her coloratura, all the same, is surprisingly efficient, and she shades her lovely tones in a way that few coloratura singers can do.

E. N.

Weingartner and the L.S.O.

It is probable that the London Symphony Orchestra never plays better, nowadays, than under Weingartner. While listening to their Schubert programme at Queen's Hall, I could not help contrasting the exquisite instrumental execution with what I could hear of it, over the wireless, in a recent Weingartner concert in Germany. The conductor's predisposition to deliberation was common to both occasions, but while it merely made the German concert sound dull, this one was alive with quiet lights. I imagine that his own demonstrations of approval on Monday were so little perfunctory that it does really bring him unusual pleasure to direct our London players.

Almost all the great, long, Symphony in C major was on a level all too seldom reached; one felt that the essence of Schubert was being distilled. Thus, surely, and not otherwise, Schubert heard in his mind the oboes and bassoons entering with the second subject of the first movement: thus, again, the oboe, in the Andante, phrasing divinely; thus, the strings, scoring out the Scherzo. A pity that there should have been any flaws at all, such as seem inevitable under the present régime.

It had been, I thought, a rather serious drawback that Weingartner took the first movement of the "Unfinished" Symphony slower, the Andante faster than usual. Both being in triple measure, their musical growth not being very dissimilar, and their timing being brought into close approximation, the value of what contract there is was discounted.

Recital Notes.

At Jacques van Lier's concert at Æolian Hall on Thursday there were several novelties, including a Hindemith Scherzo, happy enough, and some of the 'cellise's own meritorious arrangements of old music. He and Miss Marie White also played the Brahms Sonata in E minor; and the same composer's "Zigeunerlieder" were sung, with better intelligence than actual vocal finish, by Miss Jessie McLennan.

At Wigmore Hall the same evening Alfredo Campoli displayed an agreeable tone and a recognition of style, more marked in violin music by Bach than by Tartini.

Miss Seymour Whinyates, playing the violin at Wigmore Hall on Friday, construed more than agreeably three Sonatas: the little discovery of 1928, which, being in Bach's writing, has been attributed to him; the typical Mozart, in F major, No. 7; and Busoni's stimulating Op. 36a, in E major. Her style is a thought in advance of technique, which is sometimes uneasy in rapid passage-work. Her partner, V. Ernst Wolff, touches the piano delectably.

H. F.

"The Galleries," by Frank Rutter, will be found on page 11, column 5.

FILM NOTES.

"ALF'S BUTTON."

By SYDNEY W. CARROLL.

Mr. W. A. Darlington is the first dramatic critic in this country to score a triple success, firstly as the author of a novel that may be styled as a best-seller, secondly as a dramatist and the contriver of an annually reproduced farce, and now, lastly, as the author of a talkie based on the same book and play.

Seldom have I enjoyed a British talkie so unreservedly. The story lends itself to film purposes admirably. All the magic and disappearing effects are so well carried off, whilst as a combination of irresistible laughter-making farce and spectacle fastened on to a background of Bairnsfather-like humour with Tubby Edlin and other clever people to bring it home, it fills its purpose breezily, quickly, and thoroughly. Those comic gymnasts, Nervo and Knox, have been brought in along with a number of other clever players equally well known. All who enjoy broad fun will like this picture. It is an excellent one for children.

* * *

No cinema offers better value in quantity as well as quality than the Empire. It has an especially generous double bill this week. Marion Davies appears in an "all-talking" comedy "Not So Dumb," directed by King Vidor, of "Hallelujah" fame. The other attraction is a thriller. Telling a story of the jungle, "Where East is East" enables Lon Chaney to give one of those fascinatingly ugly studies of a man-beast, in which he always makes a hit.

In "Not So Dumb" Miss Davies plays the role of a stupid woman whose stark inanity enables her to come out right in the end. The supporting cast includes Elliott Nugent, Sally Starr, and Franklyn Pangbourne.

Estelle Taylor and Lupe Velez are in the cast with Lon Chaney. The atmosphere of this tiger-trapping drama has been well captured by Ted Browning.

* * *

I cannot honestly recommend "The Show of Shows" staged at the Tivoli except to those film fans who are impressed by a galaxy of famous stars succeeding each other in achieving uniform futility. A vast sum of money must have been spent on it, and as a spectacle perhaps it may be worth a visit, but those who like intelligence and continuity will stay away.

* * *

The new Norma Talmadge picture. "New York Nights," is being shown from to-morrow onwards at the New Gallery. It follows "Rookery Nook," which has had a most successful run, and proved one of the most popular British pictures ever seen there.

* * *

"Disraeli" is continuing its astonishing popularity at the Marble Arch Pavilion. It is now in its ninth week.

* * *

A Hampstead reader of these notes is full of appreciation for the film I recommended last week, "Men Without Women." She writes: "I and two friends owe you a debt of gratitude, as but for your article we should have missed seeing one of the finest pictures yet produced, as you so truly said. Thank you for inducing us to go."

* * *

"Simba," the most successful film of jungle life ever seen in this country, is being revived for a week at the Palace.

* * *

The contrasting picture is a Florenz Ziegfeld extravaganza, talking, dancing, and singing. This is entitled "Glorifying the Show Girl." It is a sparkling bit of nonsense.

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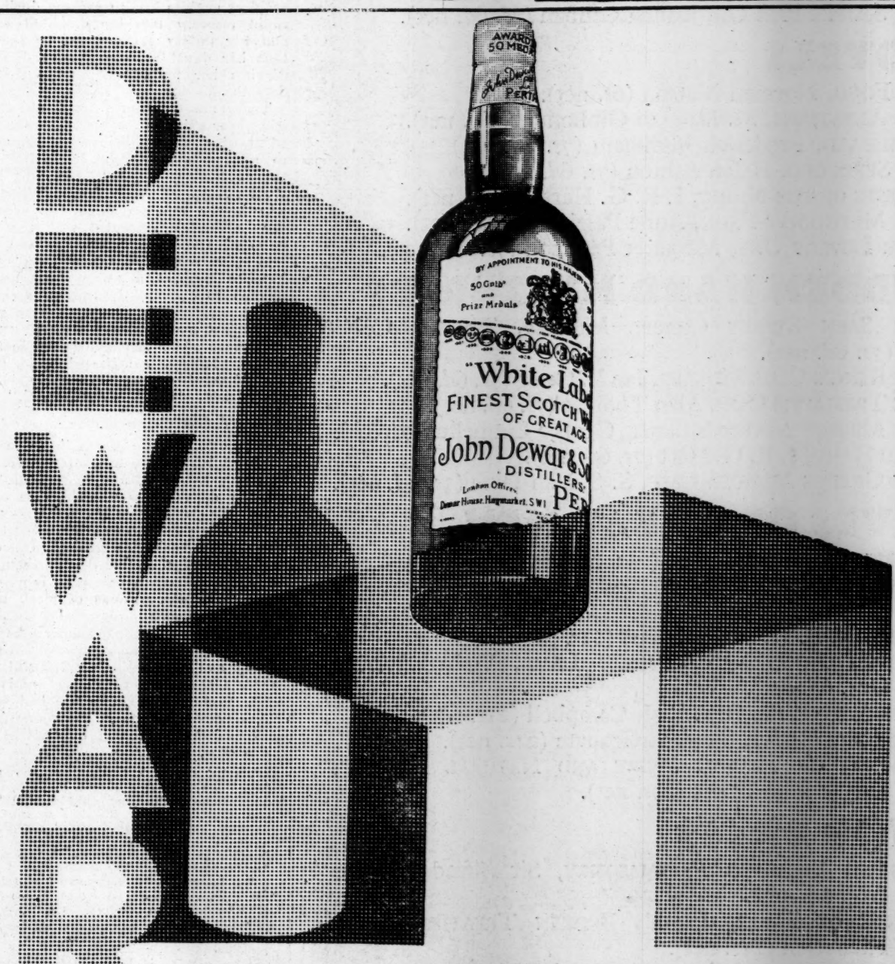

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THE WORLD OF BOOKS.

A SCRUPULOUS AMORALIST.

"Travels in the Congo." By André Gide. (A. Knopf. 15s.)
"The School for Wives." By André Gide. (A. Knopf. 6s.)

By DESMOND MacCARTHY.

When in 1912 Sir Edmund Gosse devoted an essay to the works of André Gide, the novel which he dwelt upon at greatest length was "La Porte Etroite," expatiating, as he could in so masterly a fashion, upon the delicate intensity of the emotional scenes, and summing the novel up as a searching analysis of the incompleteness and narrowness of the moral psychology of Protestantism. "No subject," he said of M. Gide, "interests him so deeply as the study of the conscience." And again, "His eye is fixed on the *elected* spirit and on the ethical exception." One of the characters in the "Prométhée Mal-Enchainé" exclaims, "Les personnalitiés, il n'y a que cela d'interessant; et puis les relations entre personnalitiés," and this still defines M. Gide's main preoccupation. "We nave here," Sir Edmund Gosse continued, "the strait gate through which the author takes all his imaginary figures, and if their conventionality has so flattened them out that they cannot pass the test, he flings them from him."

At that time there was no writer in France whose development was watched with more curiosity by sensitive and intelligent judges. For several years he seemed to stand in an attitude of balance between the schools, now leaning towards rationalistic thought, now to the traditional party. Since then it has become much clearer where he stands and which party may rightly regard him as an enemy and which as a friend. Like the majority of gifted contemporary authors he is a writer with "a message," but he is also one who has spoken with two voices. His most influential and most beautifully written book, "Les Nourritures Terrestres," which is an exhortation to lead a life of impulse and pass beyond good and evil, was followed by "Saül"; of the former the author has written, "The danger of its doctrine (if I may call it that) appeared to me so clearly that immediately afterwards, as an antidote, I wrote 'Saül' (its importance will be recognised later), of which the subject is that ruin of the soul, that decay and faintness of the personality, which result from not resisting temptation." It may be worth mentioning that for every thousand who read "Les Nourritures Terrestres" there are hardly fifty readers of "the antidote." Indeed, it is both the source of M. Gide's fascination and his weakness that he exists as an artist and a thinker in a state of perpetual dialogue with himself.

An Intolerable Husband.

"The School for Wives" (the French original was reviewed in the SUNDAY TIMES) is a slight piece of work. Its theme can be conveyed in a few words. A young girl marries a model of circumspection, whose interest in life is winning golden opinions. He expresses lofty sentiments so modestly that others take them to be genuine expressions of feeling. She is very much in love with him; she does not see that he is a self-deceiving prig. Her feelings are confided to a diary, the first half of which alienates the reader from her, for the reader discovers before she does that she has married a stick covered with leather. Twenty years elapse before she takes up the diary again. She is now very unhappy. Her unhappiness does not spring from unfaithfulness or failure of consideration on his part, but from the devastating fact that he is an artificial man. A motor accident enables him to prolong during his rapid recovery touching deathbed scenes, and her misery is increased by the fact that her daughter sees through him and despises her for not admitting that she does too.

There are sly hits throughout at the Abbé, her spiritual adviser, who takes the point of view that it is less important to say what you think and feel than to express what you conceive it is right to think and feel. When the war breaks out, as might be expected, her husband is decorated with the minimum of risk to himself, and she as a last protest against the suavity of his humbug becomes a nurse in a hospital devoted to dangerously infectious cases.

The novel is of little importance among M. Gide's works, though written with an easy grace which can be detected in translation. It is only affiliated to M. Gide's central point of view through his belief in the importance of being "natural."

The Noble Savage.

"Travels in the Congo" is a very pleasant ruminative book of travel. It is full of observation, and the author, while writing apparently with the ease of one communing with himself, is careful to say as much as possible in as few words and in as simple a manner as possible. One of the marked tendencies of M. Gide's thought is, of course, to believe that man is naturally good. His observations of black human nature in French Equatorial Africa seem to have confirmed it. The natives he found were affectionate and delightfully easy to please, and extraordinarily faithful. But if M. Gide met several good natives he seems to have also met more bad whites. Speaking of his servant, the young Adoum who was broken-hearted on parting from his master, he says:—

> I tried the following experiment: I gave him a bundle of eleven *patas* (five-franc notes) to do some commissions with, saying: "Here are fifty francs." I did this to convince a sceptic, for, personally, I did not doubt a moment that Adoum would tell me of the mistake as soon as he had counted the notes, which he did only the next day.
>
> "I bought ten francs' worth of tobacco," he said. "Then you ought to have forty francs left." "No. Forty-five; because yesterday you gave me five francs too much." And this was said in the most natural manner possible.
>
> I see nothing in him that is not childlike, noble, pure, and honest. The whites who manage to turn creatures like him into rogues are worse rogues themselves, or else miserable blunderers. I have no doubt that Adoum would fling himself in front of any danger—even a mortal one—to protect me. I have never doubted him; and his gratitude comes above all from that.

Action Without Motive.

The book is very well translated. Mrs Bussy is also the translator of "Les Caves Du Vatican," which is the most amusing book M. Gide has written. It is as amusingly fantastic in passages as the "New Arabian Nights," while the hero Lafcadio, unlike the young man with the cream-tarts, represents an elusive idea, the beauty and moral healthiness of spontaneous action. In this case motiveless spontaneity goes as far as throwing an elderly gentleman out of the railway carriage into a river below! "L'étrange me sollicite," M. Gide says in his book on Dostoievsky, and his comment that Dostoievsky "s'attache aux cas déconcertants" applies to himself. M. Charles Du Bos, who has written a most elaborate study of M. Gide ("Le Dialogue avec André Gide"), says that from 1917 to 1923 Lafcadio was the hero of French youth. This is almost incredible to English people, and I suspect exaggeration; but certainly the conception of the "acte gratuit," action without motive, has exercised a considerable fascination over the imagination of M. Gide's contemporaries. What was suggested fantastically in "Les Caves Du Vatican" (The Vatican Swindle, Knopf) is found seriously stated in that beautifully written book "Les Nourritures Terrestres."

> Il faut agir sans *juger* si l'action est bonne ou mauvaise. Aimer sans s'inquiéter si c'est le bien ou le mal.

Natural Happiness.

The book is an exhortation to pursue a natural happiness.

> Ne distingue pas Dieu du bonheur et place tout ton bonheur dans l'instant. . . . Nathanaël, ah! satisfais ta joie quand ton âme en est souriante—et ton désir d'amour quand tes lèvres sont encore belles à baiser, et quand ton étreinte est joyeuse.
>
> Car tu penseras, tu diras: Les fruits étaient là; leur poids courbait, laissait déjà les branches;—ma bouche était là et elle était pleine de désirs;—mais ma bouche est restée fermée, et mes mains n'ont pu se tendre parce qu'elles étaient jointes pour la prière;—et mon âme et ma chair sont restées désespérément assoiffées.—L'heure est désespérément passée.

"I have written," he says of this book, "so that later on a youth, such as I was at the age of sixteen, but purer, nobler, more accomplished, may find here a response to his anxious interrogations," and that response may be found in the sentence, "Life may be lovelier than men admit. I have lived too prudently until to-day. One must be lawless to listen to the new law. O deliverance! O liberty!"

But M. Gide himself was visited with misgivings, and instantly sat down to write "Saül." Although he is utterly different in temper from D. H. Lawrence, the appeal both authors make in their respective countries to youth is not unlike. The peculiarity of M. Gide's literary career is that his books in each case seem to lag behind the point which he himself has reached, each book being a record of some perplexity he has already passed.

"Our Present Philosophy of Life."

The above account, or, rather, indication, of the general drift of M. Gide's thought leaves out all the subtleties and complexities with which it is shot; and it is these subtleties and the complexities which account for the interest which his work excites. He is far from being crude, though any restatement of his views is inevitably crude: that is what makes him difficult to discuss. The best thorough and adverse discussion of his work in English is to be found in a book of remarkably acute logical analysis, "Our Present Philosophy of Life," by Mr. Montgomery Belgion (Faber and Faber. 12s. 6d.). In this book Mr. Belgion examines the contradictions in the philosophies of Shaw, Gide, Freud and Bertrand Russell. It has only one fault: the author too obviously wishes to make points against his adversaries. Some of these are sound and, I think, impossible to answer; others the reader feels could only have been raised by one arguing for victory rather than for truth, and this impression weakens to a certain extent, but only slightly, the effect of the book as a whole. Now the doctrine which these authors have in common is, he says, "a belief in the necessity of personality, and a belief in, for personality's sake, experiences and irresponsibility." According to M. Gide our ideal should be expression of our true personality. This phrase is exceedingly vague, but what it comes to is that a man ought to be simple, spontaneous, and sincere, doing what Mr. Shaw says capable people do, namely, "what they naturally want to do." Each must do what he or she sincerely wants to do: "personality," therefore, consists in fulfilling our desires as they arise. M. Gide insists that one thereby attains eternal life.

> So Mr. Shaw claims, in support of his theory of human will, a human will directed to unquestionably material ends, that Creative Evolution is a religion. So Dr. Freud in arguing that the sanction of moral rules is that they are necessary to men's existence in communities, speaks of religious moral beliefs as being the fulfilment of wishes. So Mr. Russell gives to his doctrine, that our aim should be the satisfaction of the greatest possible quantity of desires by each individual, a falsely spiritual air, by dwelling on "abstract sympathy," "love," and "passive submission to the whole universe." What especially distinguishes our present philosophy of life is, then, that it is a thorough-going materialism, which it is yet found necessary to pass off as a spiritual philosophy of life; and that this is attempted by claiming that the spiritual *is* material, and that the eternal *is* temporal.

This passage from the concluding pages of Mr. Belgion's book places, I think, M. Gide in the company to which he properly belongs.

ORCHIDS.

"Orchids for the Outdoor Garden." By A. W. Darnell. (Reeve, Ashford. 42s.)

This book contains an account of the various orchids, mostly terrestrial but including a few epiphytes, which may be regarded as hardy and capable of growing in the open air in England, at any rate in the south-western counties. The majority of the 977 species described have never been introduced to cultivation; the author's opinion of their hardiness and adaptability to our gardens has been derived from a consideration of the broad climatic conditions of the locality from which the plant is recorded. In consequence the descriptions usually conclude with a statement "should be hardy in Great Britain" or "a gritty loam in full sun is indicated." This perhaps is making a little light of the acknowledged fastidiousness of the orchid tribe, most plants of which seem to be specially sensitive to minute ecological differences which defy analysis, as may be seen in the restricted and localised distribution of the British species. In consequence but few gardeners care to meddle with terrestrial orchids, in spite of the charm of the outdoor Cypripediums, or the extraordinary interest excited by many Ophrys and Serapias, to name only things of comparatively easy growth. We are glad to see the author recommends culture from seed; attempts to transplant the fleshy tubers are rarely successful unless the plant is marked when in flower and dug up when the foliage is dying down. Anyhow, in this country transplantations should be barred as weakening the already frail hold on existence many of our species possess. The book represents an enormous amount of labour in searching out and abstracting the scattered literature; it constitutes a valuable work of reference both for gardeners and travellers interested in this exceptionally varied race of plants.

BIOGRAPHY AND CRITICISM.

"Emily Dickinson." By Josephine Pollitt. (Harpers. 12s. 6d.)
"D. H. Lawrence: a First Study." By Stephen Potter. (Cape. 5s.)
"Poetry at Present." By Charles Williams. (Oxford University Press. 7s. 6d.)

Reviewed by DILYS POWELL.

What an age for the curious it is! We are forever being put in the position of the hero's valet: we know what clothes Balzac wore to call on his mistress, what Meredith said at meals, how Joseph Conrad endured toothache. And yet some celebrities, while yielding their minor secrets, are still tenacious of the major facts of their lives. Emily Dickinson, for instance. Miss Josephine Pollitt in a cosy biography tells us many interesting things about the early life and upbringing of this elusive poet. She tells us (Mrs. Bianchi had told us before) how Emily appalled the inmates of a female seminary by refusing to observe Christmas as a fast day. She tells us how Miss Dickinson joined a Shakespeare club at Amherst at which the young men by their own wish read from censored copies of the plays, while the young women boldly took up their cues from the unexpurgated text. Yet, when it comes to the turning-point in her life, to the love-affair which, repressed, turned the woman's mind to thoughts of Resurrection and the tomb, biography falters. Miss Pollitt points to Lieutenant Hunt, husband of Emily Dickinson's friend Helen, as the would-be lover. Mrs. Bianchi has hinted at an eminent divine. Which are we to believe?

D. H. Lawrence.

The life of D. H. Lawrence has not yet been written (though apparently a courageous biographer is even now at work). Mr. Stephen Potter's "first study," as he calls it, is concerned with Lawrence's life only in so far as it is revealed in his novels and poems—with the childhood, youth, and early manhood as they are described in "Sons and Lovers," "The White Peacock," and "The Trespasser," with the emotional conflict of which we are made the spectators in "Look! We Have Come Through!" with the erratic wanderings from Europe to Australia and Mexico recorded in the later novels. The book is an appreciation and a criticism of Lawrence's work. It dwells at length and in tabulated form on Lawrence's idea of a personal communication deeper than speech, on his conception of "centrality" in people, on his contrasting of the intellectual corruption of the Northern races with the sensual corruption of the savage.

Mr. Potter is inclined to think that Lawrence's philosophy is less important than the new world he creates in his books. So it is; but Mr. Potter, in his anxiety to get away from the popular idea that Lawrence is all sex and no sense, has under-emphasised some of the vital things in his work. Nobody would realise from reading this book the violence of Lawrence's hatred of the modern conception of love; and Mr. Potter is so busy telling us what Lawrence had to say that he scarcely has time to tell us what a great *writer* he was. There is good stuff in this "first study"; but I cannot help feeling that Mr. Potter in his search for truth has dived too far below.

Modern Poets.

Mr. Charles Williams has not included Lawrence in his survey of "Poetry at Present." But, after all, he could not include everybody, and Mr. Williams has obviously made an effort—a successful effort—to be fair to the "experimental" poets, with whom he sympathises less than with the "traditional" poets. Mr. T. S. Eliot, for instance, leaves him somewhat flummoxed, but he professes "a sincere and profound respect" for the author of "The Waste Land." Among the other poets discussed are the Sitwells, Mr. Graves, Mr. Blunden, Mr. Kipling, Mr. Hodgson, Professor Abercrombie, and the Poet Laureate. Mr. Williams's criticism is of the descriptive type: that is to say, he *describes* what a poet says instead of explaining it or examining the way he says it. Obviously this kind of criticism is of limited value, but within its limits Mr. Williams does it very well.

PARLIAMENT'S HEALTH.

"How Britain is Governed." By Ramsay Muir. (Constable. 12s. 6d.)

Reviewed by FRANCES STEVENSON.

What is the matter with Parliament? There is a strong and growing feeling that all is not well with our system of government; that Parliament as at present constituted and elected does not meet all the requirements of a post-war democracy; that steps must be taken in the very near future to rationalise electoral methods and the procedure of the House of Commons.

What are the causes of this state of affairs? What are the remedies? Mr. Muir deals with these questions at a propitious moment, and discusses the problem and its solution in this admirable treatise. He examines thoroughly the actual working of representative democracy in post-war Britain. He dwells upon the weaknesses of the present Constitution, and describes the creation of a popular theory of Parliamentary government no longer responding to Burke's definition of what it should be—a control over the Government on behalf of the people. He points out that the business of the House of Commons has increased to such a point that it can no longer be dealt with effectively.

Mr. Muir's examination of the growth of bureaucracy is exceptionally interesting. He himself has a real regard for the permanent official, his integrity and ability; but he points out that by allowing the Departments to increase their power unduly the authority of Parliament is undermined. This is what has been happening in Britain under the cloak of Cabinet rule. Cabinet dictatorship is the bulwark behind which the power of bureaucracy has grown. There is no denying the fact that as the State continues to take over more and more of the public services—health, electricity, housing, even broadcasting—the importance and power of the bureaucracy must necessarily increase. But the people ought not to lose their control, and Mr Muir proceeds to make suggestions as to how this control can be retained effectively.

Reform of Both Houses.

First of all necessarily comes a change in our electoral methods. Under the present system 70 per cent. of the electors, according to the writer, have no chance of actually influencing the composition of the House of Commons. Then the Cabinet should be reorganised: ten members should be sufficient for the Supreme Cabinet, and there would be sub-Cabinets. To facilitate the work of the House of Commons, a system of standing committees would be set up to deal with Departmental questions, and act, as it were, as overseers of the Departments.

The House of Lords, too, must be reconstructed, and should become a Second Chamber predominantly elected by the House of Commons. But this reorganisation would be subsequent to that of the House of Commons. In order to relieve the pressure upon Parliament, some system of devolution should be entered upon. This would check and reverse the dangerous (to Mr. Muir's mind) tendency towards centralisation.

Party Funds.

The writer is frank on the subject of party funds, and discusses their advisability and uses. He queries whether the sale of honours for the creation of such funds is worse than the power which would be given to "Big Business" to dictate to Parliament if they instead were responsible for financing political parties.

Mr. Muir definitely contends that the two-party system is dangerous, and is, in fact, the root of all our political evils; and he espouses the three-party system for reasons which he details.

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"The Life of Sir William Quiller Orchardson, R.A." By Hilda Orchardson Gray. (Hutchinson: 21s.)

Reviewed by J. M. BULLOCH.

A critic, quoted sympathetically by Orchardson's biographer, has said that "the artist is the man's double." Something like that is the note struck by Baron von Mitis in his book on the unhappy Crown Prince Rudolph. In most of the many books about him Rudolph is a synonym for roué, and the Baron suggests that Queen Victoria—"Oh, what a sévere Queen she was!" he says—had heard that he led "a dissolute life." True, there was the beautiful Baroness Marie Vetsera, by whose side he met his mysterious death when only thirty-one at Mayerling—on which the Baron throws no new light because he says some of the essential documents are missing. But for him Rudolph was an artist by nature—did he not come of artistic Bavarian stock?—and a prince by profession; an attractive youth with a "Hamlet-like nature," born into a world which was out of joint; intensely interested in the baffling problems of the polyglot, ramshackle empire, with pro-Slav instincts and idealisms in other directions. In his rather Freudian fashion the Baron perorates:—

> **His active mind had given birth to noble, prophetic thoughts; but in his sick disposition there lacked the iron will which could have made this heir to a throne a superman. The white blood-corpuscles of despair had undermined his strength, and the last journey was undertaken. "It had to be."**

The most useful part of the volume is the long series of appendixes, which give articles and letters to and by Rudolph, notably his essay on the future of Vienna, in which he wrote, "The Slavs are the nation of the future." Yet he can hardly have foreseen that the Slav would worm his way through the Hapsburg Empire right down to the Adriatic.

Poor Duse.

Something of the Hamlet spirit also haunted Eleanora Duse, who came into a sad world fifteen months after the heir to the throne of her country's most hated neighbour. Here, again, we get little new information, for the author has written an essay in character rather than a biography.

Her parents' life was a "restless bivouac," and her own career had the same character, not merely because her craft made her a stroller, but because her nature was always leading her towards new experiences and fresh ideas. It is really extraordinary how she managed to jettison the stagey traditions on which she had been reared from her utterly starved childhood, and how she came to reject the conventional type of play for real literature and the newer technique. Emotionally her life was indeed a "restless bivouac," beginning with an affair as a girl with a rake named Cafliero. Married to the Dobbin-like actor, Checchi, she veered towards the more dashing Flavio Andó. Then came that amazing obsession for D'Annunzio, described by him in the utterly unforgivable "Il Fuoco." And yet one feels that there was an extraordinary integrity and nobility in her life. Our attitude to her must be the same as her attitude to women:—

> **I understand women perfectly (she said). I do not bother whether they have lied, betrayed, sinned, or whether they have been cast from their birth, once I feel that they have wept and suffered, while lying or sinning or loving. I stand by them, and I stand for them.**

In that confession of faith we see revealed the secret of her extraordinary power of reincarnating certain parts—some of them utterly lifeless as conceived by their dramatists. This study of her certainly reincarnates herself, producing the impression of a fascinating, palpitating entity, quite apart from her work on the stage, unique as it was, whereas the biographies of most players are for those who never saw them echoes—of nothing.

Orchardson.

The artist was certainly the "man's double" in the case of Orchardson, for his work on canvas faithfully echoed his devotion to "wife and wean," as his Scots ancestors—his name was a corruption of Urquhartson—would have said; and much of it will, when art criticism regains its sense of perspective, take its place among the "conversation pieces" which have been drawing crowds to Sir Philip Sassoon's house. His daughter's biography, compiled (in South Africa) with loving care, is certainly a "conversation piece," applying to Victorian times the minuteness of Farington in another age. This is particularly the case with the interesting notes on some of his pictures. For example, we are told that "Mariage de Convenance—After," which Sir Edmund Gosse, then art critic to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, thought a "great tragedy," was originally called "Ichabod." On the advice of Pettie he was induced to let a perspective man draw the boards on the deck of the Bellerophon in the famous picture of Napoleon, whom Orchardson admired, but found him useless. The portrait of Napoleon was modelled on "Mrs. Louis [Lewis?] Wingfield"—surely she was not "the daughter of Lady Downshire"—who bore a striking resemblance to the Corsican. By the way, "Sir William Sumen [?]," whose funeral service in Westminster Abbey Orchardson attended, is apparently Sir William Siemens. If the book is long it has a gracious fragrance which is far too often missing in biography. The beautiful reproductions of some of Orchardson's pictures add immensely to its value.

NEW FICTION.

BACKWATERS AND WHIRLPOOLS.

"The Three Marys." By Frederick Niven. (Collins. 7s. 6d.)

"Love Lies Bleeding." By Ann Reid. (Constable. 7s. 6d.)

"Dixon's Cubs." By John C. Moore. (Dent. 7s. 6d.)

"The Incredible Truth." By Roy Devereux. (Hutchinson. 7s. 6d.)

"The Stray Lamb." By Thorne Smith. (Heinemann. 7s. 6d.)

"The North Sea Mystery." By Harry Edmonds. (Ward, Lock. 7s. 6d.)

Reviewed by RALPH STRAUS.

Mr. Niven's work is rarely over-praised: it is quiet and sure of itself and distinguished. He has a very keen eye, and he does not over-write himself. "The Three Marys" is not, I think, his best novel, but it illustrates very well how skilfully he can transmute the most ordinary material into a live and delectable panorama. This "Portrait of a Painter," as the book might well have been entitled, does not differ very greatly from dozens of others which have been printed in the last twenty years, and its story is simple; but there is a quality about it which invests it with a rare individuality. This painter who begins his career as a shepherd, and achieves success, and is killed in a railway accident, is not a stock figure, but a real man.

And "ordinary" though it may be, there is a subtle drama in his life-story. Only one of the three Marys plays any great part in his life—the fashionable wife whom he is compelled to divorce—but the Mary who works on the Scottish farm and the Mary of the Glasgow streets both help in their way to develop his character. It is, however, the quiet, lovable people about him who give to this book its especial charm; one and all are authentic, and on laying down the novel you feel all this assuredly happened.

* * * *

The same four words may be legitimately said of Miss Reid's second novel, "Love Lies Bleeding," though here the story follows a less ordinary course. It is, primarily, the most delicate study of one of those romantic adorations which one girl will have for another. Isobel, one of the many children of a North-country grocer, gives her young affections to a school-friend. At first all is well, but when Dulcie develops a strange passion for inventing male admirers who behave in a monstrous way disillusion sets in. And this is as it should be. Isobel will never forget the pain and the glory of these early years, but, at the end of them, she is ready to face the world.

Very easily a book of this kind might have become unpleasant, but Miss Reid writes with such restraint, and her background is coloured in with such beautiful tints, that it is a delight to read. Moreover, Isobel's relations with her father and family are extremely well done. At moments, it may be, the queer drama moves slowly, but it is unfolded surely and with a wealth of picturesque detail. It is, I feel, a fine piece of work.

* * * *

Mr. Moore begins well. His "Dixon's Cubs" is a tale of the countryside as it was before the war and as it is to-day, and a very good tale it is. I do not say that it breaks new ground, but it is fresh and vigorous and joyful. Dixons have lived at Brockeridge for centuries, but when the farmer himself is killed on a horse—these new roads are not everybody's joy—his five children must sell and fend for themselves. They go very different ways, and it says much for the author that he can interest us in every one of them. There are hunting scenes, and a glimpse of the war, and a would-be squire, and one unforgettable fight in a village. I can heartily recommend this most entertaining novel.

"The Incredible Truth" about the legacy which Lydia Herrick receives, and about which she so unwisely prevaricates to her husband, may be strange, but it is by no means impossible. In fact, it is one of those curious affairs which occasionally fill a newspaper column. Lydia herself is a likeable being, and her adventures with the pettish Harold, the admirable Julian, and the financier Lorrimer (who dares to behave like a human being) make up an interesting and unusual story.

* * * *

"The Stray Lamb" comes from America, where, it would seem, they have their own brand of humour. It is alleged to be exceedingly funny; I found it not only vulgar but boring. Mr. Lamb is turned into various birds, beasts, and fishes. He is generally drunk. I can see no reason whatever why he should have been brought to this country.

* * * *

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A PANORAMA OF EXMOOR.

"Wild Exmoor through the Year." By E. W. Hendy. (Cape. 10s. 6d.)

Reviewed by H. C. MINCHIN.

Mr. Hendy is a fortunate man. It has been given to him, in the autumn of his days, to gratify a strong natural bent which during his professional years must often have made him conscious of working against the collar. Now he has made his home in the Vale of Porlock, hard by some of Nature's fairest architecture, and with a rich variety of bird and animal life to investigate and enjoy. So constant has been his observation that he has been impelled to share its fruits with others; so keen his enjoyment as to make the sharing as pleasurable to them as it has been, clearly, to himself. The canvas of his new book is a larger one than that employed in his "Lure of Bird-Watching." All Nature as it may be contemplated on Exmoor is here his province; not the living denizens of the moor only, but its own wild beauty, which, once seen, is unforgettable. Beauty, in a word, is here the lure, and is never far from Mr. Hendy's consciousness.

Thus, after a long expedition among the haunts of the dipper, he pauses to assure us that all the fair objects on which his glance has fallen are intimations of something fairer.

> **Amid such scenes of quietude and beauty (he writes) you will gain glimpses of that deeper life of the spirit which comes to a man—though he be neither god nor wild beast—only in solitude and silence. Beauty in birds, and, indeed, in all nature, allures us; but it is not for this alone that we seek them. Rather, their charm is a pane, dimmed in part, but yet spangled with brightness, through which shines the vision of that perfect beauty for which finest spirits have ever sought, and not entirely in vain.**

Again, the misdeeds of collectors (whom he abhors) most move his wrath from the useless destruction of beauty which attends them, together with the senseless annihilation of rarer species.

Some Smouldering Questions.

Mr. Hendy, however, can be as practical as anyone, and his opinions on certain questions which may, perhaps, be more appropriately termed smouldering than burning call for mention. There is this business of egg and skin collecting. Some people are tired of the subject; others assure you that birds are sufficiently protected. But the author, undeterred by the fear of being thought tedious, roundly declares that the laws designed to protect birds are inadequate, that they are often broken with impunity, and that they are rarely enforced. He calls for severer penalties; he would like to see some collectors really harried. They are a comparatively small band, he says, and their habitats and activities are known. He quotes a flagrant example:—

> **There was shown at a private exhibition a clutch of six eggs of the grey-headed wagtail, the first record of the bird breeding in the British Isles; in this case, not only were the eggs taken, but both the old birds were killed.**

Such conduct cannot be excused or palliated, but, unfortunately, ornithologists, as was seen in the Bill before Parliament in 1927, so far cannot agree as to the best method of procedure. Mr. Hendy, who is making himself active on the matter in his own district, calls upon the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds to gird up its loins and initiate a forward policy. Its council would do well to study his suggestions.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS?

"Women Workers and the Industrial Revolution, 1750-1850." By Ivy Pinchbeck. (Routledge. 15s.)

Miss Ivy Pinchbeck's account of women workers in earlier generations owes its appearance to the London School of Economics. A large part of her book deals with agricultural workers, and records the conditions under which some women used to work on farms in the eighteenth century. Milkmaids were expected to be up and milking the cows at 3 a.m.; they then set to work to make butter or cheese, and began the second milking at 3 p.m., and then more butter-making. Women were also employed in doing some of the roughest of farm work, such as filling dung-carts. Apart from farm work there was in the days that preceded steam machinery much work for women in their own homes in the woollen and cotton industries. The women in the cottages did the spinning and the men the weaving. With the advent of machinery most of these cottage industries were wiped out, and great hardship followed. On the other hand, there was in the main a great expansion in the demand for female and child labour.

Women in the Mines.

Miss Pinchbeck's verdict is that on the whole women greatly gained by the industrial revolution. At any rate, the woman factory hand in the early nineteenth century was immensely better off than the woman mine-worker. In Scotland up to 1799 both men and women workers in the collieries were in effect slaves. They were "unable to seek other work without the permission of the mine owner, and liable to be seized and brought back if they attempted to escape."

The conditions of work in the mines were appalling both in England and Scotland far on into the nineteenth century. The men hewed the coal at the face; the women dragged it along the underground passages to the foot of the shaft, often having to crawl on their knees. In a West Riding pit, according to the Report of 1842, the men worked stark naked, the women naked down to the waist. Many women continued to work during pregnancy, and Miss Pinchbeck quotes the case of one woman who said: "I had a child born in the pit, and I brought it up the pit-shaft in my skirt."

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RICHELIEU.

"Richelieu." By Hilaire Belloc. (Benn. 21s.)
Reviewed by HENRY MURRAY.

In one respect, and that a very important one, Mr. Belloc has produced an excellent book. It is the prime business of a biographer to give his readers a clear-cut animated portrait of the individuality with which he deals, and that task Mr. Belloc has most admirably fulfilled. Mr. Belloc admires Richelieu's genius as much as he deplores the use to which it was put, but he never allows his admiration of the genius to blind him to the defects of the man. He makes no attempt, for instance, to palliate the baseness of some of the means by which Richelieu arrived at power, the superficial plasticity as of potter's clay which in his days of obscurity overlaid a resilience of tempered steel and the implacability of a law of nature It is no mean feat to paint a worthy portrait of so colossal a personality, and Mr. Belloc must be heartily congratulated on his performance of so difficult a task.

Biography and History.

But it is not possible to draw the portrait of even the smallest man without to some extent giving also an impression of the world in which he moved, and to draw that of a great statesman who left ineffaceable traces on the life of Europe one must write history as well as biography and touch upon prophecy. And Mr. Belloc must not be surprised if he meets people who question his reading of historical fact and are doubtful of the soundness of his vaticinations. When he says that Richelieu contributed, in greater measure than he himself was aware of, to the triumph of Protestantism and the political ruin of the Church of Rome he is on solid ground. But when he goes on to attribute all the woes which have afflicted Europe for the last 300 years, and the even graver distresses he sees looming in the future, to the decay of the Roman Catholic faith and the growth of the spirit of nationality, his point of view is at least debatable. His statement that, down to the Reformation, "Europe, though long possessed of strong local attachments, various languages and customs, remained essentially one," is incorrect. Europe never was entirely subject to Rome; the Greek Church counted millions of adherents, and occidental Europe, undeniably one in religious faith for many centuries, was "one" in no other nameable particular.

Mr. Belloc's Path to Peace.

Mr. Belloc seems to think, though he nowhere says as much in definite words, that war has been more frequent since than it was before the sixteenth century. That is certainly not so. Unity of religious faith never kept Europe, or any European country, from perpetual bloodshed. War was the chronic condition of the pre-Reformation world, war foreign, civil, and civic; war of country against country, of province against province, of city with city. And when Mr. Belloc insists that the only possible path to universal peace lies through the reunion of Northern Europe under the wing of the Papacy, one has a right to ask for something like a detailed proof of so enormous and so curious an assertion.

There is one not unimportant point in which Mr. Belloc's generally excellent summary of Richelieu's character fails—his estimate of the fervour of the Cardinal's religious faith That Richelieu performed his ecclesiastical functions with decency and propriety is true, but every trait of his political conduct was eloquent of the purest Sadduceeism. Mr. Belloc speaks gravely of the "conversion" of Henri Quatre. One remembers the outspoken cynicism of Henry's remark that "Paris was well worth a mass." One remembers, too, his declaration, preserved by D'Aubigné: "Je ferai voir à tout le monde que je n'ay esté persuadé par autre théologie que la nécessité de l'estat." These are hardly the utterances of a fervent convert.

A GREAT WORK.

"Cruden's Complete Concordance." Edited by C. H. Irwin, A. D. Adams, and S. A. Waters. (Religious Tract Society. 7s. 6d.)

This book, which has been a household word for nearly 200 years, has been brought up to date so thoroughly that the latest Scriptural interpretations have been given to the notes of Alexander Cruden, the Aberdeen scholar, who was born in 1701, as well as the results of the most recent discoveries in archæology.

Cruden's Concordance is indispensable to all students of the Bible, whether clergy or laymen, and this revised edition, containing over 225,000 references, as well as a list of proper names seldom mentioned in the Bible and not included in the body of the Concordance, has been edited on both sides of the Atlantic. Some changes have been made in the American Revision alone. The work is a monument to patience and accuracy, though the British editor, Dr. C. H. Irwin, knowing that no achievement is perfect, asks modestly that any mistakes may be brought to the notice of the publishers.

GREENWICH ROYAL HOSPITAL.

"The Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich." Being vol. vi. of the Wren Society. (Oxford University Press. 21s.)
Reviewed by WALTER G. BELL, F.S.A.

To Mary Stuart England and the Admiralty owe the conception of Greenwich Royal Hospital. Her warm heart had been wrung by the sufferings witnessed after the great victory of La Hogue. Seamen by hundreds were brought ashore maimed and incapacitated, whose care was no one's especial concern. A hospital should be raised which should give them shelter and relief; but the warrant for its foundation, signed by King William III., had been issued but two months when Mary died. The sorrowing widower determined that Greenwich Hospital should be her noble memorial.

La Hogue was fought in 1692. There was one architect of outstanding genius and achievement, towering above others, Sir Christopher Wren, and to him the design was entrusted. Greenwich Hospital has stood for two centuries—a Wren building. All who pass down the Thames admire this work by Wren. They will point to this and that which proclaim the master's hand. Wren, in the day of La Hogue, was in his 63rd year, and probably few then gave much attention to a young fellow named John Vanbrugh, a wit, a dabbler in stage plays, who had been born in the same year that the Great Fire of London gave to Sir Christopher Wren his opportunity.

Vanbrugh's Share.

The Wren Society accounts it its mission to establish future appreciation of Wren's genius upon a sound foundation of ascertained facts. For that purpose it has published successive volumes enriched with great numbers of his drawings and explanatory text. Wren's domination was such that almost all notable architectural work of his age became attributed to him. It is recognised that a whole cloud of mistakes exists to be cleared away. In that task the Wren Society's volume vi., now issued, has a particular value, for by over fifty printed pages of extracts from the immense mass of minutes, building accounts, and other documents stored in the Public Record Office, it for the first time enables us to follow the long, slow progress of the building of Greenwich Hospital, and to apportion credit and responsibility.

The result? Briefly, it is to reveal Vanbrugh's part as much larger than had hitherto been conceded. It had been thought that his influence could have been nothing, or very little, till 1716, when he became Surveyor of the Hospital. Now it is clear that as early as 1703, when a board of directors replaced the old "Fabrick Committee," he was officially associated; that year Vanbrugh appears as a director. More and more Vanbrugh's hand is traced as Wren, reaching great age, gradually relinquishes his direct intervention.

Wren's "Grand Lay-Out."

This is not to depreciate Wren's work. The Hospital is his. "The grand lay-out," as the editors of the volume, Mr. Arthur Bolton and Mr. H. Duncan Hendry, term it, the placing of the inner blocks in their relation to the main vista, and to the preceding great forecourt to the river—all is his. The Tudor Palace of Greenwich had occupied the ground, and had fallen to decay and ruin. King Charles I. contemplated a great Palace, and set Inigo Jones to work. Civil broils and war cut short that enterprise. Wren wisely allowed Inigo Jones's work to stand, and necessarily it influenced his own vision of what the Royal Hospital should be.

That Greenwich Hospital as we have it departed in many respects from the traditional work of Wren has, of course, long been recognised by architects. This new volume of the Wren Society is perhaps more important to the fame of Vanbrugh than to that of Wren. It is always well to have confusion cleared up, and the society and the present editors are to be congratulated upon a valuable piece of work which obviously has involved laborious research.

A BOY IN LOVE.

"The Love-Diary of a Boy." By Shaw Desmond. (Humphrey Toulmin. 8s. 6d.)

An Irishman, says Mr Desmond's boyish diarist, "is the most sensitive and refined of all human beings" That may be so; but there are some peculiarly unpleasant qualities in "The Love-Diary of a Boy," which we are told is written "on authentic documents and upon memories of a living boy."

The story moves from London to Ireland and to London again, and describes the feelings of a boy for an Irish girl, Mary Hayes. These emotions do not wholly absorb his mind, which has room for a hundred and one curious points of view, some of them connected with religion. The boy was not a Catholic, but he thought

a hundred times more of the Catholic religion, which has beauty and is symbolical, than the wretched little narrow Protestants, who have no real faith unless they are Hell-fire Methodists, who, however, are all bad Irishmen.

HUNTING AS IT WAS.

"Reminiscences of Hunting and Horses by a Foxhunting Woman." By Mrs. Philip Martineau. (Benn. 12s. 6d.)
Reviewed by the HON. MAJOR DARLING.

This book is not in any sense a connected biography, but contains a number of good stories and descriptions of people and of hunting belonging to an age when hunting was probably at its best. It makes one's mouth water so to speak when one thinks of the present eternal necessity of cutting down expenses and of the countries that are becoming spoilt, some of them impossible, owing to increase in wire fencing and the growth of towns. Mrs. Martineau hunted in many countries, and those mentioned include the Flint and Denbigh, Sir Watkin Wynn's, the New Forest Deerhounds, the Pytchley, the Duhallow, United, Whaddon Chase, Garth, Bicester, South Berks, and East Sussex.

We get an insight into the bonhomie and hospitality of the old days in many countries, and it would seem it was much easier to borrow a mount then than it is now. Mrs. Martineau's account of a visit to Ireland makes very good reading, and her description of the happy-go-lucky methods of the "distressful country" and the sporting instincts of the people are very true to life, and for once not exaggerated, as I find stories of Ireland are so apt to be. She dwells, as do most writers on the subject, on the dangers attending riding an English horse in Ireland. Here I must disagree—I maintain from personal experience that I would far sooner ride a clever English horse his first day in Ireland than a good Irish banker his first day in an English country containing flying fences.

Personal Experiences

The author tells us very little about the hounds of the different packs she visited. Her interest was in the horses, of which she was evidently a very good judge, and of which she bought and sold a good many, though by no means making a business of it; in fact, it sounds as though she was just about all square at the end. She seems to have taken several bad falls, but evidently disliked falling more because of the delay involved than from any fear of injury. This, of course, is the spirit in which all sportsmen and sportswomen should look at it. Few really in their heart of hearts agree with Mr. Jorrocks that "a fall's a hawful thing." She rode big horses, and consequently had some difficulty in remounting a side-saddle by herself, a strong reason in favour of the present inclination of the fair sex to ride astride. There is frequent mention in the book of horses that are dangerous to ride or that "bolt." This is rather comforting, for it makes me think that horses must nowadays be better broken or that the art of equitation has improved, for, in my experience, I make so bold as to say that I have never heard of a horse that could not be ridden in safety, if not in comfort, by a combination of good hands and proper bitting.

About Breeding.

After she gave up hunting, Mrs. Martineau bred from some of her remaining mares, both hunters and harness horses. She was apparently most unlucky, losing mares when foaling, but she impresses on the reader the principle that the right type of horse "is rarely produced by mating a thoroughbred horse with a farmer's mare, as the cross is too far apart." She would even prefer "crossing thoroughbreds with Cleveland mares."

I cannot end this notice without quoting a sentence that appears on the last page:—

If hunting were put an end to, foxes would increase in numbers to such an extent that it would be found necessary to exterminate them. Then the vermin, including rabbits, so far kept in check by foxes, would multiply till no game, chickens, or grass could be found!

Has not this sort of thing happened in Australia by ignoring the balance of nature?

"SAL JENNINGS."

"Memoirs of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough." Edited by William King. (Routledge. 12s. 6d.)

It is certainly a curious, indeed, an altogether inexplicable, fact, that a volume of such unique interest, both biographical and historical, as "An Account of the Conduct of the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough From Her First Coming to Court to the Year 1710," written in extreme old age mainly by the hand of the Duchess herself, should never, since its first appearance, have been reprinted until the present day. There are few documents more valuable, and even fewer more interesting, than these pages of fearless and frquently libellous, comment on the leading figures of a large slice of the eighteenth century. It was a current saying that "Jack Churchill, who bullied Europe, was bullied himself by Sal Jennings," and a perusal of this volume goes no little way to explain how that rather difficult task was accomplished. Swift himself had no greater command of vitriolic English than this great lady, as witness her sketch of the great satirist on p. 247.

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THE NAVAL BLOCKADE IN THE WAR.

"The Naval Blockade, 1914-18." By Lieutenant Louis Guichard. Translated by Christopher R. Turner. (Philip Allan. 15s.)

Reviewed by ARCHIBALD COLBECK.

It is now over eleven years since the Armistice was signed, and it is doubtful whether to-day ordinary persons appreciate how immense a complex of facts is expressed in the single phrase: the Blockade of Germany. The few people who have any opinions on the subject probably consider that the Blockade was a naval operation, and this is so far from being the whole truth that no naval squadron was enforcing the blockade when its effects were most severely felt in Germany and Austria.

These few preliminary remarks are necessary to show what a service Lieutenant Guichard has performed to everybody who wishes to clear his mind of vulgar errors. The operation which he describes was an economic siege (*encerclement économique*). It was a campaign in itself, waged by an army of diplomats, business men, economic experts, bankers, and postal authorities, assisted by a naval squadron which watched the waters between the Shetlands and Iceland.

Lieutenant Guichard has composed an orderly narrative from a vast mass of facts by exercising a discrimination which is truly admirable; his prose is always clear and never copious. It would be fruitless even to attempt to summarise the facts and figures which Lieutenant Guichard has collected; all that a reviewer can do is to give a slight indication of what the book contains.

An Inter-Allied Quarrel.

In August, 1914, there was no prospect of severing Germany's commercial communications with the rest of the world, as neutral traders had a legal right to deliver a large number of commodities in German harbours. The Foreign Office and their representatives abroad, therefore, recognised, at a very early date, that if Germany were to be made to suffer economic duress a special machinery of coercion would have to be designed, assembled and put into operation. The British commercial attaché at The Hague and his staff occupy the position in respect to this economic machinery which Watts occupies with regard to the locomotive engine. They first persuaded neutral merchants to form great import guilds and to make special trading agreements with the British Government. As only one of the parties to these agreements was a sovereign body, the agreements themselves were beyond the rules of international law. It was from these small beginnings that an immense and efficient machinery of economic control was assembled.

It is in a sense regrettable that the first historian of the Blockade of Germany should not be an Englishman, but we have nothing to complain of in the historian himself. The history of the blockade was, in large measure, the history of an inter-Allied quarrel; and it is to Lieutenant Guichard's honour that he has described it without the slightest unfairness. The quarrel arose thus. The French authorities wished to proclaim Germany legally blockaded, and to assert all the rights inherent in an investing force. The British authorities wished to remove the whole operation from the scope of International Law and to enforce it by using the industrial wealth of the British Empire and the Alliance as an asset for bargaining with Neutrals. The Franco-British controversy was, therefore, a controversy between expert mathematicians and practical engineers.

Trading with the Enemy.

It was a long time before the British Government could exert an efficient control over the money-making classes in the City. The ordinary British trader had no scruples whatever about selling enormous quantities of goods to German buyers, so long as he knew that he could not be prosecuted under the Defence of the Realm and the Trading with the Enemy Acts. Drastic and comprehensive as those Acts were, they did not confer on the British Government powers of coercion equal to those vested in the one and indivisible Republic. When, therefore, French Ministers presented us with damaging figures about British exports to the enemy, we could only reply that the morals of commercial men are the same all the world over, and that we were doing our best. The French could not believe that we were doing our best; for they did not realise that the British Government could not risk a prosecution unless they were sure that it would be successful, and it was a long time before we had collected proofs which a British court would have thought sufficient. It cannot have been easy for Lieutenant Guichard to be the impartial historian of a controversy in which his own countrymen had so much right on their side. The justice with which he discusses the British case is one of his best achievements

SIR NIGEL PLAYFAIR'S MEMORIES.

"Hammersmith Hoy." By Nigel Playfair. (Faber and Faber. 21s.)

A hoy is a small sailing ship capable of carrying a modest freight for a short distance. Sir Nigel Playfair tells us this by way of explanation, and the modesty which characterises the book and the diffidence with which he puts before the public one of the best volumes of theatrical reminiscences of recent years is almost too disarming. In truth, while giving the impression of relating a number of haphazard episodes, he has, in fact, provided a most fascinating book, written with natural aptitude, and dealing with one of the most important theatrical enterprises of our time. For the Lyric at Hammersmith represents a tradition that London could not afford to be without. Of the launching of "The Beggar's Opera," which, he says, "created something of a revolution in the English theatre," Sir Nigel observes:

> I have at least proved that there is a large audience for sane entertainment and for the best things in drama. I have proved also that its provision is a large task for a small organisation to carry through unaided. Revision of taxation and some modest assistance from a wise Government would go far to removing difficulties. If I have made out a case for that I shall feel that my life and work will not be found to have been altogether a failure.

All the leading stage figures of several decades have a place in these memories. And not only stage figures, for Sir Nigel was at Harrow and he recalls that one day in the speech room a lecture was delivered by a famous expert in swordsmanship, who offered to cut an apple in half on the head of any boy who would be courageous enough to kneel before him The author goes on:—

> Mutely the head monitor looked at the captain of the eleven as if each were saying, "Pray, go first," but before the point could be decided between them there was a scuffle and a rush from the topmost benches where the fourth form boys were seated, and before you could say "knife" a very small red-headed boy had usurped the position. And that was Winston Churchill.

Sir Nigel remembers the same Winston Churchill "as a very plucky and energetic pugilist," who had a remarkable gift of learning Shakespeare by heart. Another Harrow memory is this:—

> But the really brilliant boy of my time so far as scholarship is concerned was Amery, whose future career proves, if it needs proving, that it is a fallacy to suppose that the brilliant boy never turns into the brilliant man.

Anyone with pretensions of possessing a theatrical library will regard this book as a necessary addition.

A PEKINESE.

"A Dog and His Friends." By William A. Ramsay. (Arrowsmith. 5s.)

Ming, the Peke, is the centre of Mr. Ramsay's happy animal family, but it has included white rats, ravens, a hoodie crow, and a fawn, and has been in tentative contact with sheep, and pigs, and cattle. The author's excellent photographs forbid us to question, as otherwise we almost might, the affectionate relations which can obtain between a variety of creatures. The white rats enjoyed their liberty under Ming's protection, and with a hoodie or a raven to police the garden, cats and small birds shared it without conflict. A benevolent and happy autocrat of his animal kingdom, Mr. Ramsay has written a delightful account of the idiosyncrasies and oddities of his pets.

BOOKS & WRITERS.

SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY

LORD MELBOURNE.
By Bertram Newman. (Macmillan. 12s. 6d.)

THE FUTURE OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.
By General von Seeckt. (Thornton Butterworth 8s. 6d.)

HERE IS THY VICTORY.
By Iris Barry. (Elkin Mathews, and Marriot. 7s. 6d.)

RELENTLESS.
By Myrtle Johnston. (Murray. 7s. 6d.)

This week will bring us two very interesting biographical books. The first is Mrs. Hardy's "Later Years of Thomas Hardy, 1892-1928," which is coming from Macmillans on Tuesday. The other is "Mary Gladstone (Mrs. Drew): Her Diaries and Letters," edited for Methuen by Mrs. Masterman, who is a cousin once removed of Mrs. Drew, her grandmother having been Mrs. Gladstone's younger sister.

* * * *

Two important books on the theatre are also due. The first is Mr. Gordon Craig's work, "A Production, 1926," dealing with his production at the State Theatre, Copenhagen, dedicated to the King of Denmark, which the Oxford University Press will publish. The other is "The Russian Theatre: Its Character and Its History," by René Fülöp-Miller and Joseph Gregor, which Mr. Harrap is issuing this week. Mr. Fülöp-Miller gave us, it may be remembered, one of the best books on Bolshevism.

* * * *

In speaking of the German historical novel which has won the Harrap-Heinemann £500 prize, I said that the author was "Mr. Bernhard." He is really Mr. Bernhard Guttman, who is Editor of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and is not to be confused with Mr. Bernhard, who is editor of the *Vossische Zeitung*.

* * * *

A great many people, not least Mr. E. V. Lucas, will be intensely interested in the new volumes of the English Place-Name Society's Survey, published by the Cambridge University Press, in which Mr. Mawer and Mr. Stenton deal with Sussex. The first part deals with Chichester, Arundel and Bramber, and the second with Lewes, Pevensey and Hastings.

* * * *

Lord Inverclyde has turned author, for he has written a yachting book called "Porpoises and People" for Halton and Truscott Smith.

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One of the most notable events of the last few days has been the completion of Sir John Fortescue's encyclopædic "History of the British Army," of which the thirteenth and final volume has just been issued by Macmillan. They are now offering the series at sixteen guineas. This represents an important reduction in price, as the cost of the History, bought in separate volumes, works out at £22.

* * * *

The ever-green subject of Mary, Queen of Scots, is dealt with by the late General R. H. Mahon in a Cambridge University Press book, "The Tragedy of Kirk o' Field," in which it is argued that Mary was not implicated in Darnley's death.

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In view of the opening of St. Paul's, Canon Alexander is preparing a volume of short addresses called "The Cross and the Dome," which will deal with the past and future of the Cathedral. It will be published by the Oxford University Press.

* * * *

I hear that a remarkable article by a Russian called "Russian and World Communism as a Religion" finds a place in the April issue of the *Hibbert Journal*, which Principal Jacks edits so brilliantly.

* * * *

What would happen if the anti-God campaign in Russia succeeded is treated from the angle of fiction in a curious novel called "Concrete," by Aelfrida Tillyard (Mrs. Graham), which Hutchinson is publishing at the end of the week. Another book dealing with the future is Mr. Fowler Wright's novel, "Dawn," to be published this week by Mr. Harrap, hich describes how the survivors—the men outnumbering the women by six to one—try to reconstitute their lives after the great cataclysm described by him in his successful "Deluge."

* * * *

Professor Lancelot Hogben, whose appointment as Professor of Social Biology in the London School of Economics was announced in these pages the other day, has written a new book, "The Principles of Animal Biology," which is to be published by Christophers. The feature of the book is the emphasis which is laid on the nature of scientific method.

* * * *

Appleton's new World of Science Series opens well with "Antarctic Adventure and Research," by Mr. Griffith Taylor, of the University of Chicago, who was Senior Geologist on Scott's last expedition, and "New Frontiers of Physics," by Mr. Paul R. Heyl. The series is edited by Mr. Watson Davis, a scientific journalist, who is already well known through his work with "Science Service."

* * * *

I am not surprised to hear that Sir Ernest Benn is publishing an unabridged one-volume edition of the "Letters of Gertrude Bell," which were edited so brilliantly by her stepmother, Lady Bell. J. M. B.

SOUTH AMERICA.

"The South American Handbook, 1930." (Trade and Travel Publications. 2s. 6d.)

This handy little volume brings some 600 pages of compact and useful information to bear on the twenty different States, ranging from Rio Grande, on the Mexican border, to Cape Horn, in the south, which form the important and homogeneous group of Latin-American Republics. The publishers are to be congratulated on the production of a book which is equally valuable to the trader and to the traveller.

In this, the seventh successive edition, the subject matter and arrangements have been still further improved, with the valuable assistance of British Government officials as well as steamship agents all round the long coast line. The growing interest in South American affairs, both here and in North America, is the best evidence that the handbook supplies a real want.

It is also evidence that the trend of winter tourist travel, catered for by our leading steamship lines, is being increasingly deflected to South America as an alternative to the Mediterranean or South Africa. The opening of the Panama Canal has made possible a tour round the entire coast of the Southern Continent, with a glimpse of the West Indies en route. Such a tour can be broken without sacrificing the steamer schedule, by intervals of travel on the railroads in various countries, affording a further glimpse of the interior of the Brazilian Plateau, the Argentine Pampas, or of the great Cordillera of the Andes.

This trip also enjoys advantage in that the majority of the larger cities and capitals of South America are her chief seaports; as, for instance, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Valparaiso, and Lima, to mention only a few. There is, perhaps, no coastline in the world where more spectacular mountain railways are easily accessible. The information which the handbook supplies will enable visitors to select from a wealth of opportunity those portions most suitable to their individual needs.

THE GALLERIES.

ENGLISH WATER-COLOURS.

A "NATIONAL SCHOOL."

By FRANK RUTTER.

In England all roads in art seem to lead to water-colour. When the committee of a provincial art gallery wants to take a "safe" line, it decides to form an historical collection of English water-colours. When a present of a pictorial kind is being discussed, the debate usually ends with the remark, "Well, he (or she) likes water-colours." When a foreign visitor has tried, and failed, to say something polite about our schools of painting, he invariably winds up the conversation by praising the excellence of British water-colours. All over the world water-colour is recognised to be "essentially an English art," and while artists of other nationalities have worked in water-colour, and tend to use it now more than they did, still Great Britain can claim to have the only recognised "National School" in this medium.

Why water-colours should be so much more popular in England than they are in any other country is a question not easy to answer, but since every age and country gets the art it deserves, and art, like everything else, obeys the law of supply and demand, it may be surmised that the excellence of our artists in this medium is largely due to the constant demand for water-colours, through nearly two centuries, which has been, and still is, a feature of English social life.

Whatever opinions may be held as to the value of contemporary oil-painting in England, it is beyond dispute that in water-colour our living artists are ably maintaining the great national tradition. The proof is visible in the current exhibition of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours. Times have changed, and with them styles in art have varied, but in the expert handling of the medium, in producing works which have individuality, distinction, and charm, the Old Watercolour Society can make as good a show to-day as when it was first founded in 1804.

THE R.W.S.

Fortunate in possessing a gallery in Pall Mall East that is large enough to be airy and spacious, yet not so large as to strain the capacity of the members or exhaust the endurance of the visitor, the R.W.S. usually succeeds in assembling one of the pleasantest and most stimulating of our annual art exhibitions.

This spring, for example, we have but to take two paces in the gallery before we are confronted by a group of works which would confer distinction on any exhibition. Here is Sir D. Y. Cameron's well defined rose-and-biscuit vision of "The Hills of Skye" (12); next to it hangs Francis Dodd's closely particularised yet broadly handled and rich-coloured "King's College School, Wimbledon" (13); and next to this Sir Charles Holmes's quiet but impressive green-and-silver river scene, "On the North Esk" (14). Near at hand are other contributions from Sir George Clausen, Mr. David Muirhead, Mr. W. Russell Flint, and Mr. A. Reginald Smith, all of which have their own points of excellence, and in varying ways carry on our national tradition in this medium.

Dame Laura Knight punctuates this orderly progression of British water-colour with her vivid "Two Clowns and Two Zebras" (10), a brilliant piece of actuality—as still more so is her "Windy Night in the Pony Tent" (89), with its insistence on tactile values—though her rather heavy handling of the medium is nearer akin to French than British methods. Much more in accordance with the true British tradition in this medrum is the fine sensitive line draughtsmanship which, embellished by appropriate colour, distinguishes Mr. Job Nixon's "Menton" (83) and "San Tropez" (120). Fine draughtsmanship and a sense of style also distinguish the figure work of the newly elected member, Mr. Robert S. Austin, who makes a good first appearance with his refined "Le Bain de Pied" (149) and "The Child's Bath" (27).

Sir Herbert Hughes-Stanton's luminous "Autumn" (33), Oliver Hall's low-toned and dignified "Ronald's Kirk, Yorkshire" (64), Mr. A. S. Hartrick's decoratively prismatic "Window Over the Harbour" (94), and William T. Wood's spacious vista of "Sussex" (106), full of light and air, are a few of the many other works which help to make this exhibition so pleasurable and distinguished.

J. R. COZENS.

Two remarkably fine examples of John R. Cozens (1752-1799) are the special features of an admirable exhibition of Early English water-colours at the Fine Art Society. When we see the magnificent effect Cozens is able to get with practically blue monochrome in his "Castle of St. Angelo" (26) and "The Coliseum—Sunrise" (3), we learn how minor a quality colour really is in comparison with the grander qualities of fine design, tone composition, and draughtsmanship.

Rarely do we see so fine an example of John Varley (1778-1842) as his "Old Houses, Clapham Common" (30) here. Painted about 1806, this work, so delightfully soft and tender belongs to Varley's best period, before he acquired that certain hardness of touch which makes some of his late works a little unsympathetic, despite their considerable technical expertness. Copley Fielding is also magnificently represented, his "Arundel, Evening, Distant View of the Castle" (14) being a water-colour in the grand style, which is as successful as it is ambitious. There is also a good early Turner, "Wood Walk" (4), from the Farnley Hall collection, a "Study of Trees" (9) by Girtin, from Dr. Percy's collection, and a fascinating and unusual Rowlandson, "Deptford—Unloading Horses" (11).

Of a number of the less known masters well represented here, Thomas Hearne (1744-1817) is particularly conspicuous with his delicately handled "Ashtead" (41) and his "Raglan Castle" (40), in which the beautiful pen-drawing of the trees deserves special study. In "Landscape with Hayricks" (46) we see how near at times John Linnell (1792-1882) could get to Constable; while in "St. James's Church, Louth" (76) Augustus Pugin (1762-1832) finds an ideal subject for his firm yet sensitive line in one of the loveliest spires in England. This exhibition, which ranges from Alexander Cozens to H. G. Hine—that is to say, from the mid-eighteenth century to the 'nineties of the last century—is admirably adapted to demonstrate the steady development of British water-colour art from its topographical beginnings with Sandby and his contemporaries to the masters of yesterday who paved the way for present-day achievement.

Looking at the unsensational but eminently satisfying work of not only the masters but what we may term the rank-and-file of British water-colour, we seem to get a hint of the secret of our national supremacy in this particular art. Englishmen have always been great travellers, and our water-colours are to a great extent notes of travel at home and abroad May not the rise and development of British water-colour be attributed in some measure to the fact that we, more than any Continental nation perhaps, are passionately interested in *places*?

SYDNEY CARLINE.

A small exhibition of sketches and paintings by the late Sydney W. Carline has just been arranged in Room 7 at the Imperial War Museum, South Kensington. Many of these are studies for the oil-paintings that were commissioned by the Museum in 1918, and deal with the work of the R.A.F. in Italy, Palestine, and Mesopotamia. They are hung side by side with the completed pictures, and the exhibition forms an interesting illustration of this artist's methods.

Sydney Carline served as a pilot in the R.F.C. and was wounded in France in 1916. In 1918 he was appointed an official artist, and it was in this capacity that he made most of the sketches which are on exhibition. They are amongst the first that were ever made from aeroplanes, and present the landscape from an unfamiliar point of view. They are the gift of the artist's widow and his brother, Mr. Richard C. Carline.

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INDIA AND SALT.

MEANING OF GANDHI PROPOSALS.

FAMINE LEADING TO CATASTROPHE.

By CLAUDE FRANCIS STRICKLAND. (I.C.S., formerly Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue.)

Salt is a Government monopoly in India, and that is why Gandhi's scheme to institute Civil Disobedience in the salt manufacturing areas is a threat of serious importance.

The total consumption of salt in India is 2½ million tons per annum. Of this 600,000 tons is imported; the remainder is equally produced in Bombay, Madras, and Northern India—that is to say, Rajputana and the Punjab. The retail price ranges about two rupees eight annas per maund; in fact, ½d. per lb. The duty is one-half of this; the remainder of the price is accounted for by cost of production and distribution. As the average consumption per head is 10 lb. per annum the abolition of the duty would mean a saving of 2½d. for every person who uses salt.

Now, the salt is worked in various ways, according to the district. In the Punjab hills there are rock salt mines worked by the Government. In Rajputana salt is obtained by evaporation from the brine lakes, which are leased by the Government from the Jaipur and Jodpur States; in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies by evaporation from sea brine on the coasts. Where brine is used it is introduced into flat pans running from a size of 80 ft. by 30 ft. to 200 ft. square or more. Evaporation is caused by the heat of the sun, and is allowed to continue until the brine has been reduced from a depth of 18 in. to a depth of 3 in. or 4 in. At this stage crystals form on the bottom of the pan, and are extracted by hand, washed and piled in small heaps, or sometimes in large Government stores. Often this work is done by women; it is a curious sight to see them scraping the crystals out with their hands and carrying them away in baskets balanced on their heads.

SALIFEROUS AREA.

In the Bombay Presidency—with which Gandhi is immediately concerned—sea brine is subjected to evaporation in exactly the same way, in some cases worked by Government, elsewhere by private individuals on Government licence. But—now comes the point—all round this area is a vast tract of saliferous country, so permeated with salt that I have known a young deer caught in this region, when offered fresh water, refuse to drink the unaccustomed stuff. Salt "effloresces" on the surface of the ground: it is a continuous process, but particularly noticeable after rain. This salt, which is called earth or swamp salt, is of extremely poor quality; it is unfit for human consumption, and the offence of removing it is actually punishable by the Government by imprisonment or a fine. Yet this is the salt which Gandhi wants the Indians to scrape up with their hands and use in preference to the Government salt, which is of the purest quality! The saltworks are to lie idle; the desert is to return to its own ways; and India—who knows?

THE YEARLY NEED.

Can the casual reader visualise the suffering, the disastrous consequence to health and life itself, of a salt famine? In case he cannot, I will give the consequence in one word—catastrophe. Cattle cannot live without a regular dose of salt, and the peasant, apart from the fact that he will have no way of maintaining his own health without salt, will not be able to farm. His beasts will be unfit for work. Moreover, Government salt is pure, and the people could not secure ten pounds of pure salt a year for themselves. I do not imagine that Gandhi thinks the animals could go out and find salt for themselves.

Gandhi, in his march, has preached to each village that the headmen should resign from their posts, and that village clerks or accountants should throw up their positions, so that the Government would be paralysed and unable to collect land revenue—the biggest source of income. He was received more coolly than he had hoped, the reason being, perhaps, that the people are slightly more enlightened than when he last approached them. The establishment of co-operative societies has done something towards supplying them with at least the rudiments of knowledge.

ECONOMIC SLAVERY.

The ground over which Gandhi has lately been moving is full of natural salt, and in the neighbourhood is a large Government plant. Here men work in difficult conditions. The country is dry and arid, and in some of the saltworks the rainfall does not exceed two inches in the course of a year. The Government transports water by railway to some of the manufacturing centres. It would be interesting to know how Gandhi proposes to accomplish a similar feat—absolutely vital to the country—without the help of Western innovations, as for example, the railway, to say nothing of the money with which to run it.

In practice, Gandhism would mean the suffering of the many that a few might have power and riches. I do not say that Gandhi sees it in that light. I am convinced, as a matter of fact, that he does not. But he is a dreamer, a visionary, unable to appreciate the fact that the "independence" he preaches is in reality the worst kind of slavery—economic slavery—and the India he strives to establish is a far poorer India than that which can lean on the British Government.

GANDHI'S PERSONALITY.

Gandhi is an educated man, and although he has now fallen into the habit of using the somewhat peculiar English that is the only language in which Indians from varying parts of the country can talk to one another (since their languages are incomprehensible to one another), it should not be forgotten that he is a barrister and that he is shrewd, according to our own standards. He first took part in public life in South Africa, where, during the Boer War, he organised a stretcher-bearer corps. He was then distinctly pro-British. But later, he objected to the Colonial Government's attitude toward the Indians in South Africa, and it was there that he devised his scheme of "Civil Disobedience."

Abolish the death penalty and you must arm the police. This would lead to scenes in Bond Street such as are now seen in America.—*Colonel Hales,* Governor of Parkhurst Prison.

OUR PARIS LETTER

TARDIEU'S GREAT FIGHT.

SMILE AS WEAPON.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

What has happened in the Chamber and Senate this week makes two things clear: (1) M. Tardieu will have to fight continually for the existence of his Government, and (2) as a fighter he has enhanced his reputation. Every time he is forced into battle with his opponents, the Radicals and Socialists, the observer is struck with the venom and ferocity with which the latter make their attacks. Their attitude towards the Premier is not based solely on political disagreement; it savours of personal hate.

A glaring example of the petty-mindedness of which politicians obsessed by the sentiments of spite and jealousy can be guilty was furnished when the Young Plan came up for ratification. Now the Radicals and Socialists are in favour of the plan being accepted, but they wanted to adjourn the discussion on the ground that M. Briand was absent. M. Tardieu saw what they wanted to be at. Once more they played an old card. They had brought M. Briand down, and they insisted on his being present at the debate, pretexting that he and the Premier held different views on the question of peace. M. Tardieu's retort was superb. He invited the Chamber to make the attempt to bring M. Briand and himself down together. It was made, and it failed.

The weapon which the Premier uses is one which annoys his opponents. It is that smile of his, in which he manages to convey the idea that he is filled with pity for his enemies. They do not like that. They would prefer his anger to his smile. M. Tardieu has to put in a fight in the Senate as well as in the Chamber. But the senators of the Left have found that their pin-pricks have no effect on his smile. Without a doubt he is the most good-humoured Premier that France has known for many years.

ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN.

The revival of the agitation consequent on the kidnapping of General Koutepoff by the G.P.U. two months ago—the police are now persuaded that he was taken on board a Soviet vessel off the Normandy coast—may not be without its repercussion on Franco-Russian relations. The fact that the secret agents of the Soviet have been able to bring off a *coup* of this sort in broadlight in Paris has disturbed many people. Two questions are being asked: (1) What is the French Government going to do about it? and (2) Is it worth while continuing diplomatic relations with Russia?

It has never been clearly set forth whether the resumption of diplomatic relations has resulted in any benefit to France. What is clear, however, is that the conditions under which recognition of the Soviets was granted have not been fulfilled up to now. There is a very useful institution here known as the Académie Diplomatique, and at its meetings important international questions are discussed by experts. A few days ago M. Noulens, a former French Ambassador in Russia, pointed out that the three conditions of recognition accepted by the Soviets—the payment of sixty million gold francs a year for sixty-two years in repayment of the Russian debt, the abstention from Soviet propaganda in France, and the recouping of French citizens whose property in Russia had been expropriated—had so far been ignored by the Moscow Government.

The Soviet Government was recognised in 1924 when M. Herriot was Premier and Foreign Minister, and it was by his instructions that M. Grenard prepared the document bearing on recognition. M. Grenard agreed with M. Noulens that the Moscow Government had not discharged any of its obligations. When the British Conservative Government broke with Russia its action was applauded here. It was urged that France should follow the example of England, but M. Briand thought otherwise. Mass meetings are being organised demanding the rupture of diplomatic relations with Russia, and it may be that M. Briand will be obliged to deal with this matter. The Quai d'Orsay is faced with the ugly fact that Soviet propaganda has not only increased but has become more daring since diplomatic relations were resumed.

L'AFFAIRE HANAU.

There is something more than a note of comedy in the case of Madame Hanau, this remarkable woman of Jewish origin who built up a tremendous business by her *Gazette du Franc,* and was able to juggle with millions of francs confided to her by people belonging to all classes of society on the look-out for high rates of interest. The affair has developed into a scandal, and certain commentators are talking of a travesty of justice. People cannot understand how a woman who had fasted three weeks should have been able to escape from hospital and drive through Paris in one taxicab after another, finally turning up at the Saint Lazare prison. If the hunger-striker had been engaged in turning a film she could not have made her escapade more exciting.

But what is more puzzling than her fasting feat and her nocturnal adventure is the theft of that part of the dossier of the case in which is lodged her complaint against the magistrate who searched her premises in the early days of December, 1928. Here, again, there is a touch of burlesque, for the thief who took the documents from the cupboard in the office of the Deputy Public Prosecutor at the Palais de Justice actually sent the key to the Minister of Justice with a brief note which seemed to suggest that he was mighty proud of his exploit.

In reviewing this singular affair from the outset one cannot help thinking that Madame Hanau's hunger strike, her dramatic escape from hospital, and the theft of the documents, would have been averted if her demand for an independent expert inquiry into her affairs had been granted, more especially as she alleges that the official experts made mistakes to the tune of 18 million francs. Why was her demand rejected? There are whispers that independent experts might have made unpleasant revelations, and picked out names that should not be mentioned.

A DYING FESTIVAL.

Gone, irretrievably lost, are the glories of the Mi-Carême festival. What we saw on the Boulevards this week was not a procession with notes of beauty in it, but a tawdry show which roused no enthusiasm. And yet we had been promised a procession that would equal the beautiful displays of other years. The promoters, who had been severely criticised, declared that they would make amends. Unquestionably their last effort was the worst. It was unworthy of Paris, and the remark was heard on all sides that if Carnival is dead Mi-Carême is dying.

It was certainly not worth the while of the mounted Republican Guards with their shining helmets and their black-and-red pigtails to head what was largely a procession of cars which advertised commodities of all sorts. Beyond the cars of the Mid-Lent queens, which were unworthy of the beauty of their occupants, it was an advertising "stunt" that the great crowds witnessed. They were not in the least interested. What they had seen was something like the death of a tradition.

I doubt very much whether the best journalism of forty years ago was one whit better than the best journalism of to-day.—*Lord Chief Justice.*

The average murderer is a person who has not exercised much self-control, and it is very difficult to detect in him feelings of remorse.—*Dr. Alan C. Pearson, Medical Officer at Wandsworth.*

IRISH FREE STATE

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

MR. COSGRAVE'S RESIGNATION.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DUBLIN, Saturday.

On Thursday last the Government was defeated by the narrow margin of two votes on the second reading of a private member's Bill. The House was twenty-two members under full strength. The measure proposes to revise the method by which income from land is calculated for the purpose of old-age pensions. These pensions already absorb one-eighth of our revenue, and this new proposal is estimated to cost a further £250,000. It would have brought no benefit to the poorer pensioners, who rarely own any land.

The following day Mr. Cosgrave announced his intention to resign, and the Dail was adjourned till Wednesday next, when his successor will be elected. This provision of the Constitution by which the Dail elects the President should have a reassuring effect in the country and prevent any crisis on the present occasion. Mr. Cosgrave is certain to be re-elected. Labour will not support a Fianna Fail nominee, and in any case these two parties do not command a majority. The House and country at large are fully sensible of the courage and ability Mr. Cosgrave has shown during the past eight strenuous years he has been in office. A dissolution on the eve of the Budget will be most upsetting to trade, and in any event a General Election is due in 1932 and will probably take place next year. Till then Mr. Cosgrave's Government will be able to carry on as it has done for the past three years, if only the independent deputies, who hold the balance of power, will realise their responsibility and be more constant in their attendance.

POOR LAW RELIEF.

For some time past a project has been under consideration among social workers to test the legality of poor law relief. This has now been done, and the judgment of the High Court is to the effect that a destitute person is legally entitled to "due relief." The judge, however, declined to define due relief or to say whether the relief afforded to the parties in the action was adequate in law. The court held that the discretion of the guardians lay in the form of relief only, whether extern or intern, and that the obligation to make provision for due relief allowed no discretion as to the measure of such relief.

The decision is one of considerable interest and no little concern to ratepayers. It is impossible for the moment to foresee what doors it yet may open. Hitherto, it has been the practice for guardians to take into account all the circumstances of the applicant and to allow personal knowledge of the family and the total earnings of the home to influence their award. It is probable that this may no longer be permitted, and that not only must each applicant stand apart but that the adequacy of the relief will be reviewed by the courts. Already, in this present case the sufficiency of the official dietary was challenged by expert evidence.

RELIEF WITHOUT DISCRETION.

Opponents of the commissioner system are naturally much gratified by this decision. They have always argued that the economies made by the official nominees were largely at the expense of the destitute poor. Charitable organisations whose funds are severely taxed to deal with present distress are also pleased. But the ratepayers are much concerned at the prospect of having to give relief without discretion. Only the other day the Minister of Local Government quoted figures to show that the cost of relief in Ireland has risen 40 per cent. over pre-war, compared with 200 per cent. or more in England. Nobody can venture to say what the comparative figures will be under this new interpretation of the law. The citizens of Dublin are specially concerned because recently legislation was passed to enable the local authorities to grant outdoor relief in the city in the same manner as is done in other parts of the country. The estimate of the increase this would involve varied from 2s. to 4s in the pound. Under the obligation of adequate relief for every destitute person considered as an independent unit it may reach a penal figure. It is unfortunate for ratepayers that this whole matter has come at a time when amending legislation may become an election issue.

HOSPITALS AND SWEEPSTAKES.

The proposal to revive the funds of our hospitals by sweepstakes has aroused a good deal of rather inconsistent comment. Once the Government has decided to take a hand in the betting business it is hard to know where to draw the line. The feeling of the Dail was that it was better to have hospitals financed by this means than closed for lack of funds, and the second reading of the measure passed without a division. The President however, recorded a strong personal protest against the entire proposal, which has been endorsed by certain of the Bishops but not yet by the organised Churches.

The efficacy of the method was proved a few years ago by one enterprising person who, in disregard of the law, raised a large sum for a hospital. It was then seen that the system if uncontrolled, lay open to grave and obvious abuse. Under the present Bill there are ample safeguards. Every scheme must be approved by the Minister of Justice, the ratio of expenses must be limited, the accounts must be audited, proper trustees must be appointed, and the printing, when possible, must be carried out in the country and be of best material. In spite of these precautions there is strong opposition to the proposal to exploit human weakness even in the cause of charity. One hospital has already announced that it will accept no benefits from so tainted a source. In the meantime ready money betting saloons in both poor and rich districts continue to ply a thriving trade and add their quota to the sum of human misery.

SOVEREIGN STATUS.

The debate in the Dail on the operation of Dominion and Merchant Shipping legislation was verbose and dull. The Minister of External Affairs emphasised the importance of the subject, and dealt at length with the details of the Report. He took pains to show that the work of the conference gave full effect to the principle of coequal status and independent sovereignty among the Dominions. So successful was he in his task that the utmost the anti-treaty party could do was to damn his case by faint praise and repeat the threadbare argument that no status could be coequal if it was imposed and maintained by force. This seemed somewhat inconsistent with the oft-told tale that our freedom was wrested from England by armed rebellion.

It may be a puzzle to some why the Government is so insistent on the trappings and formalities of our sovereign status. Much of the report merely serves to regulate or confirm long-accepted practice. Except for the Privy Council appeal, which is reserved for the plenary conference in the autumn, our status is in no way dependent or subordinate to Great Britain. But it is very hard to convince the masses of this. The anti-treaty party are ever vigilant to discover and exploit in the country any vestige or technicality that, however remotely, might connote subordination. When critics are disposed to say that our policy is not that of generous co-operation with the British commonwealth they must not forget political suspicions at home. These must be allayed if the Treaty is to be preserved and worse things avoided.

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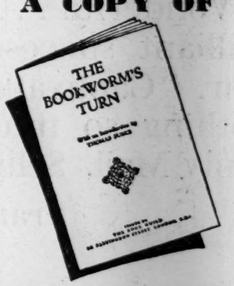

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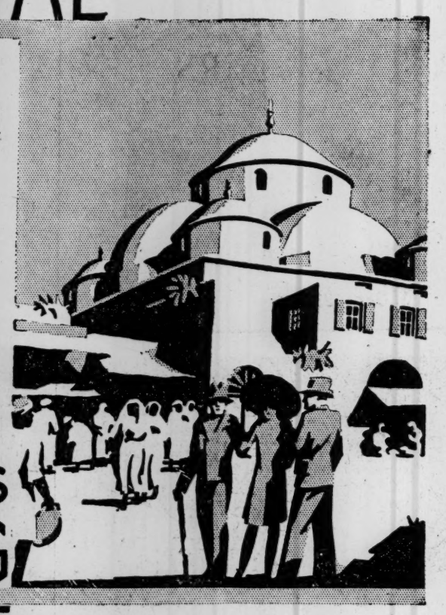

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By R.M.S.P. ATLANTIS

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A WANDERER'S NOTEBOOK.

MORE WHITE HORSES

By E. V. LUCAS.

Within a radius of twenty miles of *the* White Horse are three more examples of the noble animal cut in the turf as beacons for the plain, all more recognisably equine than the Uffington symbol. I have examined all three. One is at Marlborough, one is at Cherhill, and the third is on the hillside due north from Alton Barnes: a Wiltshire stud. A little beyond the twenty-mile radius is the White Horse of Bratton, on the edge of Salisbury Plain, which you see from Westbury: also a Wiltshire winner.

* * * *

Why, one wonders, has Wiltshire four of these radiant figures, and Sussex, with as convenient backgrounds for their delineation, none. True, Sussex can boast a Long Man, at Wilmington; but he is of uncouth and unconvincing appearance, and does little to cheer the wealden eye, whereas these Wiltshire steeds are gay and refreshing. The Bratton White Horse, like that of Uffington, it is true, seems to have been made for a sign of victory, and victories can be only where there are battles, and battles are capricious affairs. Had Alfred the Great fought, say, at Storrington or Bury, in Sussex, there would no doubt be a White Horse there. But triumphs in war are not the only motive. The Marlborough White Horse was made by boys in the school of Mr. Greasley in 1804; the Cherhill White Horse was made by a Calne physician, named Alsop, some twenty years earlier; and the Alton Barnes White Horse was made by a local farmer named Pike, in 1812. Are there no schoolboys, no doctors, no farmers, in Sussex? I am ashamed for that county.

* * * *

Of the three modern Wiltshire White Horses, Mr. Pile's is the best, or most life-like. The Marlborough example is a little emaciated and might well be looked to. Fifty boys, by taking thought (and spades), could add cubits to its stature; at any rate, they could fatten it. Dr. Alsop's steed at Cherhill is strangely flat underneath, and could hardly pass the severe standards that prevail at the neighbouring training stable of Beckhampton; but it has spirit, and must be a very pleasant sight from distant spots. From head to tail it measures 157 feet, and can be seen thirty miles away. Farmer Pile's charger at Alton Barnes moves briskly, and is notable for its long swan-like neck and penetrating eye. This organ has, I fancy, become slightly enlarged; its original circumference was 12 feet. In length the figure is 165 feet, and it covers an area of 700 yards. You can see it from as far away as Old Sarum. The only other White Horse that I can recall is that at Sutton Poyntz, in Dorset, which is a striking landmark to mariners off Weymouth. This horse is unique in carrying a rider, and that rider no other than George the Third.

* * * *

Cherhill, though only 100 yards from the Great West Road, is strangely primitive and the possessor of a magnificent tithe barn, with a stone roof and four porches, hard against the little church. Impressive and splendid as is this relic of thoughtful mediæval building, an adjacent farmer has not hesitated to employ galvanised iron. In Cherhill! May the White Horse come down one day and administer a sound kick! The church was not open on the day of my last visit, which was in the autumn, but I restrained my usual rage in the presence of locked doors when I realised why; for on the ledges of the windows I could see rows of apples in readiness for the harvest festival. Had I taken one it would have been solely for the glory of God. Later I noticed in His Acre two good names to add to an ever-increasing collection; James Eatwell (which, at the moment, hit me rather hard) and Isaac Strong Duck.

* * * *

The church of Bishops Cannings, which I turned aside to visit on the way to Alton Barnes, was more hospitable. A very different structure too, for whereas Cherhill is tiny and has a square tower, Bishops Cannings is, for a village church, vast beneath its pointed spire. The size is explained by the fact that the Bishop of Salisbury had a seat here. Looking down the list of vicars since 1290, when one Johannes officiated, I found under 1593 the name of George Ferrebe, who was none other than the clerical musician and composer of whom Anthony à Wood tells, in the *Fasti Oxonienses*, a good story, of which Bishops Cannings is the background. This person, he says, "who was a Gloucestershire Man born and well skill'd in Musick, did instruct divers young Men of his Parish in that faculty, till they could either play or sing their parts. In the year 1613 Queen Anne, the royal Consort of K. James I., made her abode for some weeks within the City of Bathe, purposely for the use of the waters there. In which time he composed a song of four parts, and instructed his Scholars to sing it very perfectly, as also to play a lesson or two, (which he had composed) on their wind-instruments. On the eleventh of June the same year, the Queen in her return from Bath did intend to pass over the Downes at Wensdyke within the Parish of Bishops-Cannings: of which Ferebe having timely notice, he dressed himself in the habit of an old Bard, and caused his Scholars (whom he had instructed) to be cloathed in Shepherds weeds. The Queen having received notice of these People, she with her retinue made a stand at Wensdyke; whereupon these Musicians drawing up to her, played a most admirable lesson on their wind-instruments. Which being done, they sang their lesson of four parts with double voices, the beginning of which was this.

Shine O thou sacred Shepherd Star
On silly Shepherd swaynes, etc.

Which being performed also, the Bard concluded with an Epilogue, to the great liking and content of the Queen and her company. Afterwards he was sworn Chaplin to his Majesty, and was ever after much valued for his ingenuity."

* * * *

The church, apart from its light and spaciousness, is remarkable chiefly for the most terrifying piece of furniture I have ever seen, short of the Horniman Museum torture-chair. This also is a chair, joined to a desk, but instead of being made of steel it is made of oak, and on the back is painted a large hand with outstretched fingers, hand and fingers both covered with admonitory messages warning the living of the inevitability of death and its lasting character. They might well have been left hidden in their original Latin to frighten none but scholars; but some vengeful cleric has provided an English translation. I came away in haste and in terror, all the beautiful sunshine turned to darkness.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"Defender of the Faith."

Sir,—In that delightful little book "Dictionary of Words, Facts, and Phrases," by Mr. Eliezer Edwards, the author states:—

In Basire's "Sacrilege Arraigned" (London, 1668) is the following:—"'Tis a gross error to think that the King of England's title of Defender of the Faith is no older than King Henry VIII. For 300 years ago, in the old writs of King Richard II. to the Sheriffs, the old style runs: "Ecclesia, cujus nos Defensor sumus et esse volumnus."

Amberley. STANLEY MARLING.

The Suez Canal Shares.

Sir,—Your correspondent, Mr. Osborne, seems to be under the impression that Disraeli was unwilling to allow anyone else to share the credit for the purchase of the Suez Canal shares. In M. André Maurois's book, Disraeli himself states that much of the credit for the transaction was due to Rothschild, who lent the money.

London, W. P. W. D. BARKER.

America and John Bright.

Sir,—In the year 1885, when I first visited the United States, I saw in the White House at Washington a bust of my father, John Bright, and was told by President Cleveland that it was the only bust of an Englishman there. Whether the bust is still there I do not know. It was probably placed there during the Civil War in recognition of the support which my father gave to the cause of the North, but where it came from or who made it I do not recollect.

PHILIP BRIGHT.

Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris.

A Fatherless Proverb.

Sir,—"Tout comprendre; c'est tout pardonner." May not this be one interpretation of 1 John, iii., 20: "For if our heart condemn us, God is greater than our heart, and knoweth all things"?

London, W.C. C. G. S.-M.

Sir Isaac Newton's House.

Sir,—On all sides regrets are heard about "Vanishing London." Yet surely here was an opportunity to preserve a unique building. If another public library was needed, could not these oak-panelled rooms have been converted into reading-rooms? In your issue last week we read that this demolition was actually the work of the local authorities. Have the Westminster City Fathers, then, no imagination, no "historic sense"? The only appropriate comment seems to be:

Quis custodiet custodes?

CIVIS LONDINIENSIS.

South Norwood, S.E.

An International Boat Race.

Sir,—I was interested in Mr. Henry Williams's letter, "Another International Boat-race." With regard to the American Atalanta Club and the London Rowing Club International race, Frank Gulston was the son of Mr. Gulston Dirleton, Llandilo, Carmarthenshire; he also won the Diamond Sculls. Stout, the stroke, was the father of Percy and Frank Stout, the Rugby international footballers. He resided in Gloucester for many years, and died there. Perhaps one of your readers can state who were Long and Smith.

Bath. ALFRED DAVIES.

The Bluebell.

Sir,—The beautiful dark green leaves of the bluebell are showing in the woods; and the flowers, in the Southern Counties, will very soon seem "a heaven uprising through the earth."

May I beg that persons who take children into the woods to gather them will impress upon them that they should cut the stems, and not pull them? Every stem that is pulled injures the bulb.

I would also point out that the bluebell may be propagated from seed. One single stem will produce sufficient seed for a fairly large border.

Hythe, Kent. M. HERITAGE.

Jean Ingelow.

Sir,—I was interested in letters from two correspondents about Jean Ingelow, whose poetry I loved as a child. But it seems curious to me that neither of them mentioned her novels "Off the Skelligs" and "Fated to be Free."

I cannot think why they should not be more read, and more often spoken of, for they were both—but particularly "Off the Skelligs"—very charming, and full of pleasant and amusing characters. Her children were particularly real. And no reader could ever forget her delightful, if rather ne'er-do-well, young man, Valentine Melcombe.

GARNET WOOLSEY.

East Chaldon, Dorchester.

"Plus-Fours."

Sir,—When a correspondent wrote a few weeks ago asking you the origin of the above expression I said: "Thousands will answer, I will not trouble." When I read the only published reply I was astounded, but said: "Thousands will protest, I will not trouble." So far no protest.

Having thus disarmed any accusation of rushing into print over a matter I am none too sure of I invite your readers' opinions on the following:—

Some time during the war (1916-18?) an artist (Bateman?) had a humorous drawing in some paper (*Punch*?), in which golfers were shown in all stages of proficiency, from the beginner to the scratch player and beyond. It was the artist's playful suggestion that a player's handicap was indicated by the fullness of his nether garments, which ranged from almost riding breeches for the beginner to those "as now worn" for the plus-four man.

Whatever truth there may be in the Guards' tailor theory, it was surely the drawing in question that made the term popular.

Blackheath, S.E. EDWIN CHAPPELL.

"Crossing the Bar."

Sir,—With reference to T. H. S. Wyllie's question in the SUNDAY TIMES about Latin versions of Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar," the late H. M. Butler, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, translated the poem (about 1890) into twelve Latin and seven Greek metres. I am unable to recall the name of the book in which the collections are published, but Professor H. E. Butler (nephew of the above), Professor of Latin in London University, once told me that his uncle consulted Tennyson himself about the exact meaning of certain points in the poem.

There is an extract from J. R. M. Butler's memoir of the late Master of Trinity (published by Longmans) which gives H. M. Butler's exact words (p. 179):—

I am haunted by the lovely "Crossing the Bar." It is my companion in solitary walks. I want to get closer to the heart and inner meaning of the lines, e.g., the first, so mysterious, and therefore difficult to catch.

ROGER V. PLEDGE.

St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Sir,—As regards a Latin verse rendering of "Crossing the Bar," I think the following version may be considered a success:—

Poscimur: solem sequitur cadentem
Vesper; agnosco monitum vocantis:
Poscimur; sed ne vada rauca portus
Vela daturis.

Obstrepant; plenus fluat, utque somno
Languidus, spumae strepitusque purus,
Qui domum, vasto genitus profundo,
Vertitur aestus.

Luminis campana canet fugacis
Naeniam; tum nox ruet atra; sed vos
Ne profecturum, veteres amici,
Flete sodalem:

Nam licet nostris procul actus oris
Auferar, portu tamen expeditus
Nota Rectoris, neque vota fallent,
Ora tuebor.

This was written, to the best of my knowledge, in 1891, by an undergraduate of Exeter College, Oxford, named Warburton.

Bedford. C. L. RYLEY.

Stag-Hunting.

Sir,—Mr. Douglas Leng calls me to task because I condemn stag-hunting and still shoot my "well-stocked preserves." Until Mr. Leng so informed me through your columns, I was not aware that I possessed any preserves, well stocked or otherwise. What I presume he is trying to say is that a man who condemns stag-hunting must condemn all blood sports or be a hypocrite.

I do not agree. Mr. Leng apparently does not understand that there is a difference between torturing an animal to death in the polite manner of the stag-hunting "sportsman" and shooting it. If I follow his line of argument correctly, a farmer who does not agree with the stag-hunting—and many do not—must sit around in quietude and watch cohorts of rabbits eat up their crops and lift no gun in his own defence lest peradventure a rabbit or two escapes wounded—an argument as fatuous as it is silly.

All these advocates of the ancient barbarisms which attend so many stag-hunts have the same sheep-like wail: "If you stop stag-hunting there will be multitudes of wounded and tortured animals—the victims of amateur gunmen abroad everywhere."

What twaddle this is! For ages farmers and gamekeepers and owners of land in non-stag-hunting counties have kept down the deer in their woods and preserves to the requisite numbers by shooting. Have we heard outcries about wounded beasts? Not at all.

Among the "well-stocked preserves" which I do not possess is a deer forest in Scotland. I believe that in this country stags have been shot regularly from time immemorial. But I have never heard it said that Scotland is littered with maimed and dying beasts. I have heard no suggestion of cruelty. I should mistrust them if I did.

Apart from stag-hunting, it seems to me that the whole blood-sport question amounts to this: A man may buy two licences—a motor licence and a game licence. If he abuses the former, it is either marked or suspended. If he possesses the latter and abuses it by cruelty, then he ought to have it taken away.

Sevenoaks. NEWMAN FLOWER.

Sir,—Myself, I went to Exmoor two years ago an opponent of stag-hunting—though, like most of its opponents, completely ignorant on the subject. I returned a convinced supporter of it—as a sport completely devoid of cruelty and one that ensures for the stag a longer, freer life and a quicker, better death than could possibly be its lot otherwise. For if stag-hunting were abolished, and even if a body of rangers were formed—presumably at the expense of the unfortunate taxpayer—to keep down the number of the deer, the farmers would certainly on their own responsibility shoot and trap the deer. For these animals—a fact little known to most opponents of stag-hunting—are extremely destructive. The farmers would be perfectly right to kill them as best they could; but the fate of the deer at the mercy of the casual trap and gun—and even the rangers could hardly be infallible shots—would be far worse than the sentimentalists make it out to be to-day. It is hunting that keeps the wild deer flourishing.

In the interests of the deer themselves let us refrain from attacks on stag-hunting. And for those of us who think the majority is always right, it is important to remember that wherever the sport still continues it is enormously popular with the overwhelming majority of local inhabitants of every class.

C. C. J. SIMMONDS.

United University Club, S.W.

Disraeli's Height.

From Mr. CONINGSBY DISRAELI.

Sir,—Mr. E. V. Lucas, in his article on the Statues in Parliament Square, states his belief that Lord Beaconsfield was a man "of small and slender frame." Hardly so. Lord Beaconsfield was a tall man, close on six feet. A chair in the dining-room at Hughenden is cut down one inch and a-half to suit his length of leg. The same was done at the Carlton Club, where the chair he used in the dining-room there is shown—and kept apart.

It is curious that Mr. Lucas should mention a likeness in the statue to Sir Henry Irving. As a boy in the late 70's there were three men whom I frequently saw. All three filled my boyish imagination with the greatest of awe. They were Lord Beaconsfield, Tennyson, and Henry Irving. There was a similarity of figure in all three. All had the same peculiar and weird dignity of mien. Each appeared so strangely isolated and aloof. A halo of romance seemed to surround all three which separated them definitely from their fellows.

But by far the most dignified and awe-inspiring was the tall, but slightly bent, figure of Lord Beaconsfield.

CONINGSBY DISRAELI.

Hughenden Manor, Bucks.

The Broad Arrow.

Sir,—From recent correspondence in your journal I see that our old friend the "Broad Arrow" has once again been awakening some measure of interest and conjecture concerning its origin and significance.

Anyone wishing to glean further information about this emblem will find its past history attractively reviewed by the late Major-General Arthur Forbes, in vol. ii. of his recently published "History of the Army Ordnance Services."

The author therein enunciates its significance in modern times, and adduces very plausible claims for associating its origin with the days when men first began to employ signs and symbols of any sort.

C. C. WRIGLEY,
Brig.-Gen. (late), R.A.O.C.

Epsom.

Sir,—The regal mark now cut or stamped on all Government property and stores was known as the emblem of Royalty, and was at one time carried like a modern mace before Royalty by the sergeant-at-arms. It would, therefore, appear probable that this mark was first used long before 1693, and Henry Sydney did not mark the stores privately, but simply stamped them as Government property.

Walthamstow. RES KER.

"Broaching the Admiral."

Sir,—Your correspondent will find an account of "Broaching the Admiral" in Thomas Hardy's "The Dynasts" (part i., act v., sc. 7).

CECIL W. SHACKLOCH.

Enfield Chase.

Sir,—I have always understood (during a long official career in touch with seamen) that the correct expression was "tapping the Admiral." It was applied to a man when he was "three sheets in the wind."

The origin of the expression was, so I gathered, due to the fact that the body of Lord Nelson, after the Trafalgar victory, was preserved, and brought home, in a cask of rum. During the passage, so it was said, the sailors tapped the cask—hence "tapping the Admiral."

Bristol. JNO. IRELAND.

Cats: Sex and Colour.

Sir,—In reply to "M. D. (Weybridge)" upon the question of the sex of tortoiseshell and sandy cats, may I state that I once had an aunt in the country who possessed a magnificent tortoiseshell tom-cat. However, a veterinary friend of mine assures me that it is a fact that all sandy-coloured cats are males.

It is strange the effect that colour has upon the sex of animals. Witness the well-known fact that all black cows are bulls.

SIDNEY F. TRUSTRAM.

University College, Gower Street, W.C.

Sir,—As chairman of an animal welfare centre, I have had to do with a considerable number of cats, and although on one or two occasions we have had a sandy female cat—they are very rare—we have never yet had a tortoiseshell male cat.

Ipswich. PHIL. W. THOMPSON.

Cadenzas.

Sir,—If Mr. Newman thinks I have pulled his leg, I certainly think he is bluffing. Of course, I know that Beethoven forbids the player to indulge in *his own* cadenza in the "Emperor." But why? Because Beethoven's own is so perfect as to render others out of place. Not because cadenzas as cadenzas are abortions. Next time an "average" soloist announces an "average" performance of a concerto—which is bound to contain an "average" cadenza, Mr. Newman has the remedy at home—his arm-chair.

Why should not Beethoven's own cadenzas have something to say in this argument? And why should Mr. Chuckabutty's comment—"Enter clown, saying anything"—necessarily mean nonsense? Does "anything" always signify rubbish? If Paderewski, say, was Mr. Newman's guest, and, in reply to a request to play something, asked "What?" and Mr. Newman made the very common rejoinder, "Anything," would the result necessarily be an abortion?

The discussion commenced originally on cadenzas without qualifications, and Mr. Newman described the whole tribe as hideous, etc. Now he is beginning to exempt those written by acknowledged masters. The fact remains that the greatest soloists have always played and written them—most of them, the soloists, men of the widest culture, erudition, and sensibility: men like Schnabel, Cortot, Godowsky, Kreisler, etc., in our own day. Room is expressly left for them in almost all concertos, and one which can melt into and harmonise with its own surroundings, like Beethoven's, Schumann's, Tschaikowsky's, or Godowsky's, are a joy to both listener and performer.

Hounslow. MAURICE REEVE.

Sir,—May I be permitted to refer to a recognised authority on Beethoven in the very interesting controversy on cadenzas started by Mr. Ernest Newman?

I had the privilege of studying Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in C Minor with Mr. Béla Bartók. This is—as far as I can quote from memory—what he said about the original cadenzas:—

These cadenzas, though they happen to have been penned by Beethoven himself, are not Beethoven compositions in the true musical sense of the word, but mere concessions to the passing fashion of those days, and appear, therefore, faded and threadbare against the vigorous vitality of the piece itself. He who insists on inserting a cadenza would do far better by playing one by D'Albert or Dohnányi, which combines faultless craftsmanship with a thorough grasp of the style of the music.

London, E.C. D. C. RACZ.

Light Cruisers.

From ADMIRAL SIR W. H. HENDERSON.

Sir,—My friend and namesake, Admiral Wilfred Henderson, "goes off the tack" in his letter in your issue of the 23rd, and I do not wish to be drawn into a discussion on this level; but a good many people may take him at his word if he is not replied to.

If the wire gun was really inferior to the solid gun, why was not our method changed? Lord Fisher must bear the lion's share of the responsibility, since he was captain of the gunnery school, director of naval ordnance, controller and, finally, Second and First Sea Lord in succession. The three Minotaurs and four Warriors were built at the time when his influence was paramount in the Admiralty, and with the King and the Cabinet. If it is true our 9.2-in. gun was not fit to deal with the German 8.2, it should not have been put in these large and costly ships; they should have had 12-in. guns, like the nearly contemporary Japanese Ikomas and Iterkis of about the same size.

As for convoy, apart from the fact that nothing was done by Fisher to provide suitable ships, what did he do by way of instructing the minds of the shipping people and the Government or the Service?

The last paragraph in his letter is obvious commonplace. If the trade is once more to be attacked by heavy ships or groups of heavy ships, like the squadron under Du Guay-Trouin or La Motte-Picquet in the past, we shall, of course, have to provide appropriate escorts, as we did in the past.

The dearly bought experience was at Fisher's disposal, and pointed out at least ten years before the war by Admiral Custance, and much earlier by Admiral Calomb and others; yet, apart from destroyers to fight submarines, I do not remember suitable ships among the famous 600 ordered by Lord Fisher when he came back.

It is all too trifling.

W. H. HENDERSON
(Admiral, ret.).

Richmond Mansions, S.W.

"Hartogs."

Sir,—The word "hartogs" is a pleasant invention of Mr. E. V. Lucas's. He says, in an essay:—

Old clothes that are less imposing and more comfortable than any other are hartogs. To be old is not sufficient; nor is it enough that they are easy. To be hartogs they must combine both these merits. Good clothes, when they grow baggy and faded, become hartogs; bad clothes, never. . . . Anything is good enough to cover nakedness: hartogs do more—they confer cheerfulness and irresponsibility, they fit the wearer for a freer life. For it must be understood that hartogs are never absolutely disreputable, never so old that one cannot meet the vicar's wife without shame.

"Har," probably from Harris tweed; "togs" one can understand. I hazard this as a possible origin, but perhaps Mr. Lucas may be appealed to. MICHAEL PETCH.

Robin Hood's Bay, York.

Sir,—I have always understood that the word "hartogs" was the invention of your favourite contributor, Mr. E. V. Lucas. In that most companionable little volume, "Domesticities," he propounds the entire philosophy of old and comfortable clothes, using the word "hartogs," which he describes as a "neologue." If he did not create it for himself, who did?

ARTHUR WAUGH.

North End Road, N.W.

[Replies have also been received from A. Ivor Parry (Penarth, Glam.), Thomas T. Hardwick (Westover Road, S.W.), Miss F. Nicholson (Stockbridge), R. D. P. (London, S.W.), C. H. P. Lamond (Bury St. Edmunds), Elisabeth Thornton (Steeple Bumpstead), and A Lover of Quotations (Hyde Park, W.).]

The Great George Street Fountain.

Sir,—In his notes on Parliament Square last Sunday Mr. E. V. Lucas writes of the drinking fountain at the corner of Great George Street.

The little bronze figures on the corners of the octagon are of rulers of England, but not only of mediæval Kings. Mr. Walford says:—

Surmounting the pinnacles at the angles of the octagon are eight figures of bronze representing the different rulers of England: the Britons represented by Caractacus, the Romans by Constantine, the Danes by Canute, the Saxons by Alfred the Normans by William the Conqueror, and so on, ending with Queen Victoria.

The architect of the fountain was Mr. S. S. Tenlow, and I am sure many with Mr. Lucas would like to know who actually modelled the statuettes. The green extending from the fountain to the statue of Lincoln was formerly part of St. Margaret's Churchyard.

Harlesden, N.W. C. F. SYKES.

Readers' Queries.

[The number of readers' queries that reach us is now so great that a small proportion only can be published, and we endeavour, therefore, to make a selection of those of most general interest.]

Can you provide me with the complete quotation of "a few plain truths suffice us"?—ROBERT D. CHORLEY (Leeds).

What is the origin of the name "King's Weigh House Church," situated in North Audley Street?—Mrs. BUNN (Cheam).

Could any of your readers tell me the meaning of the word "Gualches," which is used by Carlyle in his "French Revolution"? It is found in part iii., book 1, ch. i.: "*Mais vous, Gualches*, what have you invented?" and later on, part iii., book 3, ch. ix.: "Ye, not uninventive, *Gualches!*" (pp. 136 and 259 in the "Fr. Rev." ii., Everyman's Library).—ESTER BRISMAN (Stockholm).

Do any of your readers know when and by whom the Royal Navy was made the "Senior Service"?—F. A. WOODS (Collingham Place, S.W.).

VANCOUVER

SEE Vancouver this summer—Canada's greatest Pacific port. A city leaping ahead, with a tremendous trade to the Orient and a heavenly climate. Overlooked by the sky-piercing "Lions". Scenic attractions abound, including Stanley Park and Capilano Canyon.

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THE WEEK AT WESTMINSTER.

DOLE FINANCE.

MR. CHURCHILL'S ONSLAUGHT.

By "A STUDENT OF POLITICS."

The best day's debate in the week was that of Friday, now taken over for Government business, on the increased borrowing to finance unemployment insurance. Mr. Churchill, speaking better than he has yet done in this Parliament, roused much enthusiasm among the Conservatives, and it is to be hoped accumulated some good will in the party against the time when the rabid Protectionists are sure to try to drive him out into the wilderness. Mr. Churchill's financial argument was much better put than in the debate before the Christmas adjournment, when most people thought that Mr. Snowden won; but in the meantime facts have helped him, for Labour is now borrowing, which was then the burden of Mr. Snowden's reproaches against his finance. That part of his speech was in a quiet key; the denunciation of the Act of last Session was in Mr. Churchill's best rhetorical style.

But why should this denunciation come so late? Why was it not made last December, when this Act was passing through the Commons and the brunt of the resistance was left to a second team? Mr. Churchill is right in thinking that the substitute in the Act for the "genuinely seeking work" provision has vitiated the whole of our insurance legislation, and it will go down to history as a discreditable specimen of Parliamentary cowardice. One suspects that if the truth were known quite half the Labour Party disliked this new clause at the time, and probably dislikes it even more now.

LANCASHIRE'S PLIGHT.

There was an interesting debate on Thursday, too, on the distress in the Lancashire cotton trade, which is now swelling the unemployment returns so alarmingly. It is strange how little London knows of what is going on in the rest of the country, and this cleavage between the country north and south of a line between the Bristol Channel and the Wash seems to be growing deeper every year.

There were some thoughtful speeches, notably one by Mr. Hammersley, and Sir Herbert Samuel gave his usual smooth and polished performance, but the debate as a whole hardly gave the impression of getting to close grips with the subject. The Commons, in its vanity, although it makes no great success of its own business, seems to think itself quite competent to teach Lancashire how to run the cotton trade, and too many of the speeches were mere essays on rationalisation, a word of which the country is already tired. Why not call it "syndication," for rationalisation is only the making of trusts, often as Sir Alexander Sandeman and Mr. Hammersley pointed out on unscientific and unbusiness-like principles.

The real trouble with cotton is the decline of exports, and especially of exports to India under the new tariffs. If the House of Commons had discussed this new Protectionist policy in India, and inquired how it could possibly be reconciled with any rational view of our duty to India or of India's place in the Empire, it would have done much better service than by talking at large about rationalisation.

A SOP TO THE PACIFISTS.

On the Army Estimates on Monday Mr. Tom Shaw was unexpectedly interesting, and the point of what he had to say was directed against his own back-benchers. But is the Government itself quite safe from its own reproaches against one-sided disarmament? Mr. Shaw was right to resist the demands for the withdrawal of Government assistance to the O.T.C., but it was surely rather paltry to throw over the Cadet Corps to the pacifist wolves. Why should it be regarded as shameful to set a fashion of interest among the young in questions of defence?

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, discussing the shortage of recruits, suggested that the time might come when we might well ask whether a man was to be treated as unemployed when the State was willing to employ him in the army. He found the idea rather too hot to hold, but one imagines that if the expense were not prohibitive, and every young man in full physical vigour could be offered work in the army as an alternative to idleness, the scheme would not meet with general opposition. Work in the army need not necessarily be confined to military duties and routine, but might be made a real educational training. Our reaction from conscription may easily be carried too far. After all, you conscribe children for elementary education, and you conscribe a quarter or more of their elders' incomes. Is the conscription of a young man's mind and energies which would otherwise be lost in idleness an essentially illiberal idea?

WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

In the somewhat technical debate on the quarrel between the Post Office and the Communications Company over wireless telephony, the Postmaster-General seemed to have the best of the argument, and it was good to hear Mr. Lees Smith in form that did justice to his ability.

The West Indian Sugar debate in the Lords showed Lord Passfield at his worst; and the quarrel between him and Lord Olivier is now both open and bitter. Mr. Ormsby Gore spoke well on the same subject in the Commons.

But the Parliamentary event of the week has been the concordat between the Government and the Liberals. Already there is manifest a changed tone in their relations. In this writer's opinion it is a very serious happening for the Conservative Party, and one that if its tactics had been wiser need never have happened.

There can be few travellers, writes a correspondent, who can equal the records of Dr. John R. Mott, who arrived in England last week for a two months' visit. Dr. Mott, during the last thirty years, has visited sixty-one countries, and most of them more than once. During his latest journeys he added Siam to his list of countries, and a very beautiful and fascinating country he found it, with a peculiarly enlightened company of princes.

Dr. Mott combines in his untiring life services rendered to the Student Christian Movement, the World's Y.M.C.A., and the International Missionary Council. He has been the intimate friend of more than one President of the U.S.A.; and Wilson offered him the post of Ambassador in China. There is no man trusted more by the Churches in America, and in his visit to this country he will receive a welcome from the Archbishops, as well as from the leaders of the Free Churches. The Lord Mayor of London is arranging a civic welcome for him at which the American Ambassador and the Archbishop of Canterbury will speak. He was a young man when he presided at the International Conference in Edinburgh twenty years ago, and the years have not taken from him any of his enthusiasm and energy.

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The holder of two dukedoms, a marquessate, four earldoms, three viscounties, and four baronies, the Duke of Buccleuch, who is 66 to-day, is a much ennobled man. In addition, he is Lord-Lieutenant of Dumfries-shire, and Captain of the Royal Company of Archers. Formerly in the Navy, he sat as Earl of Dalkeith in the House of Commons for eleven years as member for Roxburghshire, and his son, the present Earl of Dalkeith, follows in his footsteps. Gladstone's memorable Midlothian campaign fifty years ago must have interested His Grace as a midshipman, for his father (as Earl of Dalkeith) was the Grand Old Man's opponent on that occasion. Fortunately, the Duke's health, which occasioned great anxiety a month ago, has steadily improved during the last two weeks.

MEN, WOMEN, AND MEMORIES.

VISCOUNT MILNER—THE JOWETT TOUCH—SURVIVING VICTORIAN EX-MINISTERS —LORD HAILSHAM.

By ATTICUS.

I thought the ceremony at Westminster Abbey on Wednesday, when the medallion to Lord Milner was unveiled, altogether appropriate in its dignified simplicity. For Milner disliked display and ostentation, and knew nothing of those arts of self-advertisement which some of his colleagues and contemporaries so assiduously cultivated. Though his active life was bound up with politics, during two most critical periods, he was no politician.

As Mr. Baldwin observed in a brief but noble funeral elegy, he had few of the qualities which lead to success in the struggle of parties. He was not an orator, and never a "magnetic," or even a popular, figure with the public at large. The nation did not fully understand his personality, even when he was one of the members of the War Council, that select and all-powerful Junta which had the destinies of the Empire—almost those of the world—under its control. Three of the small and famous committee have passed away. One was in the Abbey the other day. From a corner seat in the nave of the chapel Mr. Lloyd George listened, with evident and intent interest, to the beautiful sentences in which Mr. Baldwin set forth the praises of the ex-Prime Minister's colleague in the War Cabinet.

A GREAT PUBLIC SERVANT.

To me Mr. Lloyd George seemed the most striking and picturesque member of the distinguished congregation which assembled under the bannered Tudor roof of Henry VII.'s Chapel. Two men more unlike in training, temperament, and antecedents than Milner and his former chief could hardly be imagined, but they worked together in perfect harmony during those difficult years, and with complete mutual confidence. Mr. Lloyd George not only trusted Milner but relied upon him; for his was, as somebody has said, the "synthetic brain" of the War Cabinet, and he had that close and scientific grasp of principles and details which some of the other statesmen rather conspicuously lacked. I think that the inscription on the memorial tablet is unduly laconic. More might be added to remind posterity of what Viscount Milner had done for the State in South Africa, in Egypt, and in the Great War.

It was just twelve years ago, on March 26, 1918, that Milner rendered perhaps his greatest service of all, when he established the unity of command under Foch, in the historic Council at Doullens, and so made victory possible, and even certain, for the armies of the Allies.

HIS TALENT FOR FRIENDSHIP.

The public conception of Lord Milner's character was that of a hard, stern, strong man, who went his appointed way caring little what anybody thought of him. In reality he was affectionate and sensitive, and generously appreciative of sympathy and kindness. Reserved and self-contained as he seemed, he had a quite exceptional capacity for attracting and enjoying friendship. When he accepted the office of High Commissioner for South Africa some 200 people who counted themselves his personal friends gave him a dinner. I can still remember, across the years, his speech on this occasion. He told us that he was entering upon an office in which he knew he would be exposed to misunderstanding and hostile criticism. But, he added, he would care little if he retained the confidence of his hearers, for in that room were gathered most of those whose good opinion he really valued. A few of that company were paying another tribute to their honoured guest last Wednesday. There is one more still awaiting him: that of a biography which will, I hope, do ample justice not only to his achievements, but to his character.

THE MASTER AND HIS PUPILS.

Alfred Milner was one of Jowett's "young men," and perhaps his favourite young man. At least I am told that there was no Balliol undergraduate of his time whom "the Master" held in higher esteem, or in whose future success and distinction he had a more profound confidence. And Jowett was undoubtedly a good judge of men. His swans did not often turn out geese, though sometimes he made mistakes. But as a rule when he tipped a winner his prediction was justified by results.

Among the Balliol students whom he spotted for at least a "place" in the administrative and political Grand National were Milner, Asquith, Curzon, Edward Grey, Rennell Rodd, Walter Lawrence, Cecil Spring Rice, to mention only a few; and it is not a bad selection, especially when it is remembered that it needed a keen eye to detect the early promise of certain of these "dark horses." Some good scholars, it is true, did occasionally escape Jowett's penetrating lens, for he found it a little difficult to recognise ability outside his own range of classical and philosophical study. Perhaps that was the ground for a once famous piece of undergraduate doggerel:—

> I come first; my name is Jowett.
> What there is to know, I know it.
> I'm the Master; mine's the College;
> What I don't know isn't knowledge.

THE ELDER STATESMEN.

In several of the spoken and written notices of the Earl of Balfour he has been referred to as the last survivor from Queen Victoria's Cabinets. This, of course, is incorrect. There are distinguished members of the Victorian Ministries still living. One is Sir William Hart Dyke, who will celebrate the 93rd anniversary of his birthday this summer, and was Conservative Whip no less than sixty-two years ago, and Chief Secretary for Ireland before Balfour. Another of the prominent statesmen of the Queen's reign is Viscount Midleton, who, as Mr. St. John Brodrick, was Secretary for War in 1900, and Secretary for India in 1903. Nor did he by any means abandon active public life when he gave up Ministerial office. He has been an Alderman of the London County Council, was one of the most prominent Unionist supporters of the Irish settlement, and served on the Convention of 1917-18. And one has only to turn to the record of debates in the House of Lords to see that Lord Midleton is still playing an important part in that assembly. At one time he would have preferred to avoid its honours and restrictions, being the joint author with the late Lord Curzon of a Bill which would have enabled the eldest son of a peer, who was an M.P., to retain his seat in the Commons after he had succeeded to his father's rank and title.

FROM PLANTER TO LORD CHANCELLOR

One of the most weighty speeches in last week's debate in the Lords on the West Indian sugar duties was that of Lord Hailsham. The ex-Lord Chancellor assailed the Government's policy with all the more effect because he spoke not only as a great lawyer and a brilliant parliamentarian but with the authority derived from practical experience. For Mr. Douglas Hogg was a sugar grower and sugar dealer before he was either a barrister or a member of Parliament. After he left Eton, where he was captain of the Oppidans, he studied the business of sugar production on the spot in the West Indies and British Guiana, and for several years afterwards in the London office of the firm with which he had family connections. Then, after serving with the Yeomanry in the South African War, he went to the Bar, and rose quickly. Twenty years after his call he was Attorney-General, and in another six he had reached the Woolsack. His rapid success was mainly due to his legal grasp and forensic talent. But no doubt he has owed a good deal to that intimate knowledge of business matters which is an invaluable asset at the Common Law Bar. Lord Reading, as Mr. Rufus Isaacs, came to the Courts from the Stock Exchange, and knew more of financial details than most of his learned rivals, which also helped him to rise fast and go far.

"THE TOWN": MEN AND INTIMACIES

By "AUTOLYCUS."

Few compliments could give greater pleasure to the Duke of Connaught than the parade which is to be held in Hyde Park to-morrow in celebration of his jubilee as Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, for the Duke is essentially a soldier, versed in military duties and history from A to Z, and his connection with the Rifles has been no merely honorary one. He entered the Army shortly after completing his training at Woolwich sixty-two years ago, and first saw active service as an officer in the Rifles in the Red River expedition, being one of the few surviving officers entitled to wear the ribbon of that campaign. He is, of course, our senior Field-Marshal, and has held his baton over a quarter of a century.

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No chance encounter of last week was more pleasing and unexpected than to glance out of the window of a car that was held up by the traffic opposite the Marble Arch on Thursday and find that the next car in the block was occupied by the King, who was on the way to see his sister, the Princess Royal, at her house in Portman Square. His Majesty, who was alone in his motor, looked extraordinarily fit and well, which was the more remarkable since he had had an exceptionally tiring morning with the levée at Buckingham Palace, besides giving audiences to five members of the Diplomatic Corps. The King had exchanged the uniform he wore at the levée for a frock-coat and a silk hat, with which he wore a pair of his favourite light brown gloves with black stitching on the backs. It is, perhaps, only in London that one could see a reigning monarch sitting patiently in a stationary car, painted in the Royal colours, whilst a policeman holds up the traffic to allow an omnibus, a coal cart, and three boys on bicycles to pass.

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Born at Dumfries nearly seventy-one years ago, and educated at Glasgow and Gottingen Universities, the late Sir Wm. Symington McCormick filled a number of Scotch University appointments, including that of Professor of English at St. Andrew's University with distinction, and was a recognised authority on Middle English. His most fruitful years, however, were the last twenty, in which he laboured disinterestedly and very successfully for the advancement of University training and the betterment of the conditions of our scientific institutions. His straightforwardness and bonhomie won him the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact, and even the Treasury gave him a ready ear, so that he gained a useful reputation for getting things done. There was some criticism when he, a man of letters rather than a scientist, was appointed Chairman of the Advisory Council on Scientific and Industrial Research, but his driving power and constructive ability soon demonstrated their value, and have borne valuable results.

As for the man himself, you can see his counterfeit presented in Orpen's beautiful portrait in the Tate Gallery. Big in limb and heart, the soul of courtesy, with an infectious good humour, he had a genius for that *sodalitas* which is the precept of his favourite club, and there will be much sadness that we shall see his face no more.

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Ping-pong tables had been set up in a large room on the ground floor at the cocktail party that Mrs. Wilfrid Greene, the wife of the eminent K.C., gave for her niece, Miss Moyra Mellard, in Bryanston Square last week, and no one evinced any surprise at this unusual way of amusing one's guests. Dancing used occasionally to take place at cocktail parties, but now that such gatherings seem to get larger, or the houses and flats they take place in grow smaller, most people leave their guests to amuse each other as and how they will. But, for the restless, energetic people who must do something, a "shove halfpenny" board may be provided in a quiet corner, or, better still, a dart board can be hung up. In the latter case it is better to choose a room where it will not cause anyone a moment's anguish to find the walls thickly encrusted with darts and the holes made by unsuccessful attempts to hit the target.

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A political meeting that took place in London last week was enlivened by a witty speech made by Dame Beatrix Hudson Lyall, the well-known social and philanthropic worker and a prominent member of the London County Council. Alluding to the present price of various foodstuffs and the need for economy, Dame Beatrix said she would remind her audience of the example set by the Glasgow housewives, who are reported to have collected all their empty eggshells and taken them to the B.B.C. to be relayed. A few minutes later there was another laugh when the speaker told the story of an old cottage woman, living in a remote and tiny village, who was asked if she would go to a whist drive. She replied that she would gladly come, for, although she didn't know exactly where Whist was, she felt sure that she should enjoy the drive.

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Lady Rosebery introduced an innovation at the Stock Exchange point-to-point races the other day by having one of her hunters sent over to the course and following each race on horseback, cantering across country to watch the field at certain of the jumps, notably the fifth, which proved the undoing of at least one entrant. Mounted spectators are only allowed by special privilege, but in this case the course lay largely over Lord Rosebery's land, and he not only acted as one of the stewards, but brought a big party over from Mentmore, which gathered for lunch and tea in a large motor wagonette, the roof of which made an admirable grandstand.

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The Lord Chief Justice was the brilliant chief speaker at the dinner given last week by the Journalist Board of the Lyceum Club, when the guests included Lady Hewart, Lord Camrose, Sir Reginald Mitchell Banks and Lady Banks, Sir John and Lady Foster Fraser, and Major-General Sir Fabian Ware. The room was crowded with journalist members of the Club and their friends, who were quick to seize and appreciate every point made by the speakers, who were all amusingly apt. Lord Hewart came to the conclusion that newspaper readers did not fully appreciate the lavish feasts set before them. Sir John Foster Fraser spoke of modern journalism from many years of experience, and marked himself an optimist, besides pointing out that journalists generously admited amateurs, though lawyers, who belonged to the strongest of trade unions, admitted no outsiders. Sir Reginald Banks, pleading the cause of the amateur journalist, suggested that amateurs came sometimes to a bad end, as witness Nero, who began by murdering music. Finally Lady Scott (G. E. Mitton, the well-known writer) compared the guests to the planets, and Lord Camrose brought down the house by scoring off each speaker in turn with devastating neatness. Altogether a very entertaining evening.

THE NEW POOR-LAW

GUARDIANS ABOLISHED

MUNICIPAL CONTROL.

By HAROLD COX.

A new Poor-law comes into operation on Tuesday next, and many people are hoping that it will secure great improvements in the present methods of administration. For many years past the Poor-law has been administered by the guardians elected for each Poor-law Union. In some cases, beyond question, they have done their work well. The work has, in fact, attracted the sympathetic attention of considerable numbers of people who have willingly served on Boards of Guardians in the hope of helping to administer the system of Poor-law relief satisfactorily. On the other hand, in some notorious cases the elected guardians have betrayed their trust and have distributed relief in a manner not only injurious to the ratepayer but also disastrous to the *moral* of the recipient. So many cases of this kind occurred in recent years that Mr. Neville Chamberlain, when he was at the Ministry of Health, in several unions suspended the elected Boards of Guardians and appointed nominated guardians in their place. The results of this bold policy were in most cases strikingly beneficial. The number of paupers rapidly declined, and the expense of administration went down. It was doubtless Mr. Chamberlain's experience in these cases that stimulated him to plan the measure that is now coming into operation.

NOMINATED AUTHORITIES.

The essential purpose of that measure is to transfer to the municipal or county authorities the work hitherto controlled by Boards of Guardians, and for some months past the municipal authorities have been making preparations for the new duties they are about to undertake. In the case of London the new Act will involve the abolition of the Metropolitan Asylums Board as well as of the various Boards of Guardians throughout the metropolis. The County Council will take over the whole job, but very wisely that Council, in making its plans for the heavy new obligations thrown upon it, has decided that most of the work is to be entrusted to committees, both central and local, which will consist not merely of elected persons, but also of nominated persons possessing special knowledge of Poor-law problems. Many of these nominated persons are in fact members of the old Boards of Guardians. The central work of the County Council will be undertaken by a special committee to be known as the Public Assistance Committee, and its chief officer will be the previous Clerk to the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

The new financial responsibility thrown upon the London County Council is estimated at £12,000,000 a year, and the number of the Council's employees will be increased by 23,000. Whether it is altogether desirable to centralise in one body so many services as the County Council now controls may be questioned. There is much to be said for having separate organisations for separate purposes. However, for the moment all our tendencies, whether political or industrial, seem to be in the direction of amalgamations.

THE PAUPER VOTE.

The London County Council certainly seems to have laid its plans in a way that suggests prudent administration, but this will not necessarily happen with every municipal authority. For example, it is announced that the Sheffield Public Assistance Committee, which is to supersede the Board of Guardians in that city next Tuesday, has already decided largely to increase the rates of Poor-law relief. The explanation is that the superseded Board of Guardians had an anti-Socialist majority, but on the newly-appointed Public Assistance Committee the Socialists have the majority. If this should happen in many other municipalities Mr. Chamberlain's hopes for economy and good administration will certainly not all be realised. It is inevitable that, so long as the pauper vote is a big factor in municipal as in parliamentary elections, the policy of the new Poor-law authorities, like the policy of Parliament with regard to the unemployed, will often be determined in the interests of the pauper rather than in those of the worker. People who support themselves by honest work will be bled for the benefit of those who prefer idleness. We have indeed in all questions with regard to Poor-law administration to recognise the fact that there always are and always have been an appreciable number of people who prefer to cadge for relief rather than to work for a living. Gibbon records that the successors of Constantine "studied to relieve the poverty and to amuse the idleness of an innumerable people." The existence of these people has again and again in our own history destroyed the efficient working of measures rightly designed to help the unfortunate.

This difficulty has shown itself plainly in connection with the State system of unemployment insurance. As originally planned, that was intended to be a business-like scheme for assisting industrial workers to make provision against the risk of future unemployment. Unfortunately, by progressive changes, due partly to false sentimentalism and partly to electoral pressure, the unemployment insurance scheme has been so altered that there are now many people drawing benefit from it who have never made a reasonably equivalent contribution.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Mr. Winston Churchill has been dealing with this subject in two extremely interesting articles in the *Daily Telegraph*. The point which he particularly presses is the desirability of a complete reform of the unemployment insurance scheme so as to separate the bona-fide insurers from the mere dole-drawers. That is a sound proposition, but it leads a long way further. As a matter of fact the unemployment insurance scheme and the Poor-law are now largely occupied with the same task. Of the total number of recipients of Poor-law relief in the last recorded year, namely, 1,365,000, no fewer than 450,000 were receiving relief on account of unemployment. Simultaneously the national Exchequer is bearing an annual expenditure of £10,700,000 as its contribution to the unemployment insurance fund, and is, in addition, accepting liability for a heavy debt which is now to be further increased. Is it worth while to have a national organisation to provide relief for the unemployed and also a municipal organisation for the same purpose? Surely the ideal to aim at is to leave the administration of all gratuitous relief for unemployment to the newly constituted municipal and county Poor-law authorities. The unemployment insurance scheme could then be confined, as Mr. Churchill suggests, to bona-fide insurers. It would probably be better administered if it were then taken out of the control of Parliamentarily controlled authorities and handed over to some independent organisation representing trade unions and employers' associations.

London is the cheapest place in the world to live in if you are willing to sacrifice appearances.—*Mr. Justice McCardie.*

It will be said of this generation that it found England a land of beauty and left it a land of beauty spots.—*C. E. M. Joad.*

The real progress of humanity probably depends far more on the conception of duty than on the conception of rights.—*Lord Hewart.*

The more mischievous a boy is, and the more trouble he causes the family, the more his mother seems to think it her duty to exalt him into an idol.—*Mr. Justice Eve.*

I had hoped that the attitude of the Conservative Party towards a reform of the electoral law would be such as to enable the two non-Socialist parties to find a certain common measure of agreement.—*Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P.*

ABE MITCHELL

ARCHIE COMPSTON

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Views on British Unemployment.

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ROBERT FULKE GREVILLE

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Theatres continued on page 6.

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SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1930.

DANGERS OF THE DOLE.

THERE have been those who have said that because the present Administration holds office without power there can be little danger of Socialist legislation. To talk like this is to misunderstand the modern trend of Socialism, which no longer aims at the State control of all the means of production and distribution, but concentrates rather on the far more subtle and insidious method of redistributing wealth by means of taxation. This a Socialist Government without an independent majority can do, and is doing. The one notable feature of the present Government's legislation, in fact, has been directed towards this end. Its policy of extending the "dole" and simplifying the method by which it may be obtained has produced a big increase in the amount of money paid out. This money must come in large measure from the taxpayer; it is, therefore, a working instance of re-distributing wealth by means of taxation.

If the theory of the thing were all, we might dismiss it with a gesture. But in practice it is highly dangerous. Miss BONDFIELD stood aghast last November at the thought of increasing the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Insurance Fund: it would be dishonest, she declared, to borrow more without prospect of paying it back. Now, "vowing she would ne'er consent," she has consented, and on Friday, in the House of Commons, she glibly justified her action in asking for another ten millions. Where is this money to come from? The operation of the new "genuinely seeking work" clause has put another 30,000 on the dole at a stroke. Ultimately the money to finance unemployment—which is still increasing, although it ought at this season to be falling, and stands now at little less than half a million higher than a year ago—must come from industry. That is to say, the money that might otherwise be free to finance industrial development is diverted to the State in the form of taxation. In this way industry is deprived of its life-blood: how, then, can it show that resilience and recuperative power by which alone more work can be forthcoming and the unemployment figures be reduced? The extension of the dole means plucking the feathers of the goose that lays the golden eggs. It means making unemployment a permanent charge on the national balance-sheet; it means tackling the problem upside down.

That is bad enough in itself, but it is by no means the whole of the story. More important even than economics in the life of a nation is the character of its people. Anything that threatens to undermine that is poisonous, yet this is what the Government dole policy threatens to do. Something is happening to the established English habits of self-respect and self-reliance that, if it is allowed to continue unchecked, may prove fatal to the English character. In a trenchant article in the *Daily Telegraph* the other day Mr. CHURCHILL wrote: "The tendency for substantial, efficient persons to utilise to the full their legal rights, devised for the rescue and mitigation of genuine and grave misfortune, is a new factor in the finance of unemployment insurance." It is a new factor, and a most lamentable one; and the Socialist Government is directly responsible for its encouragement.

THE HEARST TIRADE.

THE attempts at artificial respiration of the Naval Conference which are still going on will not be helped by the remarkable outburst published in the HEARST newspapers in America against Mr. RAMSAY MACDONALD. There are already suggestions that Mr. HOOVER does not look with favour on the notion of a "consultative pact," and this tirade in the HEARST Press may be an attempt to scotch any chances of one so far as that lies in Mr. HEARST'S power.

The attack is quite venomous. In its opening passage it describes the Conference as "farcical if it were not tragic." The attack itself might well be described as "tragic if it were not farcical." Not everyone can love the Chairman of the Naval Conference with equal fervour, but the language of Mr. HEARST or his henchman plunges beyond reasonable criticism into burlesque. Americans have always had a diplomatic inferiority-complex, but to see in Mr. MACDONALD—a man patently sincere about Disarmament, whatever else he may be—a cunning rascal in league with disreputable journalists to "do down" America is too fantastic to merit serious attention. Mr. HEARST has sadly overdone it. "The slyest, smoothest, and trickiest diplomat since ARTHUR BALFOUR"—this is charming language! Mr. MACDONALD has his critics here on other issues, but in his unwearying effort to bring the Conference to a successful result he has the backing of the nation. The British people will agree with Mr. PRICE BELL: Mr. HEARST'S attack is just reckless and blackguardly.

TWO POLITICAL CRISES.

Two Ministerial crises have upset political equilibrium in the last few days—one in Germany, and one nearer home. Both have occurred over finance, which illustrates once again how closely finance and politics are nowadays related, and how all-important economic considerations have become in the modern world. In Ireland Mr. COSGRAVE was defeated in the Dail on a Republican Bill to amend the old-age pensions law. The Government refused to accept the Bill, as it would have entailed additional taxation. On being defeated Mr. COSGRAVE resigned, and is now waiting on events.

Although he has been defeated the prospects of a Republican Government are not at the moment very strong. The Republican leader, Mr. DE VALERA, is in America. His party is in alliance with Labour, but it is by no means certain that Labour would lend its support to make him President. Mr. COSGRAVE'S party, on the other hand, is in league with the Independents, and its defeat is alleged to have been due in some part to calculated absenteeism by certain Independents who were dissatisfied with the Government's attitude towards them. If this is so, and as a result of the crisis the relationship between the two parties can be arranged on a more satisfactory basis, it is quite likely that Mr. COSGRAVE will find himself once more back in office.

In Germany the financial cause of the crisis was much more important and deep-seated. In some ways the situation there is curiously like ours at home. To implement the YOUNG Plan the national finances require reorganisation, and this is one element in the situation; but the immediate cause of the Government's resignation was the difficulties in which it found itself over the unemployment insurance fund. Unemployment in Germany is at the present time exceedingly heavy, and the fund of the Unemployment Insurance Institution has become deeply in debt. The Socialists have set themselves against any reduction in benefits, while industry claims that it can afford no increase in contributions from employers. Over this question Herr MULLER'S "Grand Coalition," that took so much forming, has fallen, and Dr. BRUNING, the leader of the Central Party, is now engaged in trying to form a Ministry.

COMING EVENTS.

TO-MORROW sees the end of the current financial year, and as Budget Day approaches, curiosity mingled with apprehension fills the heart of every taxpayer. The CHANCELLOR'S lot is not a happy one. Though he is unlikely to be faced with a deficit as formidable as was at one time predicted, some gap between revenue and expenditure is probable, and the difficulty of the situation is increased by the necessity, not only of bridging that gap in the new Budget, but of finding means of providing for the new expenditure that the Government's social programme will entail. This new expenditure adds some £25,000,000 to the national housekeeping account, and Mr. SNOWDEN'S unenviable task is to find the money to pay it.

As usual, the air is thick with rumours. One of the most persistent is that of a tax on land values—a project dear to the heart of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, which is a consideration not without significance at this moment of Socialist-Liberal concordats. Another rumour, hardly less prominent, is that of a reduced starting-point for super-tax; yet another, heavier taxation for incomes of over £5,000. Whatever artifices Mr. SNOWDEN may depend upon for the collection of his new taxation industry is likely to suffer. Already it has suffered to an appreciable extent by his hidebound refusal to make known his intentions regarding the safeguarding and MCKENNA duties. In the same way the West Indies have suffered from not knowing his intentions about sugar. If, as seems almost certain—for he can scarcely afford to do otherwise—he announces on Budget Day that he intends to retain these duties the interests concerned will find it hard to forgive him for having quite unnecessarily injured their trade by keeping them in suspense.

TELLING THE WORLD.

PRINCE GEORGE, at an apposite time, has emphasized the need of throwing a flood-light upon British goods, so that they may be known to the world. He has called attention to what the art (and the science) of advertising may do in helping our oversea trade again to its feet. He puts the stress in the right place. For advertising is industry made articulate: the better, the clearer, the more persuasive and far-borne that voice, the more will the body of industry find success and fulfilment. There are people who regard advertising as an evil of the age; but it is difficult, except in its obnoxious forms, to understand how this may be so. Bad advertising is naturally an evil like anything else bad; it defeats its own end; but to generalise out of this that all advertising is bad shows narrowness and poor logic.

Advertising gives information that the public wishes to have. If the public should say, "You do not hear much about such-and-such an article in these days," what they really mean, when the statement is analysed, is that they have not for some time seen any advertisements of that product; and they possibly mean, in addition, that they have become dubious about its quality. By declaring, "Advertise more and advertise to the purpose," PRINCE GEORGE should give a fillip to the better side of an extensive profession, which, despite the protests of the hedgerow school of thought, has come to stay. It is for the advertisers now to win the admiration of the community by their skill and good taste—for they have those qualities in plenty—and let manufacturers see to it, for the benefit of their trade, that they employ only those advertisers so gifted.

EMPIRE WIRELESS.

THERE is a very strong case for full and impartial inquiry into the Government's intentions regarding the Post Office and wireless telephony. If the Post Office had a reputation and record of undoubted efficiency there might be greater readiness to accept its present attitude with complacence, but these it notoriously has not. In the debate in the Commons Sir EDWARD HILTON YOUNG was able to make out an extremely formidable case against the Post Office, and Mr. LEES-SMITH returned answers that were very far from being completely satisfactory. It takes some answering to explain why the Post Office should refuse to make Imperial wireless telephonic communications an all-British affair.

The main advantages of so doing are two: strategic and economic. On the first it is unnecessary to enlarge; on the second little comment is required, except to point out that in an age when "rationalisation" is everywhere the cry, the advantages of deliberately running an important branch of wireless communications in expensive competition with the Imperial Company established for the purpose by the British and Dominion Governments are not readily apparent. These are especially unapparent if, as is claimed, the Imperial Company can offer definite advantages of efficiency. At the very least the facts as at present divulged call for an independent inquiry.

"NOW THAT APRIL'S THERE."

WHEN April comes, exiles from England may well long to be home again. BROWNING speaks for all of them when he sings of the "brush-wood sheaf round the elm-tree bole," and of the song which the chaffinch sings "in England—now."

But those who have not been in exile during the winter months no less enjoy April in England. They have the delight which comes from the contrast of the fogs and rains and snows; they have endured hardness, and are ready for the pleasant change,

When proud-pied April, dress'd in all his trim,
Hath put a spirit of youth in everything.

April is indeed the month of transition. It begins with the first hints of spring, but before it ends the beeches will wear their green, and the birds will have come back from over the seas. It is fitting that at this season new hopes should be kindled; and, as CHAUCER says,

Than longen folk to goon on pilgrimages.

Those who are exiles will long to be in England now, and those who have never left it will be well content to be there; and both well know what the poets mean when they sing the praises of April.

"WHAT CUSTOM HATH ENDEARED."

IT will be a surprise to most people to hear that for the last thirty-six years Tower Bridge has been guarded by a tug waiting for a vessel to run amok. When the bridge was opened there was an alarm lest ships passing underneath the bascules might foul the piers. For thirty-six years the tug has kept goal; not a boat has come its way. One is reminded of the sentry put to guard a newly-sown lawn; a century later he was still there.

. . . What custom hath endeared
We part with sadly, though we prize it not,

But we do prize it. The trappings of the past have their fascination for all of us Not the wildest modernist would abolish the Lord Mayor's Show. Young Bohemia in its lair would not pass the port round the wrong way. And even now, it seems, we are making tradition. A day may come when the Tower Bridge tug will be shown as a curious survival of the days when people crossed rivers by bridges instead of by levitation.

WINDING UP THE CONFERENCE

A MEDLEY OF FEARS.

THE GIST OF IT ALL.

By Wickham Steed.

The only real news about the Naval Conference is that it has decided, at long last, to hold a plenary public sitting next Friday. All else is doubtful, and nobody yet knows whether the plenary public sitting will be a funeral or a baptism.

Last week I wrote that the Conference, having had a big fall, was writhing and groaning on the floor. Since then it has had convulsions. No sooner did it seem to be getting into one shape than it twisted itself into another. Signor Grandi was said to have suggested that it be put to bed for six months, leaving Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to nurse it the while. Next day it turned out that, whatever Signor Grandi might have said, he meant nothing of the kind.

Then M. Briand had a saving idea. He came back to London and chatted with Mr. Henderson. Several British and French diplomatic and legal experts went to work "on their own"—not, be it noted, as a "Committee of the Conference"—to see if they could extract from the League Covenant a "formula" to embody the Briand idea. If they succeed, the Conference will adopt their offspring.

The Consultative Pact.

In the meantime, the United States Delegation, troubled by rumours that President Hoover had changed his mind about a "consultative pact," tried to make its position clear. It said (1) that the United States has no objection to a consultative pact as such; (2) that the United States will not join in any treaty, consultative or otherwise, which might be misunderstood as involving a promise to render military assistance or to guarantee military protection to another nation; (3) that the United States cannot therefore enter into any treaty in which its help would appear to be promised in return for the cutting down of another Power's naval forces; (4) but that, if the French demand for security could be satisfied in some other way, the American Delegation would consider a consultative pact with an entirely open mind.

In Washington this declaration was thought to be so startling that it caused bewilderment and confusion. Mr. Stimson was supposed to have got at cross purposes with President Hoover, who was adjured to "dissipate the fog." Mr. Kellogg, who ought to know, stated that there is no need to tack provisions for consultation on to the Treaty that bears his name. Consultation, he avers, is inherent in the Treaty. Why, then, all this fuss?

France and Security.

If France had ever said that she would abate her demand for security in return for a consultative pact there might be some sense in it. But she has never said so; rather the contrary. This is perhaps why Mr. Dwight Morrow is alleged to have believed that, if Great Britain could get French tonnage figures cut down by offering France some additional security, the United States might agree to confer and consult with Great Britain, France, and Italy in case of emergency. But even if he believed or believes this, it would be unjust to saddle him with the intention of using Great Britain as an American cat's-paw. His whole record shows that his only wish has been to act as an adjuster and mediator between Europe and the United States.

You Cannot Adjust Fears.

The way of adjusters is hard; and the whole trouble with this Conference is that one cannot adjust fears. The Conference has been a medley of fears. Before it met, everybody who knew anything of the international position could see that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald would, sooner or later, find himself astride of two major fears—the fear of France for her security, and the fear of the United States lest it be involved in European "entanglements." No less plain was it that the success of the Conference would depend upon his ability to throw a flying bridge across the gap between these fears. The question is whether he has not waited too long. The ground may now be quaking too much on both sides for any bridge to hold.

Kellogg Pact Position.

The position seems to me simple. It is governed by doubt whether the United States will not treat as a friendly neutral an eventual violator of the Kellogg Pact, while Great Britain and the other signatories of the Pact which belong to the League of Nations, or have signed the Locarno Treaty, would be compelled to treat the same violator as an outlaw. If the United States cannot or will not declare that no violator of the Kellogg Pact is entitled to count upon its friendly neutrality, Great Britain might say something like this: "Understanding at once American fears of entanglements and French fears on the score of security, Great Britain is determined to fulfil, in the spirit and in the letter, the obligations of the League Covenant and of the Locarno Treaty. Should any difference of opinion ever arise with the United States over the fulfilment of these obligations, of which the purpose is identical with that of the Kellogg Pact, Great Britain will submit the issue to the International Court at The Hague, since both Great Britain and the United States have undertaken by the Kellogg Pact never to seek the settlement of international differences except by peaceful means."

Locarno Treaty Commitments.

If the French are not satisfied that the League Covenant and the Locarno Treaty oblige Great Britain to come to their help if she is attacked, no additional pact will satisfy them. If, on the other hand, people in this country imagine that they can be as neutral as the United States towards any European complications, they are deceiving themselves. Whatever the precise value of the League Covenant may be, the terms of the Locarno Treaty are not open to doubt. Nor is that Treaty subject to denunciation or revision. It can only be superseded if and when the Council of the League decides, by a two-thirds majority, that the League itself ensures sufficient protection to the Locarno signatories. Rightly or wrongly—I think, rightly—we are committed to support France against Germany or Germany against France if either of them attacks the other. There can be no question of our aloofness from Europe, or of our neutrality in the American sense.

This being so, we have to run risks. I can see no other means of throwing a bridge across the gap between France and the United States than in our acceptance of a further risk—that of a lawsuit at The Hague with the United States in case the American nation should insist on treating a violator of the Kellogg Pact as a friendly neutral.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

IS HER PRESTIGE DECLINING?

OTHER TIMES, OTHER MANNERS.

By Col. John Buchan, M.P.

Is the prestige of Parliament declining? I do not mean the prestige of Constitutional Government, which in various European countries is admittedly at a low ebb. Happily in Britain we have shown no hankerings after the dictator. I mean the prestige of the debating side of our constitutional machinery—and principally of the House of Commons.

It has always been the British fashion to speak lightly of authorities, even when in our heart we respected them, and the House of Commons has often been affectionately described as a "talking shop" and a "monkey house." But we have never really meant it. Politician is not with us as yet a word of disrepute, as it is in America. A member of Parliament has still an aura of respectability about him which is rare on the Continent. Once, going down from the French front at Verdun, with an infantry battalion which had been relieved, we passed a charabanc full of civilians. I shall never forget the scorn with which the troops hissed out the word "Deputies!"

But is the prestige of the House of Commons what it once was? It has played so great a part in our history that any decline in its popular repute would be a phenomenon worthy of serious consideration. It is fair to say, I think, that the ordinary man is less interested in what goes on there than in earlier days. Before the war the newspapers gave far more space to Parliamentary debates. The popular Press to-day, except on a great occasion, scarcely notices them. Political reputations in the country are far less easily made by speeches in the House of Commons. Is this undoubted fact a proof of decline?

Improvement in Manners.

There is a good deal to be put to the credit side of Parliament to-day. On the whole it is a highly decorous body, with excellent manners. We no longer fling orange peel about, or attend in our cups, or invite the Speaker to sing a song, as happened a century ago. The Irish Party before the war no doubt enlivened debate, but they also turned it occasionally into a dog fight. The Labour members to-day have a very stiff sense of behaviour, and are quick to resent breaches of etiquette.

I think, too, that the personnel is more interesting than it used to be. The Parliaments of Pitt and Fox must have been dull affairs—hordes of undistinguished country squires and placemen relieved by a few great figures. Nowadays the House of Commons represents every class and interest and temperament. Personally, I take pleasure in a debate conducted in a variety of local dialects, instead of in the clipped, conventional speech of the Universities. Members to-day can bring to a discussion a wealth of idiomatic experience which was unknown in the old House of Commons.

It is sometimes said that, owing to the power of the Government machine, a debate can no longer influence votes. The charge seems to me to be doubtful. Parties are more fluid to-day than when they were brigaded rigorously into Whig and Tory, Liberal and Conservative—a brigading which had a social as well as an intellectual significance. There are fringes in all our parties which are liable to vote unexpectedly. And when the subject is outside party creeds, as in the debates on the Revised Prayer Book, you can see opinion being made before your eyes. The same thing is true of any matter of urgent national importance. The recent discussions on the Unemployment problem were a case in point. Speeches by the younger members on both sides of the House had an obvious educative influence on their opponents.

Speeches Shorter and Terser.

Has the level of speaking fallen? The *laudator temporis acti* would say that it has. But then he would say that about anything. Undoubtedly the grand manner has gone out of use. We rarely get a specimen of the old-fashioned full-bodied eloquence, an elaborate oration of the classic type. But this is simply a change of fashion, just as the style of a leader to-day is not of the style of one written under Delane. Eloquence of that kind is not required. Speeches are shorter and more businesslike. We still have our Parliamentary bores, and we still have the honest souls who deliver carefully prepared and not very relevant discourses for the benefit of their constituents and their local paper. Let not ambition mock their homely toil! But I am prepared to maintain that speeches on the whole are more interesting to-day than in the past, as they are certainly more practical.

Great Personalities.

But it may be said that we have no longer the great personalities. That is a point on which it is hard for a contemporary to judge. Unquestionably we have no one who can call down the thunders of Sinai as Mr. Gladstone could; no one with Disraeli's deadly acid of satire; no one who, like Mr. Asquith, can speak, without preparation, perfect eighteenth-century prose; no one with Lord Balfour's uncanny dialectical subtlety. But I sometimes wonder how effective these qualities would be in the House of Commons to-day. Demand creates supply, and each age produces the talents which are most needed. The dry lucidity of the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Baldwin's power of lighting up a topic with a simple and spacious imagination, Mr. Lloyd George's easy conversational manner may well be the kind of gift best suited to our modern tasks.

Yet the fact remains that the House of Commons does not interest the public as it once did. How many people, apart from Members, read through the Parliamentary debates, or even look at Hansard? At a London dinner table, when I was a young man, political talk was largely about what happened, or was about to happen, in Parliament. Now we talk more politics than ever, but less about the House of Commons.

Complexity of Parliament's Task.

For this I think we can find several reasons. The first is that the work of Government has become complex and congested. The business to be got through is so vast that it has to be hustled, and its exact meaning is not very clear to the ordinary man. He does not understand half the points Topics like Irish Home Rule and Dis-establishment could be argued on the basis of a few principles and prejudices. But to-day most of our questions involve a large background of intricate facts, and cannot be put in the form of a few easy slogans Moreover, the public is conscious of the great impersonal machine of the Civil Service behind it all, a machine to which unfortunately are relegated many of the duties which used to be performed by Parliament itself. It suspects, with some truth, that what really matters is the discussion between the Government and the bureaucracy behind the scenes, and not what the House of Commons says.

Again, the sporting interest has gone out of the business. In simpler days the two great parties had very much the same fundamental creed, and they differed chiefly in pace and emphasis. A man was often Whig or Tory for non-political reasons, for very much the same reasons as he took a particular side at cricket or football. There was a large element of the *game* in politics. And this applied especially to Parliament, which was, so to speak, the final test match. Party loyalty was a sturdy thing. You whooped your own side to victory because it was your own side, not because of the policy which it advocated. There is much less of this feeling to-day. The creeds of all parties are in solution, and their boundaries are vague. The element of the gladiatorial contest has largely gone out of Parliamentary debate, and with it the sporting interest in a fight between two clearly defined sides, which the ordinary man loves.

Increased Political Interest.

There is a third and more vital reason. If interest in Parliament has declined political interest has increased. Our political problems to-day are very intricate and practical. They touch us in every aspect of our daily business and our daily life. No one can afford to be apathetic about them.

The consequence is that from sheer necessity political knowledge has been more widely diffused. No doubt there is still much room for improvement on this score, but I think that it cannot be denied that the ordinary man knows far more about politics than he did twenty years ago, simply because so many of the problems have come within the orbit of his actual experience. He lives in the thick of a certain kind of political discussion, and on matters about which he has special knowledge he may feel that he is far more of an expert than his member. Parliament is no more the chief clearing-house of political ideas, and no longer the chief source. Political opinion is very largely being made from below and not from above. Political power can be acquired by people who never go near Westminster. The House of Commons has many rivals in the business of debate.

Still the Final Tribunal.

Yet, when all is said, Parliament remains the final tribunal. Problems may be discussed elsewhere with equal intelligence and perhaps greater knowledge, but it is Parliament that decides them. A debate may be dull and ill-informed, but at the end of it members troop into the two lobbies, and the division makes the law of the land. The ordinary man does not forget this truth. He has lost the old sporting interest in the gladiatorial side of it, but, as a matter of strict business, he appreciates its ultimate power.

He would appreciate it more, I think, if it were more businesslike. Nothing would restore Parliament's prestige, if it should be declining, so much as some reform in its methods, which are disputable, and some relief of its congestion, which is, unfortunately, beyond dispute.

Subject to that, I do not believe that our Parliament has seriously lost its historic glamour. It is changing, as all things must change, and in the process there are both losses and gains. Happily, it still attracts some of the best talent of youth. To sit in it is still a widespread ambition, which no intellectual cynicism can seriously shake. And in one respect it is more representative and interesting than at any earlier stage in its history, for to-day, as never before, it is a true microcosm of the nation.

Goldsmith.

April 4th. 1774.

"The staircase of Brick Court, Temple, is said to have been filled with mourners; women without a home outcasts of that great, solitary, wicked city, to whom he had never forgotten to be kind and charitable."—Forster's "Goldsmith."

On the dark stairs they linger, worn
With wavering April hopes and fears—
Those piteous women who were born
To poverty and shame and tears—
But go at last with noiseless tread:
Goldsmith is dead.

He has laid all his burdens down;
From the dark stairs with halting feet
Go the lost harlots of the town,
The homeless beggars of the street,
Whom he had cheered and comforted.

And now when April's sunlight gleams
Along the City's thoroughfares
To-day, some passing shadow seems
The passing shadow on the stairs
That touched them when the whisper said,
"Goldsmith is dead."

ALMEY ST. JOHN ADCOCK.

VICIOUS ANTI-BRITISH OUTBURST IN U.S.A.

HEARST NEWSPAPERS ACCUSE PREMIER OF "TRICKY DIPLOMACY."

MR. STIMSON'S CONTEMPT FOR TRADUCERS.

REFUSES TO ALLOW HIS GOLF TO BE INTERRUPTED.

A sensational attack on Great Britain and the Prime Minister appeared yesterday throughout the United States in the newspapers of Mr. William Randolph Hearst. Mr. MacDonald is asked whether he is "the friend he pretends to be or the slyest, smoothest, trickiest diplomat that has come out of England since Arthur Balfour, in 1922, sank the American Navy."

The attack takes the form of an "Open Letter," which demands that the American Naval Delegation in London should at once return to America.

When the attention of Mr. Stimson and his colleagues was called to the matter by the SUNDAY TIMES yesterday, it was made clear that the attack is being treated by them with contempt. "This is not the first 'Open Letter' of this kind," said a delegation official, "and it will not disturb Mr. Stimson's game of golf this afternoon."

CLIMAX OF A WEEK'S CAMPAIGN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

During the past week Hearst's newspapers have been printing in the biggest type, with tremendous headlines, two-column editorial letters addressed to members of the Naval Delegation in London, begging them to "come home" and leave Europe to attend to its own business. The climax came to-day with a letter addressed to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, asking him, in the interest of Anglo-American friendship, "to send them home." These remarkable outpourings are unsigned, but they are based upon Washington's axiom, "Honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none."

A remarkable letter, addressed to the British Prime Minister suggests very plainly that there is a vast difference between the Ramsay MacDonald conferring with President Hoover at Rapidan and MacDonald in London—a vast difference in words and deeds. Mr. MacDonald is reminded that he, with Mr. Hoover, signed the manifesto after Rapidan, stating it was "agreed that England and America should work for peace in their separate ways, England in co-operation with the League of Nations and its methods of force, and America, independently, along the line of peaceful example."

Fears of Security Pact.

Mr. MacDonald is now accused of plotting and intriguing at the London Conference to get the United States to "implement" the Kellogg Treaty by signing a security pact with the European Powers and Japan, "a pact which would make the United States the guarantor of the security of other nations at the sacrifice of its own peace and security."

Finally, Hearst's newspaper concludes: "Mr. Prime Minister, the American people have lost faith in your friendship, have lost faith in your sincerity, have lost faith in your honesty."

To this severe indictment there is no reaction on the part of the American Press, because it is the custom here to ignore the Hearst Press. Hearst's reading public, however, is nation-wide, and what they read to-day will certainly prejudice the British Prime Minister in their eyes. American newspapers print long reports daily from London, but there is little editorial comment except occasional expression of pious hope that "some good will come out of the Naval Conference."

[It may be hazarded that the outburst is the work of Mr. Arthur Brisbane, well known as Mr. Hearst's chief editorial henchman, whose anti-British writings in the past have been notorious, although privately he is known to have great admiration for England, where he resided as a newspaper correspondent for several years.

Mr. Brisbane is reputed to be in receipt of a salary of £60,000 a year, and he has been a joint adventurer with Mr. Hearst in various real estate and other enterprises.]

THE LETTER.

"LOST FAITH" IN MR. MACDONALD.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

"In the interest of Anglo-American friendship, Mr. P. M.," the letter begins, "we ask you to close a Conference that would be farcical if it were not tragic, and send our American delegation home."

Then, dropping further restraint, the letter, which is two columns long, says: "You owe a few words of explanation to the American people." The letter concludes: "Are you not, Sir, doing your utmost to help to create a pacifistic inferior-navy sentiment in the United States? Are you not, Sir, collaborating daily with the half-caste American correspondents of international-minded metropolitan newspapers, whose publishers wear the decorations of foreign Governments for disloyalty to their own? Are you not Sir, co-operating with the representatives of the American pacifist and internationalist and League of Nations Lobbies present at the Conference, all of them working against the naval delegation of their country?"

"In brief, MacDonald, are you the friend you pretend to be or the slyest, smoothest, and trickiest diplomat that has come out of England since the time when Arthur Balfour, in 1922, proceeded gently and painlessly to sink our American Navy, his eyes all the while 'full and running over' with tears of gratitude for our saving help in the Great War?

"Mr. P. M., the American people has lost faith in your friendship, lost faith in your sincerity, and lost faith in your honesty."—*Reuter.*

League and Kellogg Pact.

The letter, according to the British United Press version, asks:—

Whether Mr. Ramsay MacDonald signed with President Hoover a manifesto that Britain and America should work for peace in their separate ways, or who told the Assembly of the League of Nations of the close, intimate connection between the League Covenant and the Kellogg Pact for the Outlawry of War.

Whether he actually means parity in all naval categories or "throwing dust in American eyes."

Whether he is trying to repeat in London the results of the Naval Conference in Washington in 1922, "when we sank £35,000,000 worth of new battleships," against Britain's destruction of copious blue prints and a few obsolete and minor vessels.

"To Stir Up Pacifists."

If he did not write in an American pacifist magazine an appeal to the United States not to build to the 1929 naval programme with intent to stir up the pacifists in the United States "to fight against the American Navy based on parity."

Whether or not he is at the moment doing his utmost to create a pacifist and "inferior navy" sentiment in the United States directed against the appropriations in the United States Congress for a first-class American Navy.

MR. STIMSON'S CONTEMPT.

NOT WORTH REPLY.

From OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

STANMORE, Saturday

When I drew the attention of Mr. Stimson and his colleagues who were with him at Stanmore to the contents of the letter, their smiles reflected their contempt for the article and its accusations. It was obvious that Mr. Stimson had decided to ignore the whole thing as being beneath his consideration.

"I do not think we want to make any comment whatever about it," said one of the party. "You know, there have already been two or three of these 'open' letters before. One was to Senator Robinson, and we did not make any comment on that or the other one; and I am sure Mr. Stimson will not make any comment on this one."

"Then you do not intend packing your golf sticks and returning home?" I asked.

"I fancy not," came the reply with a contemptuous laugh, which was appreciative of the ironical nature of my query.

The brief interview left the impression on my mind that the tone and contents of the letter would have no effect whatever upon the course Mr. Stimson would pursue in regard to the Conference.

At any rate, the Open Letter did not interfere with Mr. Stimson's game of golf this afternoon.

MR. HOOVER BACKS UP MR. STIMSON.

UNQUALIFIED SUPPORT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday.

There are no divergencies between the view point of the United States Delegation in London and that of President Hoover, and the Delegation possess President Hoover's unqualified support according to a statement made by Mr. Cotton, the Acting Secretary of State, after he had conferred to-day with President Hoover.

Mr. Cotton declared: "There are no differences of view between the President and our delegation in London. The delegation always had and now has his unqualified support and authority. The delegation is in London patiently to explore every suggestion made and every possibility that leads to the great purpose of the Conference, namely, the reduction and limitation of naval arms and the preservation of the peace of the world.

"It is our high hope that a plan for so doing can be evolved—one that will meet with the approval of the American people and be consonant with our traditional policies and ideals."—*Exchange.*

PERVERTED U.S. PATRIOTS.

MOTIVES UNDERLYING RECKLESS ATTACK.

STINGING COMMENT BY MR. PRICE BELL.

In an interview with the SUNDAY TIMES last night, Mr. Edward Price Bell, the well-known American journalist and head of the Foreign Service of the *Chicago Daily News*, who is now in London, said:

"Hearst does not like the Conference. He is among those in the United States who always have wanted it to fail, and who have done their utmost from the first to encompass its failure. They are of the school of publicists which holds that America should build the fleet it wants, and leave other nations to do likewise. In other words, defensively speaking, they are nationalistic, not internationalistic.

"I shouldn't wish to impugn the patriotism of this school of thinkers and agitators, but I haven't the slightest faith in their philosophy, and there isn't a doubt in my mind that the overwhelming body of American opinion has moved so far ahead of them as to leave them practically impotent. Mr. Hoover quite expected the virulent hostility of such men as Hearst in his great effort, in co-operation with Mr. MacDonald, to achieve drastic cuts in naval armaments. Nevertheless, the President hoped, and still hopes, for success, as do all progressive politicians in the United States.

"RECKLESS AND BLACKGUARDLY."

"Ready for almost any extreme on the part of Hearst to wreck the magnificent international effort in London—magnificent, certainly, in ideal—I am yet deeply shocked by his utterly reckless and blackguardly language about Mr. MacDonald, whom I have known for a generation, and for whose very great qualities as a statesman, and especially a man of peace, I have an immense admiration. Hearst's attack upon Mr. MacDonald will not hurt the Prime Minister in the U.S.; it will do him good. Our people believe in MacDonald to the uttermost. And they love him. As for Hoover, there is not a man in the public life of the world for whom he has a greater affection or whom he trusts more implicitly."

U.S. NAVY VOTE SURPRISE.

APPROPRIATION BILL HELD UP.

WASHINGTON, Saturday.

It was disclosed to-day that it is the intention of the leaders of the House of Representatives to withhold action on the Naval Appropriations Bill, which involves an expenditure of over 300,000,000 dollars [£60,000,000] for a further six weeks, in the hope that the London Naval Conference will have reached an agreement on tonnage, if not on a reduction of naval armaments.

Mr. French, the Chairman of the Naval Sub-Committee, made the disclosure that any tangible agreement reached would result in the saving to the United States of approximately half a billion dollars (£100,000,000) of naval expenditure in the next fiscal year, and other material savings in succeeding years.

"The prize of a reduction of armaments is worth working for," he continued. "The cost to the American people of a three months' session of the Conference would be less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. of your naval appropriations bill or, stated in another way, considerably less than the operation of one battleship for the same period of time. Were the outcome of the Conference to be a definite agreement in all categories and a reduction of tonnage that is reasonably possible, it would be a triumphant gain for every nation involved."—*Reuter.*

FRENCH DOUBTS.

CAUTIOUS VIEW OF NEW NEGOTIATIONS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

The prospects of success of the new negotiations are being judged here with caution and reserve. The well-known attitude of the United States towards European commitments and Great Britain's refusal to enter into further undertakings which might involve her in war, cause doubts whether any effective issue can emerge from the present negotiations.

The view here is that what is under discussion is some arrangement which will propose making the Conference what would be, from the French point of view, merely a make-believe and valueless. What is needed, it is declared, is not a new pact, but a closer definition of the obligations of nations in case of war—a definition of such a kind as to justify a reduction in armaments.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

SIGNOR GRANDI'S VISIT TO CHEQUERS.

Signor Grandi will visit Chequers to-day and lunch with Mr. MacDonald. It is probable that the visit has been arranged in order to assist in the examination which is at present being made of Article 16 of the League of Nations Covenant.

Sir Robert Vansittart, with other Foreign Office officials, and M. Massigli, the principal French expert, and his advisers, yesterday again considered whether it was possible to find some formula within the orbit of the Covenant which would satisfy the French demand for security and at the same time ensure that Britain would be involved in no further military commitments.

It was rumoured in French Delegation circles yesterday that this work was encountering extraordinary difficulties, and one statement went so far as to say that hope of success had been practically abandoned. The idea of abandonment is, to say the least, premature.

The French and British political experts will meet again this morning at the Foreign Office.

M. Dumesnil, the French Minister of Marine, left for Paris yesterday. M. Briand and Mr. Arthur Henderson lunched together at Claridge's and had a long conversation, and Signor Grandi took luncheon with Senator Robinson.

THE SICK LIST.

MARQUESS OF DOWNSHIRE'S OPERATION.

The MARQUESS OF DOWNSHIRE, who is lying ill at his house in Charles Street, W., following an operation on Friday night, was stated last night to be fairly comfortable. The operation was not of a serious nature.

Last night's reports concerning other invalids were:—

LORD CHURSTON (operation): Not so well.

ARCHBISHOP LORD DAVIDSON: Making good progress.

COLONEL A. C. TOMPKINS, formerly H.M. Commissioner at Famagusta and Paphos, Cyprus (ill in a London nursing home): Condition slightly improved.

MR. J. SCOTT, M.P.: Going on satisfactorily.

CRITICISM OF G.M.C.

THE BAN ON INDIAN DEGREES.

PROTEST BY SIR T. CAREY EVANS.

ADDING TO RACE ANTAGONISM.

From OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

CHURT, Saturday.

A spirited protest against the action of the British General Medical Council in withdrawing recognition of the degrees of the various Indian universities for the purpose of registration was made to me to-day by Sir Thomas Carey Evans, son-in-law of Mr. Lloyd George, and formerly Surgeon to Lord Reading when he was Viceroy of India.

Sir Thomas, who is staying with Mr. Lloyd George for the week-end, served for twenty-one years in the Indian Medical Service. "There is tremendous difficulty," he said, "in applying in a huge country like India the high medical standards insisted upon in England."

INDIA'S PECULIAR NEEDS.

The problem is being looked at from the wrong angle. India, with her medley of races and social conditions, has to legislate for her own peculiar needs. She has the ability to do so.

"People in this country who look at the question purely from the point of view of standards forget, for instance, that Indian women, because of the purdah system, do not want men doctors. Hence the Indian might reasonably ask why he should attain to Western standards of midwifery."

Sir Thomas went on to say that the decision of the General Medical Council comes at a particularly unfortunate moment. Delicate negotiations were already proceeding between the Government of India and the Provincial Governments, and the universities and medical bodies, with the object of establishing a statutory All-India Medical Council.

This, it was believed, would do much to adjust differences between East and West in the matter of recognisable medical standards in India.

THE WIDER ISSUE.

Sir Thomas agreed that the General Medical Council has exercised considerable forbearance during the decade over which the controversy has raged, but he maintained that it was not statesmanlike to act so summarily when there was evidence that India might meet the situation.

"India," Sir Thomas said, "is conscious of her problems, and her young men need all the encouragement that we can give them. The issue is not merely one of continuing to place a few Indian names on the British Register as eligible to practise in this country.

After all, the average Indian wants to work in his own country, where he understands the life and conditions of the people. By placing him at a disadvantage in so doing, the decision of the General Medical Council has added fuel to the smouldering fire of race conflict and antagonism which is so liable to break out in India when nationalism is so much in evidence."

NEED FOR CO-OPERATION.

Finally, Sir Thomas questioned the wisdom of discouraging young Indians from completing their medical education in this country. He also regretted the possibility of alienating the good will and loyal co-operation of a very large number of Indian medical men, many of them trained here.

India, he pointed out, offers the widest field for co-operation; the work, of necessity, must fall more and more on Indians, who have already done much to improve the standard of hygiene and health among the people.

"British standards," he concluded, "are the highest in the world, and in this matter, as in so many others where India is concerned, we are starting from the wrong end."

NOBLE PAUPERS.

FREE LEGAL DEFENCE FOR AUSTRIANS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

VIENNA, Saturday.

The extreme poverty upon which many members of the great Austrian families have fallen was brought out to-day when a man and woman bearing one of the proudest names in Imperial Austria—Count Alexander Auersperg and his aunt, Countess Gabriele Auersperg—were granted, as paupers, free legal defence under the Austrian Poor Suitors' Act in an action in the civil courts. Lieut.-Colonel Franz Thalhofer, who brought the action, was also granted the same paupers' rights.

Colonel Thalhofer claimed commission on the sale of timber which he had arranged from the Auersperg estates to a Swiss consortium. When the deal was completed Thalhofer learned that the timber did not belong to Count Auersperg and his aunt but to Dr. Perger, the son-in-law of the former President of the Republic, Dr. Michael Hainisch, who is to-day Minister of Commerce. The Auerspergs contest the ownership.

The case was adjourned for the production of further evidence.

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YOUNG PLAN SANCTIONS.

RIGHT TO RESORT TO COERCION.

WAR EXCLUDED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

Since the sharp attack on the Government which marked the first day of the debate on the Young Plan, the discussion in the Chamber has proceeded with academic calm and dignity.

To-day the question was summed up by M. Tardieu, who asked the Chamber to vote ratification "without distinction of party, so as to realise and stabilise better conditions for the French, for Europe, and for human life generally."

After summarising the proceedings at the two Hague Conferences, M. Tardieu came to the question of how the faithful execution of the Plan was to be ensured. It had been decided at The Hague that, so long as there were only difficulties of application, disputes could be settled by a consultative committee. But should Germany one day refuse to execute the Plan, then France could resume her liberty of action. If the Hague Court declared that Germany refused to carry out the Plan, each nation would be free to take against Germany any of the measures of coercion recognised by international law.

"All except war," exclaimed a Deputy on the extreme Left.

"You are right. Except war," replied M. Tardieu. "I am so anxious to exclude war that at The Hague I said to Dr. Curtius, 'We will draft the article in such a way that every hypothesis of war may be eliminated.'"

On the other hand, M. Tardieu said, Germany had declared herself ready to accept as legitimate those acts of coercion that might be applied should any eventuality arise. Finally, it was an understood thing that liberty of action would be exercised only within the framework of the League of Nations.

THE COURT.

REMOVAL TO WINDSOR TO-MORROW.

The King and Queen will to-morrow leave Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle, where the Court, according to present arrangements, will be in residence for about five weeks.

Their Majesties will journey by motor-car, leaving the Palace about 3 o'clock, and arrive at the Castle an hour later. Entering the private grounds of the Castle at the Old Windsor Lodge Gate, the Royal cars will proceed by way of Frogmore to the Grand Quadrangle.

During the time the Court is at Windsor Castle the King and Queen intend to give a number of House parties, when among the guests will be members of the Diplomatic Corps and Cabinet Ministers.

PRINCE OF WALES'S RETURN.

BY AEROPLANE TO CAIRO.

CAIRO, Saturday.

It is learned that the Prince of Wales will make part of his return journey from Africa by air.

His Royal Highness, it is understood, will leave Khartoum by aeroplane for Cairo on Tuesday.—*Reuter.*

BAIL TOO HIGH.

MADAME HANAU'S LATEST PROTEST.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

Mme. Hanau, who for fifteen months has been in prison awaiting trial in connection with the *Gazette du Franc* affair and for the last three months has been on hunger strike, was to-day offered her release on bail for £6,500. She had abandoned her hunger strike and took food last night on the pressing representations of various doctors, who found her in an exceedingly weak condition.

Mme. Hanau, who is in hospital at St. Lazare Prison, lodged a protest against the amount of the bail, which, she declared, prevented her from being released. She said that she had given up all her property to her creditors and had nothing left.

THE ITALIAN ART EXHIBITION.

LADY CHAMBERLAIN HONOURED.

The Italian Ambassador paid a graceful tribute to the people of England at the Government banquet at Lancaster House last night to mark the success of the recent Italian Art Exhibition. Lord Parmoor presided.

The Ambassador said that the English nation "had been a marvellous host to so many exceptional guests." He hoped that the exhibition would be followed by an English art exhibition in Rome.

He announced that His King and Government had conferred on Lady Chamberlain, chairman of the Exhibition Committee, the Golden Italian Medal. He regretted he was not allowed, until the necessary permission had been granted, to announce the bestowal of other Italian decorations on other members of the committee.

A full report appears on page 21.

MARCONI TALKS TO AUSTRALIA.

SUCCESSFUL TRIALS ENDED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

GENOA, Saturday.

The Marchese Marconi to-day successfully ended the wireless tests he has been making in communicating between his yacht Elettra, in the Mediterranean, and Australia.

He was very satisfied with the results, and declared that the way was now open for a regular telephone service between Europe and Australia.

In a message to Sydney to-day the Marchese congratulated the electrical exhibition on the success of the experiment of Wednesday, when Sydney's lights were switched on from the yacht.

"I hope to meet you all in your wonderful country soon," he added. "Meanwhile I send the love of the older world to all your noble people."

STOP-PRESS NEWS ON PAGE 18, COLUMN 2.

LIBERALS AND SOCIALISTS

A ONE-SIDED DEAL.

MINISTERIAL RUCTIONS.

MR. THOMAS AND "COMRADE" MOSLEY

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

The intimate story which I was able to give last Sunday of the rapprochement between Mr. Lloyd George and the Government has received the flattering tribute of detailed appropriation in more than one quarter during the week. There remains little to be added to it to-day save that the action of their leader seems to find general support from the Liberal Party in Parliament, for in the very brief discussion that followed his statement at the meeting on Tuesday no disapproval was expressed or suggested.

Yet it is obvious that the "sort of understanding" that has been reached is of a very one-sided character, and that enjoyment of its refreshing fruits is for the time being confined to the Government. They are to get their Coal Bill through, and presumably their Budget, and they are to be kept in office for the immediate future. But what do the Liberals get for their complaisance? Nothing more than a promise of sympathetic consideration of their plea for electoral reform, which may prove as fragile as piecrust, for in the matter of any concession to the Liberals the Government have to reckon with their rank and file, who cannot abide Mr. Lloyd George and his following. Certainly there is no chance that they will favour the remedy of proportional representation which the Liberals regard as their panacea. Neither the Government nor Labour in general will have P.R. at any price, for they hold that under such a system a clear majority is impossible, and a clear majority is what they most desire. As a minority Government, Ministers urge, they not only exist on sufferance and work in fetters, but they are exposed to misunderstanding by their own followers, who do not realise the difficulties of the situation. They want, therefore, to be relieved of their embarrassments as early as possible by a return to the two-party condition, the simplest way to which would be the practical extinction of the Liberal Party in the House.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

Still, there must be some proposition if the rapprochement is to continue in being, and there may not be so much antagonism in the Labour ranks to the second ballot of the alternative vote. The former might be preferred as the simpler proposition, but it is open to the objection that the electors have a constitutional aversion from going to the poll a second time, and the secondary vote may therefore be held to be the safer proposition. All of which goes to show that L. G. will need all his wits to wring any effective concession from the Government in return for the support he has promised them.

All this, moreover, takes no account of the attitude of the Conservative Party, which has hitherto manifested no desire for any such change in the electoral law. It would almost certainly oppose what it would regard as a corrupt bargain between Labour and Liberalism, and it is not improbable that the House of Lords would throw the proposal out as a political manœuvre. The measure would thus be hung up for the two years prescribed by the Parliament Act, during which the Liberals would, to attain their end, be under a definite compulsion to keep the Government in office.

PUSHFUL SIR OSWALD.

Of course, Liberal support will be very grateful to the Government just now, not only in staving off defeat from the Opposition, but in enabling them to discipline their own ranks, in which disgruntlement is rife. Nor is it confined to the backbenchers, for a pretty quarrel has arisen in the official ranks. It has its origin in the ambition of Sir Oswald Mosley, who, chosen to uphold the arms of Mr. J. H. Thomas in the latter's grapple with Unemployment, discovered before very long that he had a much better capacity for this task than his official chief. He gathered unto himself allies in the persons of "Uncle George" Lansbury and Mr. T. Johnston. The famous Memorandum was prepared, and in due course a copy was handed to the Lord Privy Seal for his benevolent consideration. Mr. Thomas promised that he would give it his most careful thought, but hardly had he done so before he became aware that he was not the only Minister to whom Sir Oswald had confided his ideas.

Political loyalties are, at the best, of but fragile substance, but when it comes to subordinate ministers circulating to members of the Cabinet documents of their own opinions on departmental matters without reference to their departmental chief, the latter can hardly be expected to remain quite inactive. Mr. Thomas is by no means the most patient of mortals, and he is not the man to suffer silently such an egregious exhibition of disloyalty. Investigation revealed that half the members of the Cabinet had been favoured with a copy of Sir Oswald's opinions, while the other had no idea of the document's existence.

MR. THOMAS'S THREAT.

Ultimately the matter came before the Cabinet, and it is understood that Mr. Thomas made it clear that if tactics of this kind were to pass without censure he would resign at once. His protest was endorsed by at least two of the most important Ministers present who intimated that they would follow him into retirement if Sir Oswald's action was countenanced. Their action was decisive, the offending document was condemned, and it was left to the Lord Privy Seal to take such disciplinary measures as he thought necessary.

So far Mr. Thomas has apparently taken no decisive action, but it is no secret that "Comrade" Mosley has been told, in that quite unmistakable language which his chief can use with such ability when the occasion calls for it, that there is room for only one head in any department of state. As for "Uncle George" and his confederate, their position is rather different, and although they too have received an official "wigging," their offence is not looked upon as being so great or their positions of such importance from a party point of view. It goes without saying that "Comrade" Mosley is proving by no means an unmixed blessing to the party to which he has transferred his allegiance.

THE SOCIALISTS' WEAKNESS.

The particular incident is perhaps closed for the time being, but it is a symptom of a weakness that besets the Socialist Parliamentary party—the lack of loyalty to their chiefs. That "Jack is as good as his master" is implicit in their creed, and they see no reason why they should give unselfish support to men whom they regard as little, if at all, superior to themselves. It requires a very strong personality at the top to overcome this instinctive resistance to rule, and to create in its place a sympathy with and loyalty to the man who holds the reins, and quite frankly, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, despite his many admirable qualities, does not carry weight enough for the task. It is possible that he might be more successful in his effort if he concentrated on the one leadership, but of late months he has endeavoured to run a Naval Conference as well, and the result has not been very happy.

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DOCKERS GREET THE QUEEN.

ROYAL SURPRISE FOR CANNING TOWN.

DEDICATION OF NEW CHAPEL.

PAGEANTRY IN THE EAST END.

By A SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.

The Queen paid a surprise visit yesterday afternoon to the Dockland Settlement, Canning Town, the first occasion her Majesty had thus honoured Dockland since a more official tour in company with the King nearly seven years ago.

The occasion was the dedication of the Central Chapel of all the Dockland Settlements. Canning Town had been long prepared for the dedication by the Bishops of Chelmsford and Barking. But only Sir Reginald Kennedy-Cox, the Warden, and those most intimately connected with the Settlement knew that the Queen, too, intended to be present.

By lunch-time, however, the news had spread, and Barking Road began to be lined with crowds.

An hour before her Majesty was due to arrive the vivid dockers' market in Rathbone Street became deserted. Street vendors were doing a quick and enterprising trade in red-white-and-blue "ticklers," and not a few patriotic dockers' families found bunting for their windows—if it was only the Stars and Stripes.

In Vincent Street, opposite the entrance to the new building, women and children pressed upon the ledge of the pavement, while the dockers—fathers and older brothers of the Settlement children—took station, pipe in mouth, upon the roofs. Inside the building the 700 seats were filled on one side with ineffable neat and well-brushed little boys; on the other with the little boys' equally trim and ruddy-faced sisters. Elder brothers and still older sisters marshalled the two groups; their mothers beamed from the gallery.

ST. GEORGE AND ST. HELENA.

A white-haired lady dressed in dark blue came quietly along the nave and took her seat to the right of the chancel. It was Princess Helena Victoria, the president of the Dockland Settlements. The chapel is dedicated to St. George and St. Helena. Then, a few minutes later, there was a roar of joy along Vincent Street—the Queen had come. In a long French-grey coat and a royal blue toque her Majesty took her seat beside the Princess.

To music from an orchestra hidden in the choir loft, a procession began to file into the church—a hundred Rovers headed by a church cross and all decked with scarves half red and half blue. They turned to the left aisle, and a hundred girl guides followed them and branched to the right. The choir from the Chapel of the Savoy, with their purple cassocks and Elizabethan ruffs, came singing, after them.

Then the Dockland representatives of the Noble Order of Crusaders—tall lads and men with crosses on their tunics and monkish hoods of green, brown and blue. Fifty tiny green Baden-Powell "Cubs" lined the nave on one side. Fifty tufty-capped "Brownies" peeped round at the Queen upon the other.

THE BISHOP'S KNOCKS.

The Acting Headmaster of Malvern College (which supports the Settlement) passed between the "Cubs" and "Brownies," followed by his Senior Prefects. Then came the Warden with his sub-wardens and Mr. Tom Wilson, the parent club's senior member, and the door was shut.

Above the strains of the orchestra and above the hubbub of the crowds outside sounded three loud knocks.

It was the Bishop of Chelmsford tapping ceremonially with his pastoral staff. He was admitted. The Warden prayed him to dedicate the church. "Let me first," said the Bishop, "be assured that the appointments and ornaments are fitting for a House of God." And the Archdeacon was heard to reply: "I have examined them, and am satisfied that all is in order."

There is in such a ceremony a touch of mediævalism, which the Warden, with his Crusaders, and the fine array of banners which they and the Scouts bore before them, readily and deliberately enhanced. The symbols lent harmony to a building, the fourth in succession of the Dockland Settlements Chapels, which has a look as strange in the East End as any procession of the days of chivalry.

Great Perpendicular windows are filled with armorial stained glass. Banners hang from the king-posts of the vaulted wooden roof. To the roof-tie is fixed wood of unusual design with the Figure not crucified but crowned and with arms outspread in welcome. Wooden angels like ships' figure-heads lie out along the beam ends over the altar steps, and great lamps like galleon's lanterns light the chapel. Above the north door hangs one modern yet not incongruous symbol—a faded Union Jack from the Cenotaph.

HER MAJESTY'S TEA.

No wonder that Dockland and Dockland's future worshippers have watched the building with astonishment since Princess Mary Countess of Harewood laid its foundation stone on St. George's Day a year ago. To the Queen, who swept it with her eyes as the procession filed out after the service, it may well have suggested a college chapel, or the place of worship of one of the Inns of Court—with its details part Mediæval and part Renaissance. Yet even to the Queen, it seemed unfamiliar.

Her Majesty lingered a moment before passing into the green quadrangle beside the Chapel. Dockers and their families clustered in surrounding streets while she inspected the Bernhard Baron swimming bath, the Settlement Theatre, and the living rooms, where she had tea.

As for the Dockland scouts and brownies, the guides and crusaders, the lads and lasses of the Settlements and the tiny, perky cubs—those who were allowed, poured into the Settlement House to cheer the visitor. The rest, in company with their parents, stayed to wave and shout as the Queen stepped into her car and drove away.

BIG COTTON DEAL.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT'S SALES TO ENGLAND.

CAIRO, Saturday.

The Egyptian Government is reported by the newspapers here to have sold direct to spinners in Britain, America, and Germany 250,000 kantars of cotton from the Government's purchases in 1926.—*Reuter.*

MORE AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS.

MELBOURNE, Saturday.

The *Herald* says that largely owing to the exchange position, Australian exports have shown a marked increase in the past few weeks. Space on ships is fully booked until June.

Shipowners are reported to be experiencing difficulty in coping with the demand for further space.—*Reuter.*

Harrods are running a Golf Week, starting to-morrow, when the free advice of such well-known exponents of the game as Abe Mitchell, Archie Compston, Fred Robson, Geo. Gadd, J. Sherlock, Geo. Oke, and W. Ritchie will be available for customers.
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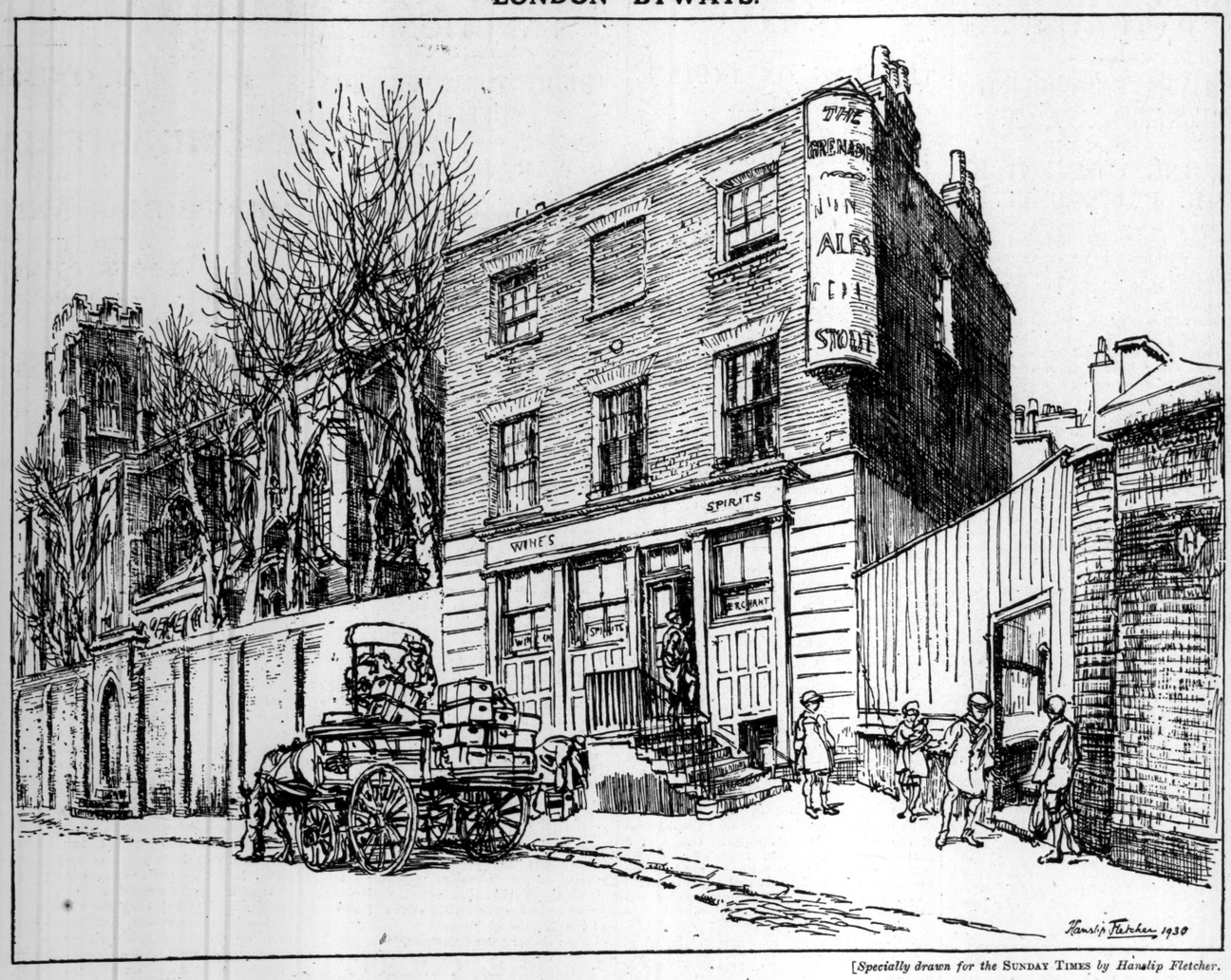
LONDON BYWAYS.



[*Specially drawn for the* SUNDAY TIMES *by Hanslip Fletcher.*

A Belgravia Tavern. "The Grenadier," Wilton Mews, a veteran of the Regency.

THE REGENT'S HIGH WAY.

PRINCE RESENTS AN AFFRONT.

OFFICER SENTENCED ON THE SPOT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BUCHAREST, Saturday.

The Regent, Prince Nicholas, was to-day involved in another motoring scandal.

While travelling at high speed through the centre of the town his car came within an ace of knocking down the wife of a well-known cavalry officer, Major Georgescu. The major, indignant at what he considered to be inconsiderate driving, sprang on the running board of the car, smashed a window, and prepared to administer a thrashing to the driver.

When he realised that the driver was Prince Nicholas himself he jumped down from the car and saluted. The Prince got out, and, to the interest of a crowd which had collected, sentenced Major Georgescu on the spot to twenty days' open arrest, and then telephoned to General Garyarescu, Major Georgescu's superior officer, informing him of the sentence. The general told Major Georgescu that on the completion of the period of arrest he must apologise personally to the Prince.

Within the last two years Prince Nicholas has twice been involved in motoring incidents at Bucharest. On each occasion, it is alleged, he personally chastised the drivers of cars which failed to clear the road quickly enough for him. A few weeks ago he is alleged to have beaten on the high road a peasant who committed the same offence.

Two journalists were recently sent to prison for attacks on Prince Nicholas's motoring manners.

At the instance of the Prince a Bill has been passed and will become law in a week's time making it an offence to publish any statement derogatory to the Royal Family. Moreover, the Government have allotted to Prince Nicholas's car a special warning signal, on the sound of which all other vehicles must draw to the side of the road.

SWEDISH MATCH LOAN.

£23,000,000 ADVANCE FOR GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, Saturday.

It is officially announced that the German Government will receive an advance of $116,250,000 on the proceeds of the loan of the Swedish Match Co.

The transaction has been executed by an international syndicate headed by Lee, Higginson & Co., of New York.—*Exchange.*

LATE NEWS

FRANCE ADOPTS YOUNG PLAN.

(See page 17 column 5.)

PARIS, Sunday.

The Bill for the ratification of the Young Plan was adopted by the French Chamber of Deputies this morning by 545 votes against 40. The Chamber rose at 2.10 a.m.—Exchange.

MR. KAYE DON'S SPEED RECORD ATTEMPT TO-DAY.

A Reuter Special message from Daytona Beach this morning stated that it was announced that Mr. Kaye Don intends to make his attempt on the world's speed record at 2.30 this afternoon.

M.C.C. CRICKET.

KINGSTON (Jamaica), Saturday.

(See page 28 column 6.)

Jamaica, 250 for 5 wickets. Close of play.—Reuter's Special.

NEW GERMAN CABINET.

DR. BRUNING'S CHOICE OF MINISTERS.

NO SOCIALISTS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

Dr. Heinrich Brüning, the Parliamentary leader of the Centre Party, has succeeded in forming a Cabinet, and the list of Ministers was to-night handed to President von Hindenburg for his approval. It is expected that the official announcement of the new Cabinet will be made in the morning.

The constitution of the Cabinet is as follows:—

Chancellor	DR. BRUNING
Foreign Affairs	DR. CURTIUS (People's Party)
Minister of the Interior and Occupied Areas	DR. WIRTH (Centre)
Finance	PROFESSOR MOLDENHAUER (People's Party)
Justice	PROFESSOR BEDT (Economic Party)
Economics	HERR DIETRICH (Centre)
Labour	HERR STEGERWALD (Centre)
Agriculture	HERR SCHIELE (Nationalist Party)
Communications	HERR VON GUERARD (Centre)
Defence	GENERAL GROENER (No Party)
Posts and Telegraphs	DR. SCHATZEL (Bavarian People's Party)
Minister without Portfolio	HERR TREVIRANUS

There are four new Ministers—Dr. Brüning, Professor Bedt, and Herren Schiele and Treviranus. All the rest were members of the Müller Ministry.

Dr. Brüning's decision to retain Dr. Curtius at the Foreign Office is significant, for this step would seem to ensure the continuity of Germany's foreign policy. The Cabinet represents all parties, although the Nationalist Member, Herr Schiele, is not likely to secure much support from his own party. The Minister without Portfolio, Herr Treviranus, belongs to the section of the Nationalist Party which recently broke away from the main body of the party under the leadership of Herr Huegenburg, the newspaper magnate.

The speed with which the Cabinet was formed is due to the pressure applied by President von Hindenburg. Usually the negotiations preceding the formation of a new Cabinet have taken several weeks. This is the eighteenth Cabinet since the formation of the German Republic.

The Socialist Party states that it will not permit the withdrawal of the slightest benefit that has been won for the workers and especially that it will not abate one tittle of its demands in favour of the unemployed. The Central Committee of the Socialist Party states that the latter will continue outside the fight that it has previously conducted inside the Government, and it prophesies that serious conflicts lie ahead.

POLISH CRISIS OVER

NEW PREMIER'S OLD CABINET.

WARSAW, Saturday.

This morning the President entrusted M. Valerian Slavek, the chairman of the Governmental *bloc* Party, with the task of forming a Cabinet.

M. Slavek accomplished his task in the record time of eight hours, and at 8 o'clock to-night the President signed a decree, nominating the members of the new Cabinet.

The new Ministers are:—

Prime Minister	M. SLAVEK
Foreign Minister	COUNT ZALESKI
War Minister	MARSHAL PILSUDSKI
Home Minister	M. JOZEFKI
Justice	M. CAR
Education	M. CZERWINSKI
Agriculture	M. BOLCZYNSKI
Labour	M. TRYSTOR
Trade and Industry	M. KWIATKOWSKI
Finance	M. MATUSZEWSKI
Communications	M. KUEHN
Agricultural Reform	M. STANIEWICZ
Public Works	M. MATAKIEWICZ
Posts and Telegraphs	M. BOERNER

There are only two changes in the Cabinet. Instead of Professor Bartel, M. Slavek is now Prime Minister, and M. Car is Minister of Justice in place of M. Dutkiewicz.—*Reuter.*

GIFT TO LORD SOUTHBOROUGH.

At a meeting of the China Association Lord Southborough resigned the presidentship, which he has held for four years, and Lieut.-General Sir George Macdonogh was elected in his place.

The Association presented Lord Southborough with two beautiful silver cups, reproductions of the Winchester Cup of the time of King Charles II., in acknowledgment of his services.

DEAD SONS' WAR MEDALS

STOLEN FROM EX-M.P.'S HOUSE.

SECOND ROBBERY IN SIX MONTHS.

Thieves, who early yesterday broke into the house of Mr. Edward Smallwood, at Lordship Park, Highbury, stole eight war medals awarded to Mr. Smallwood's two sons.

Four of the medals were in the name of Captain E. B. Smallwood, and comprised the Military Cross, General Service Medal, 1914 Star, and the Victory Medal. The others, in the name of Lieut. J. F. Smallwood, were the Military Cross, General Service Medal, 1914 Star, and the Victory medal with Oak Leaf. Nothing else was stolen.

"The medals can be of little value to the thieves, but to my wife and I they are priceless," Mr. Smallwood said last night. "Both boys were killed in the war.

"This is the second robbery we have had within six months. Last time the thieves got away with a good deal."

Mr. Smallwood was M.P. for East Islington from 1917-18, first president of the Coal Merchants' Federation of Great Britain from 1918 to 1921, and national president of the Brotherhood Movement for 1928-9.

KIDNAPPED GENERAL.

EMBARKATION TESTS ON NORMANDY COAST.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

The judicial authorities have, apparently, made up their minds to reconstitute all the details of the alleged embarkation of General Koutepoff, at the very spot on the Normandy coast where the anonymous witness describes it as having taken place. The object is to prove definitely whether such an operation was feasible.

The Police Commisary at Caen for the past few days has been making a close examination in the neighbourhood of Cabourg. According to *Le Journal* it has been established that the operation as described could not have taken place. The tide would have been unfavourable and there is no suitable approach of the beach at the spot indicated.

Not only is there no road along which a motor-car could be driven, but the paths to the sea-shore are exceedingly difficult.

MR. AMERY'S ESCAPE FROM GERMANY.

WAR-TIME SEA INCIDENT RECALLED.

Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., at a reunion of Salonica Leaguers at the Guildhall School of Music Theatre last night, recounted how he eluded capture by the Germans after the ship on which he was sailing home from Salonica had been torpedoed.

Mr. Amery, who was then Captain Amery of the Intelligence Department, said that he was sleeping the sleep of the just after lunch on the Caledonia, when he was awakened by a terrific bang from the torpedo, which hit the ship just behind where he was sleeping.

There followed a long drop down to the boat, which had already put off, and there he found himself with a small company. They saw the ship sink slowly down, and then the submarine came back to them.

Wisely, he crawled into the little three-cornered space at the stern of the boat. The Germans took General Ravenshaw and several officers, but missed him, and when they had gone he crawled out.

ALLEGED "BUCKET-SHOP."

On the application of the Rev. George William Hounsfield, Mr. Justice Luxmoore, in the Chancery Division yesterday, appointed the Official Receiver as provisional liquidator of Debenham and Hall, Limited, outside brokers, Chancery Lane.

Mr. Lavington stated that on the previous day the applicant presented a petition to wind up the company, and that the petition alleged gross fraud. The company was run by a Mr. A. Wright, and was really a "bucket-shop."

THE WINCHESTER DIVISION.

Mr. A. Duff Cooper, D.S.O., has been unanimously adopted as prospective Conservative candidate for the Winchester Division in succession to Major Sir George Hennessy, M.P., who retires at the next General Election.

NEW PALESTINE TROUBLE.

ARAB'S APPOINTMENT RESENTED.

DISORDER FEARED AT FESTIVALS.

JERUSALEM, Saturday.

The Deputy District Commissioner has issued an order, which has been posted up through the town, stating that in a period of one month from to-day any police officers may disperse any assembly in a public place and place under arrest without warrants any persons refusing to disperse, and also persons in possession of a knife, stick, bludgeon, iron bar, stone, or weapon of any sort, which, in the opinion of the police, is carried for the purpose of being used in a disturbance.

Persons will also be liable to arrest for inciting to disorder, either verbally or in writing, or by singing or using gestures likely to lead to a breach of the peace, except such persons as are authorised by special licence to carry the traditional swords in processions in connection with the celebrations of the Nebi and Musa festivals. The penalties will be either a fine or imprisonment.

JEWS AND ACTING-MAYOR.

It is stated that Hebron, Nablus, and Jerusalem are each being granted twelve sword licences. Some apprehension is felt as to the possibility of further disturbances resulting from the Nebi and Musa festivals, although every precaution is being taken.

Trouble has broken out again between Jews and Arabs here over the appointment of a deputy in the room of the mayor of Jerusalem (Ragheb Bey Nashashibi), who is with the Arab delegation which left here on Friday for England. The Government appointed another Arab (Yacoub Farradj, who is a Christian and vice-mayor), as has been its usual practice when the mayor is away. As the result of the appointment, the four Jewish members of the municipal council, including Mr. Haim Solomon, the Jewish vice-mayor, have resigned. The Jews contend that the Government should have appointed Mr. Solomon acting mayor, as the Jews form the majority of the population of Jerusalem.—*Reuter.*

The SUNDAY TIMES learns that it is expected the report and recommendations of the Palestine Commission will be ready for publication this week, probably towards the end of the week.

DAUGHTER OF JACK LONDON.

SUED FOR DIVORCE.

LOS ANGELES, Saturday.

Mr. Charles Malamuth, professor of Slavonic Languages at the University of California, is suing for divorce from his wife, Mrs. Jones London Malamuth, a daughter of the late Jack London, the novelist. Mr. Malamuth complains that his wife "would rather follow her father's footsteps and write than cook."

Mrs. Malamuth is now on a lecture tour. She married her present husband three days after she and her first husband, Mr. Park Abbott, were divorced.—*Reuter.*

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

Miss Rosita Forbes has arrived in Jerusalem.

The organising committee of a giant meeting at Santander in support of the Spanish monarchy has already received 75,000 signatures.

Dr. Benesh, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, is going to Paris early this week to take part in the negotiations regarding non-German reparations.

Canadian Government surveyors will make plans this summer for a highway to connect Fort Norman, in the North-West Territories, with Mayo in Yukon, a distance of 400 miles, across the Rocky Mountains.

The inter-American Commission of Women and the National Women's Party of America have sent a deputation to The Hague to endeavour to obtain equal rights as between men and women in regard to nationality.

Boarding a moving train at Kattowitz, in Silesia, six bandits forced the driver to pull up and started to plunder the passengers, who resisted. Three of the raiders were captured on the spot and a fourth was caught after a chase.

POLITICAL NOTES

THE COAL BILL.

MINISTERIAL SALARIES

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

The Government are satisfied that the Coal Bill will be carried to its Third Reading without difficulty. They regard their concession in reducing the time limit under Part 1, dealing with the marketing schemes, as of no importance, the new period of more than two and a-half years being abundantly ample for the institution and application of the schemes. Further, Part 1 of the Bill can be extended at any time under the Expiring Laws Continuance Act. Liberalism required some excuse for abandonment of further opposition, and presumably this is the excuse which has been found. Meanwhile the Government will adhere to the district levy for facilitating the sale of export coal, together with coal for the iron and steel industry and any other destination, and will also insist on the reinstatement of the central or national levy for similar purposes. In the latter case the problem of important exporting areas like Northumberland and Durham is probably decisive, as a central levy is necessary if they are to maintain their position in overseas markets, even under the virtually complete regulation which the marketing schemes will involve.

How the Bill will fare in the Upper House remains in doubt. It is not probable that the Lords will reject the measure as a whole, but it is on the cards that they may throw out, or substantially modify, the compulsory amalgamation clauses of Part 1.

Underpaid Ministers.

The Committee of M.P.s which is sitting to consider the question of Ministerial salaries held another meeting last week, Mr. Hayday, M.P., in the chair. Mr. Lloyd George was now able to give evidence, and endorsed the views expressed at the previous meeting in favour of an increase by Mr. Baldwin, urging that the salaries of all Cabinet Ministers should not be less than £5,000 a year. There is little doubt that the Committee will recommend on these lines, and also in favour of pensions; but it will be difficult to get Ministers to put the proposals before Parliament. Our public men have a natural and commendable reluctance to ask for salary increases or pensions which will benefit themselves either immediately or at some future time, but it may be possible to overcome this if the sense of the House on the matter is made clear.

M.P.s and Lawn Tennis.

Members of Parliament who are interested in lawn tennis met last week to discuss the conditions of the meeting in connection with the tournament which the House of Commons is getting up this year. Captain Cazalet and Sir John Ganzoni are the Unionist "star turns," and the secretary is Mr. T. L. Dugdale. The committee have decided to include two events in the tournament this year—namely, a Members' doubles handicap, for which Members can enter singly, while partners will be drawn as in previous years. The other event is to be a mixed doubles handicap, for which Members are requested to enter in pairs, either with their wife or daughter, or with the wife or daughter of another Member. In addition lady Members of Parliament may enter with any other Member.

RUSH TO BUY U.S. STOCKS.

PRICE RECORDS ON WALL STREET.

REVIVAL HOPES.

ABUNDANCE OF CHEAP MONEY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

A wild rush to buy stocks on the New York Stock Exchange to-day revived memories of last year's great bull market and aroused hopes of another major forward movement impending. In the two hours' trading nearly 3,000,000 shares changed hands, and prices advanced from 2 to 10 points as orders for 5,000 to 15,000 share lots came into the market.

Many new high records for the year were established in standard stocks, such as U.S. Steel, General Electric, American Telephone, and American Can, and there was heavy buying in seasoned railway and public utility shares. A plentiful supply of cheap money was the mainspring of the buying enthusiasm.

To date there has been little in the trade situation to warrant a burst of confidence in stocks, and railway reports for February showed 29 per cent. decrease in earnings compared with February last year. Mercantile reviews, however, have noted some improvement in industrial sentiment during the last few weeks and it is assumed that the stock market is already discounting a business revival.

"2 INTIMATE REVUE."

SECOND TRY AT THE DUCHESS THEATRE.

"'Sno use," as a lamented comedian used to observe. There are some fine, careless raptures which it is not desirable to repeat, and though Mr. Arthur Rigby, superintending the second edition of the "Intimate Revue" (produced at the Duchess Theatre last night) has reduced chaos to order, unfortunately chaos was the better fun. You do not turn sparrow's eggs into plover's by boiling them longer, and all the mussels in the world will not turn plaice into sole dieppoise.

In plain English, this revue is not well enough written, composed, sung, and, with the exception of Mr. Morris Harvey, acted. The blight of amateurishness is over it all. At all costs a revue must not be wistful, melancholy, nostalgic, limp—except, possibly, in odd spots—and this example is about as riotous as Gray's Elegy.

One charming singer has been engaged who would be better suited with the contralto role in "Elijah"; the lighting is badly placed, and the orchestra is entombed under the stage. The music is made up of a number of lame, impotent, and inconclusive little tunes which suggest those bluer blues, jaded dancers, and five o'clock in the morning, and the only respectable tune is "They Didn't Believe Me" in a new dress. There is only one item—a sketch by Mr. Clarke Smith—which could have figured in the revues of Messrs. Cochran, Keys, Hulbert, or Charlot.

In short, though one applauded the pluck of the artists, one felt that a wiser policy would have been to leave all alone. J. A.

Popular Phrases Illustrated

Returning thanks

Said a prosperous dealer of Lancs:
"I fill with 'BP' many tanks.
Each customer smiles
As he reels off the miles
And returns to return me
his thanks"

The New "BP"

Puts New Life into Your Car

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO. LTD
British Petroleum Co. Ltd. Britannic House Moorgate E.C.2. Distributing Organisation.

Court Circular.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Saturday.

The Earl of Kintore had the honour of being received by the King this morning and delivered up the Insignia of the Order of the Thistle worn by his late father.

The Queen, attended by the Lady Ampthill, the Lady Katharine Hamilton, and the Hon. Gerald Chichester, was present at the dedication service of the Chapel of St. George and St. Helena, Dockland Settlement, Canning Town, this afternoon, and subsequently visited the club rooms.

The Duke of York will preside at the sixty-seventh anniversary dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund at the Hotel Victoria on May 7.

Princess Mary Countess of Harewood will open the first section of the new Queen Charlotte's Hospital at Hammersmith on July 10. On this account the ball and pageant announced to take place on July 3, at the Royal Horticultural Hall, in aid of the rebuilding fund, has been postponed until next year.

The Duke of Wellington has left London for Gibraltar

Susan Duchess of Somerset, who has been on a visit to Brigadier-General and Mrs. Harding Newman at Portway House, Warminster, will return to London this evening.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Sligo will leave London this week for Ireland.

The Marquess of Zetland will leave England for Madrid to-morrow, and will be absent for ten days. No letters will be forwarded.

The Earl and Countess of Lisburne have arrived at 55, Green Street from the Continent.

Viscount and Viscountess Knutsford will leave 30, Belgrave Square early this week and return to Kneesworth Hall, Royston.

Viscount and Viscountess Ednam have left London for Himley Hall, Dudley.

Viscount Cranborne will arrive at Southampton to-morrow on his return from South Africa.

Lady Lilian Boyd will return to 59, Sussex Gardens to-morrow from Bournemouth.

Lady Margaret Hamilton-Russell will return to 3, Cambridge Gate this week from Crowborough.

Lady Moyra Cavendish will arrive to-morrow at 55, Portland Place from South Africa.

Lord and Lady Sinclair will leave 6, West Halkin Street this week for Scotland.

Lord and Lady Stanley will arrive to-day at Holwood Park, Keston, on their return from India.

Lord Cozens-Hardy has arrived in Paris from Brussels.

Lord Marshall and the Hon. Gwendolyn Marshall have left London for Biarritz.

Lord and Lady Templemore will leave 26, Norfolk Crescent on Tuesday for Upton House, Alresford, Hants.

Lord and Lady Monkswell will to-day return to 69, Cambridge Terrace from abroad.

Lady Denman has returned to 43, Upper Grosvenor Street from Spain.

Lady Balfour of Burleigh has given birth to a son in London.

The Hon. Mrs. E. A. FitzRoy, who is confined to bed with influenza, has been obliged to cancel all engagements until after Easter.

Sir Gilbert and Lady Heathcote have arrived at Bighton Wood, Alresford, from South America.

Sir John and Lady Arnott have arrived at 12, Merrion Square, Dublin, from Dalby Hall, Melton Mowbray.

Sir John and Lady Duncan have left London for Madeira.

Lady Portal will return to 33, Dover Street on April 10 from the South of France.

Lady Capel-Slaughter has arrived at 142, Ashley Gardens, S.W., which she has taken for several months.

Major-General Sir John and Lady Hanbury-Williams have arrived at the First Avenue Hotel, Hove.

Major Sir Douglas and Lady Hall will to-day return to 91, Cadogan Gardens from Rio de Janeiro. They will remain in London for a time before leaving for Surrey.

Mr. E. S. Edgar will arrive, on his return from Switzerland and the Riviera, next Wednesday, at 48, Albert Court, Kensington Gore, S.W.

WEDDING.

MR. A. L. CRAIG BENNETT AND MISS MARJORIE MURE.

The wedding of Miss Marjorie Mure, youngest daughter of the late Commander Charles Mure, Royal Navy, and of Mrs. Mure, of Warwick Avenue, Bedford, and Mr. Arthur L. Craig Bennett, son of the late Mr. Basil Wilfred Bennett, and Mrs. Bennett, of Florence, took place yesterday at All Souls' Church, Langham Place. The Rev. Gerald Streatfeild officiated, with the Rev. Oswald Brenton. Mr. W. Richards was best man.

Miss Mure, who was given away by Mr. William Graham, wore a frock of pearl-tinted lace over palest rose pink chiffon. Her lace train was lined with pale pink chiffon, and her cream tulle veil depended from a wreath of orange blossom. The train was borne by her nephew, Master David Scott, and Master John Udale, nephew of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids, Miss Marjorie Forbes Scott and Miss Josephine Keller, were dressed in frocks of pale green chiffon, which they wore with long-sleeved coatees of velvet in a deeper shade. Green net caps completed their attire. Their presents from the bridegroom were green and white crystal necklets.

After the ceremony a reception was held at 8, Park Crescent, Portland Place (lent by Mr. and Mrs William Graham), and was attended by a large number of guests.

Later the bride and bridegroom left for the Continent. Mrs. A. L. Craig Bennett travelled in a coat and frock of deep red tweed, with a small hat to match.

THE ETON HOLIDAYS.

Eton boys break up for the Easter holidays next Friday. Examinations for the Newcastle Scholarship and the Rosebery History Prize began last Friday, and the School Concert will take place in School Hall on Wednesday.

The boys return on May 1, 2, and 3.

The charge for Society Announcements on this page is one guinea for three lines or less and 5s. for each line after. A line contains about seven words. All announcements are subject to editorial approval, and should be addressed to the Social Editor, "Sunday Times," 186, Strand, W.C.2.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S HEAD.

IS IT BURIED AT HACKNEY?

THE GRAVE THAT WAS NOT RESOLD.

Is the head of Oliver Cromwell buried in Abney Park Cemetery in North London? Mrs. Margaret Baillie-Saunders, the novelist and wife of the Rev. Frederick Baillie-Saunders, has publicly endorsed the local belief that this is so, and in an interview with the SUNDAY TIMES yesterday she gave some reasons for her attitude.

"Nothing," said Mrs. Baillie-Saunders yesterday, "could be more feasible, since at that time part of the present cemetery at Abney Park was the garden of Fleetwood House, where lived General Fleetwood, the husband of Cromwell's daughter Bridget.

"Cromwell had been dead twelve months when the Restoration occurred, and his body, together with those of Ireton and Bradshaw, was disinterred from Westminster Abbey and the heads exhibited on poles at Tyburn, near where the Marble Arch now stands.

TAKEN TO YORKSHIRE.

"Two Puritan gentlemen went there secretly the same night, seized the head of Cromwell, and buried it in Yorkshire—most probably at Naseby. But after some years, when things had quietened down, they are supposed to have ridden back to London with the head, taking it to Bridget Fleetwood at Hackney, where they reverently buried it in the garden.

"This garden joined Sir Thomas Abney's garden, and it was Mrs. Abney, a descendant and a strong Puritan, who left the land to be made into a cemetery. It is likely that the presence of the head of their leader was responsible for the decision of the Puritans to make a cemetery at this point.

"The head is supposed to lie beneath a mound in what is called Dr. Watts' Walk. The mound is surrounded by a rough railing, and the ground has never been resold, as every other grave in the cemetery has been sold from time to time. This would seem to be a further justification for the local belief.

HISTORICAL HACKNEY.

"As a matter of fact," continued Mrs. Baillie-Saunders, "Hackney is full of historical interest. I was talking the other day to an old man whose great-grandfather knew Dick Turpin. Turpin, apparently, when not 'in business,' was in the habit of lounging about Hackney in shabby clothes, with a dirty old pipe in his mouth and a dog at his heels—not at all the romantic figure we usually picture."

PRECEDENCE TO AGE.

ARAB DELEGATION LED BY OLDEST MEMBER.

The Palestine Arab Delegation to the Government will arrive in London to-day, and will be headed by Musa Kazim Pasha el Husseini, aged 82, in accordance with the Arab custom of giving precedence to age. The other members are His Eminence Haj Amin el Husseini, (Grand Mufti of Jerusalem), Ragheb Nashashibi (Mayor of Jerusalem), Altred effendi Rouch and Aouni Bey Abdul Hadi.

The delegation will urge among other things the establishment of a Palestinian National Democratic Government in which both Arabs and Jews will participate in proportion to their numbers. Jamal effendi el Husseini, the official delegate in London, will be the interpreter, and with the exception of the Grand Mufti, who will wear his religious robes, and Husa Kazim Pasha, who will retain his tarbusch, the delegates will wear European clothes. They will stay at the Hyde Park Hotel, and are expected to meet Lord Passfield early this week.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN COMMITTEE.

The Secretary of the Anglo-Egyptian Committee announces that Mr. M. W. Beaumont, M.P., Sir Philip Dawson, Mr. Samuel Samuel, M.P., and Mr. Philip Middlemas (representing Sir Edmund Wyldbore-Smith) have consented to serve as members of the Committee of which the chairman is Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, M.P. The remaining members (previously announced) are: Sir A. Shirley Benn, Sir E. A. Wallis Budge, Major W. H. Carver, M.P., Capt. Anthony Eden, M.P., Mr. H. E. Garle, and Lieut.-Colonel C. K. Howard-Bury, M.P.

The Committee was constituted at a meeting at the House of Commons last Monday, and announced that its first function would be "to watch carefully the progress of the forthcoming negotiations between the British Government and the Egyptian Delegation at present in this country."

NOTTS CRICKET CLUB.

THE DUKE OF PORTLAND AS PRESIDENT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NOTTINGHAM, Saturday.

The Duke of Portland has accepted the presidency of the Nottingham County Cricket Club.

In view of the fact that one of the Test matches against the Australians is to be played on the historic Trent Bridge ground this year, considerable improvements are being made in regard to its seating accommodation. These are now approaching completion, much of the cost of the work having been defrayed by Sir Julien Cahn, who is now touring in the Argentine with a team which he has taken over at his own expense.

During the visit of the Australian teams the members are to be invited to visit Welbeck Abbey as the guests of the Duke of Portland.

FASHIONS ON TOUR.

On Tuesday next, the *Daily Sketch* All-British Fashion Tour, which attracted such vast crowds at Grosvenor House last week, will begin its tour of the provinces with Glasgow; thence it will go to Edinburgh.

Never in the history of fashion have women in the North been privileged to see on their own doorsteps such a comprehensive collection of garments for every possible occasion. The tour is intended to demonstrate the superiority of British fabrics and the triumph of British designers. It is, in fact, a practical effort to further the interests of British trade.

"SOFT" DRINKS WANTED.

"We really don't deserve prohibition in this country because we have not yet learnt to make decent teetotal drinks," said the Rev. A. A. Lee, of Crowstone Congregational Church, Westcliff, at a meeting of Good Templars at Leigh.

"I never felt so thirsty in all my life as when I was in America. That was because of the climate. In America you are so thirsty that it becomes increasingly wonderful that the people should have gone dry. I ate more fruit in the two months I was there than I have done in the rest of my life."

MEDAL FOR INSPECTOR.

Inspector J. Peake, head of the Prosecutions Department of the Sheffield City Police, has won the King's Gold Medal and the first prize of thirty guineas for his essay on co-operation between police and public in the detection and prosecution of crime, in a recent competition which attracted 86 entrants from all parts of the British Empire.

Inspector Peake, who is a Weslevan local preacher, and a regular player in the Police cricket team, formerly worked in a coal mine.

NELSON RELICS.

VICTORY FURNITURE TO BE SOLD.

SUGGESTED PURCHASE FOR THE NATION.

Captain Victor Cazalet, M.P., is to ask the Prime Minister to-morrow if he is aware that the furniture which was once the property of Nelson, and which is now loaned to the Victory, is in negotiation to be sold, owing to the fact that its owner has to dispose of it. Captain Cazalet further asks if it would be possible for the Government to give an undertaking to contribute something towards its purchase in order that it should stay in this country. The furniture consists of a wine cooler, a sideboard, and a dining-room table.

"It is most unfortunate that I have to dispose of the furniture," said Mr. Lawrence Feuerheerd, the owner, to the SUNDAY TIMES yesterday, "but my own personal needs necessitate this step. The furniture has been in my family for three generations, but like many other owners of heirlooms and treasures, the cost of living makes its continued ownership impossible. I have already refused a very big offer from America of several thousands of pounds, together with an offer to have a replica of the furniture made for my own personal use, but I refused it, although I need the money badly. I feel that it ought to remain in this country."

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The furniture has an interesting history. After the Battle of Trafalgar and the death of Nelson, the Victory put back into Rozia Bay to refit. The body of the Admiral was on board, for Captain Hardy had promised Nelson to bury him in England. In order to make room for the forecabin to be rigged as a temporary mortuary chapel, the furniture was removed and put ashore, when it was sold—possibly surreptitiously by the Admiral's steward, Chevalier, for an irregularity of behaviour on his part is referred to in a letter from Captain Hardy to Lady Hamilton.

The purchaser of the furniture was Admiral Henry Warre, who left the suite in the care of his cousin, John Hatt Noble, then President and Treasurer of the British Association at Oporto (known as the Factory). Then in 1826 Admiral Warre died and the furniture became the property of Noble, and he left it to his son, Chas. Hatt Noble. In 1862 the latter retired from Oporto, and at the sale of his effects the suite was bought by the owner's grandfather, who left it to his son, the owner's father, who in turn left it to the present owner.

The furniture was shipped back to England on May 26, 1928, per s.s. Cressado, and after being exhibited at the Geffrye Museum in London was placed in the forecabin of H.M.S. Victory on October 16, 1928, where it had stood at the time of the Battle of Trafalgar.

FAMOUS OLD SHIPS.

MAY BE REMOVED TO MILFORD HAVEN.

Mr. Wheatley Cobb, the owner of the historic training frigate Foudroyant, stated yesterday that he had decided definitely to remove the ship from Falmouth to Milford Haven. He added that he is taking this step because the Falmouth Harbour Commissioners have refused to allow the Foudroyant to have a swinging berth.

Mr. Cobb hopes that the Implacable Committee in London will agree to the old wooden ship Implacable also being removed from Falmouth to Milford Haven, the town clerk of which has written him a letter assuring him of a hearty welcome.

Mr. Cobb, during the last thirty years, has spent over £100,000 on the two boats—both of the Nelson era and both used as training ships. In recognition of his public services he was presented with the Freedom of Falmouth.

LONDON COUNTY DEBT.

£4,000,000 LOWER THAN LAST YEAR.

According to figures issued yesterday, London's estimated gross debt outstanding on March 31 (to-morrow) will amount to £120,621,371, compared with £124,423,718 on the same date last year.

Assets applicable to the redemption of debt, the Finance Committee of the London County Council state, amount to £43,091,718, against £51,874,911 last year, leaving a net liability, for the purpose of calculating debt charges, of £77,529,659, compared with a figure for 1929 of £72,548,807.

Net liability in respect of services charged directly on the county rate shows an increase of £3,353,839, and that on housing shows an increase of £1,695,180. The tramways liability shows a decrease of £68,739.

The committee point out that the total value of all surplus lands on March 31 is estimated at £6,676,170, and that when any portion is disposed of, the proceeds will be used for the reduction of the debt.

Total commitments show an increase of £9,379,874, due to increased commitments for education, main drainage, mental deficiency, street improvements, housing, and tramways.

TWINS AT SCHOOL.

There are four cases of twin boys at Tollington Secondary School, Muswell Hill, and all the eight twin brothers won scholarships. As each pair of twins are so much alike, the style of address in the schools has been a problem.

"S. A. H. West is not H. C. H. West, although you would hardly believe it," said the headmaster at the school prize-giving. He explained this because the twin brothers took part in the school entertainment.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

Oranges and Lemons Day will be observed to-morrow, when the children's festival service will take place in St. Clement Danes Church at 4.45 p.m. The address will be given by the Bishop of Ballarat, Australia. Oranges and lemons will be handed to the children on leaving the church by little Danish friends.

In addition to the fruit given by some Danish friends in London, a large quantity of Californian oranges and lemons have been provided.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

The Queen's Westminsters and Civil Service Rifles Band will play in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoons and evenings during April, except on Easter Sunday afternoon, when the band of H.M. Life Guards will perform.

The Royal Parks Band will open their daily programme for the season in Hyde Park on May 1, and the Guards' bands in Green and Hyde Parks their Sunday evening performances on May 4. Bands will open the Sunday performances in Kensington Gardens and Richmond Parks on May 4 and in Regent's and Greenwich Parks on May 18.

LONDON'S SEA BORNE TRADE.

The London County Council have arranged a lesson on the Port of London to be given in all schools throughout London under the Council's jurisdiction to-morrow, the 21st birthday of the Port of London Authority. During the past twenty-one years £16,000,000 has been spent on extensions and improvements, and the shipping traffic of the port has increased by over 50 per cent. to 57,500,000 net register tons per annum.

London's overseas trade amounts to £700,000,000 a year, and represents over one-third of the foreign trade of the United Kingdom.

CASK OF WHISKY LEFT BY WILL.

BEQUEST TO "OLD AND DEAR FRIEND."

PRISON WASH BOWL FOR ROSES.

A bequest of a ten-gallon cask of Scotch whisky is contained in the will of Mr. Edward Percy Thompson, of Bodimeades Cottage, Elstree, whose estate has been sworn at £5,122 gross, with net personalty £4,440.

The bequest is made to his "old and dear friend," George M. Muir Wood, and in his will Mr. Thompson stated:—

> It is my desire, but without imposing any condition, that he shall from time to time, when the contents of the said cask shall reach the level of the tap now in the middle at the end of the cask, refill the said cask with five gallons of Scotch whisky, so that the said cask shall not from time to time be tilted to draw off the contents.

Mr. Thompson left a copper wash bowl from Newgate Prison (pulled down in 1903) and its iron stand to Charles Griffin Lawson. "This to be polished bright before it is handed to the said Charles Griffin Lawson: it is meant for use as a rose bowl." To Bedford Modern School, Bedford, he left certain pictures by his brother, Matthew Raine Thompson, who was a student at the school; to the Marquess of Bath the picture of Longleat, painted by his brother, and to Harrow School several stuffed birds in cases.

WEALTHY GRAZIER'S BEQUESTS.

Mr. Matthew John McWilliam Robinson, of Belle Vue Hill, Sydney, and of Oakhurst Station, Wyalong, New South Wales, a grazier, left personal estate in England now sworn at £153,330, in addition to property in Australia valued at £212,972, making in all £366,302. Bequests include:

> £6,000 for the Aged and Infirm Ministers Fund of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland;
> £6,000 to the Presbyterian Church of Australia in New South Wales.

and various bequests to charitable objects in Australia, including £3,000 to the Burnside Homes, near Parramatta.

EARL HAIG'S "COACH."

Mr. Chaloner Thomas Taplin Kemshead, of Lisheen, Uplyme, near Lyme Regis, a well-known modern languages tutor at Oxford, who "coached" Douglas Haig (afterwards Earl Haig) for Oxford, left £4,500 gross, with net personalty £1,326.

OTHER WILLS.

	GROSS VALUE.
MRS. EMMA LOUISA WEBB, of Elsworthy Road, Hampstead, N.W. (net personalty £28,764)	38,105
MISS GEORGINA SLINGSBY PEIRSE-DUNCOMBE, of Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W., a member of a well-known North Country family (left unsettled property in her own disposition) (net personalty £28,822)	33,426
MAJ.-GEN. ARTHUR FORBES, of Staff Quarters, Royal Dockyard, Woolwich, author of "History of the Army Ordnance Services" (net personalty £7,816)	7,920
LIEUT.-COL. PERCIVAL DAVIDSON (late R.A.M.C.), who saw service in the South African War and in the Great War (net personalty £2,499)	3,309

In connection with the will of the late Major Lewis-Barned, it was stated by inadvertence that Princess Mary's chocolate box was sent to soldiers in South Africa. Princess Mary's gifts were, of course, sent in 1914 to soldiers serving in the Great War.

WAR REVELATIONS.

CLEMENCEAU'S BATTLES FOR FOCH.

Clemenceau's war revelations, now appearing each morning in the *Daily Telegraph*, are exciting the greatest interest. How Marshal Foch became invested with the unified command was told in that journal yesterday, from knowledge which only the aged French statesman possessed. When first the subject was broached at a breakfast at headquarters, Earl Haig "leaped up like a jack-in-the-box" and exclaimed, "I have only one chief, and I can have no other—my King."

In the instalment to appear in the *Daily Telegraph* to-morrow Foch appears in adversity. The German onslaught at the Chemin des Dames in May, 1918, was a terrible disaster for the French. Foch was blamed. Paris was dangerously excited, "popular opinion demanding the heads of Duchesne, Franchet d'Esperey, Petain, and Foch."

In passages written with characteristic impetuosity, Clemenceau describes how he stood between the Generalissimo and the clamour of Parliament and the populace, asking of the great soldier whom he upheld, and with whom he had some bitter recriminations, "Where would you be to-day, my dear Marshal, had I not interposed my breast between you and your judges?"

THAMES TREASURE TROVE.

A Port of London Authority dredger, working in the Pool of London, near London Bridge, has recovered an old gun weighing nearly two tons.

Some large pieces of hewn stone which, judging from the carving, are remains of old London Bridge, demolished in 1832, were also recovered.

"A GOOD COUNTRY."

The Master of the Rolls, Lord Hanworth, visited Northampton yesterday to open the new rooms of the Northamptonshire Records Society.

Speaking at a luncheon, he said that once, in a hunting county when he was introduced as Master of the Rolls, a member of the company asked him, "Is that good country?" (Laughter.)

APPEAL FOR STUDENTS.

The Archbishop of York, the Chief Rabbi, and the President of the Free Church Council, in a joint appeal on behalf of the National Union of Students, state "that such an organisation has spontaneously arisen among our undergraduates and students is an encouraging manifestation that youth is realising its responsibilities towards the future, and any assistance from the general public towards this end will be well given."

The address where financial assistance should be sent is the National Union of Students, 3, Endsleigh Street, W.C.1.

NEW LOWLAND COMMANDER.

A great-great-grandson of Sir Walter Scott, Major-General Walter J. Maxwell-Scott, of Abbotsford, will take over, to-morrow, the Lowland divisional command in succession to Major-General H. F. Thuillier, who retires to-morrow under the age limit.

General Maxwell-Scott was formerly in the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). He entered the army in 1897 and served with distinction in India, the South African War, and the Great War. He was a brigade commander in the Rhine Army from 1924 to 1928.

Major-General Thuillier, who will be 62 years of age to-morrow, was specially appointed Director of Gas Services in the war, and later Controller of Chemical Warfare at the Ministry of Munitions.

THE EARL OF MAR 94.

The Earl of Mar, Scotland's premier earl, was 94 yesterday.

The origin of the Earls of Mar is lost in antiquity, but it is known that a Mormaer of Mar served at the battle of Clontarf in 1014.

Thirty-third in descent since 1065, the present Earl, who is living at Monte Carlo, succeeded to the title in 1866, in which year he married. His wife died in 1924.

The Earl of Mar was senior representative Peer for Scotland from 1886 to 1923, when he resigned. His chief recreation has been music, and he has written songs and anthems.

His son and heir is Lord Garioch.

AN UNSETTLED OUTLOOK.

CLOUDY, MILD AND SOME RAIN.

GALE EXPECTED OFF IRELAND.

ENGLAND. — Moderate westerly winds backing and freshening somewhat; bright at first; cloudy later; rather mild to mild.

SCOTLAND. — Fresh westerly winds backing to strong southerly and reaching gale force perhaps at times; bright at first, cloudy later with some rain; moderate temperature becoming mild.

IRELAND.—Fresh westerly winds backing to strong southerly, reaching gale force perhaps at times; cloud increasing and lowering; some rain; mild.

ENGLISH CHANNEL. — Fresh westerly winds backing to strong south-westerly; bright becoming cloudy, some rain perhaps later; sea rather rough to rough.

By OUR METEOROLOGICAL EXPERT.

March yesterday anticipated April's proverbial smiles and tears. Britain lay on the outskirts of a formidable Atlantic cyclone, which had brought a 50-miles-an-hour gale and nearly 1¼in. of rain to western Ireland on Friday, and which showed signs of steering an easterly course overnight. Fortunately this unwelcome visitor changed its track to northward before morning.

Except in the extreme east and south-east of England there was a brief interval of wet weather before dawn, but this was followed during the day by long spells of brilliant sunshine nearly everywhere. Regions that escaped the showers enjoyed a gloriously fine day. On the Sussex coast the sun shone for more than ten hours, and over a wide area elsewhere the records were nearly as good. London had 8 hours, which raised the March total to 114 hours—9 hours in excess of the average allowance for the whole month.

HIGH TEMPERATURES.

Temperature continued high for the season over most of the country, and in the afternoon the thermometer approached 60 degrees—normal for the end of April—at several places in London and the home counties. At Kew the 1 p.m. reading of 52 degrees was 3 degrees above the ordinary level for this date.

March, like February, has been drier than usual over a large part of Britain, including London and its vicinity. Locally on the south coast the month's rainfall is less than an inch so far. Excesses are, however, reported from east Kent and from central and northern districts that caught the full force of the violent snowstorms ten days ago.

NESTING TIME.

SONG AND COLOUR IN THE ZOO AVIARIES.

By OUR ZOO CORRESPONDENT.

Not until the last few days has the Zoo shown signs of the arrival of spring, for this year the majority of the birds have been backward in their wooing and slow to believe that they ought to face the responsibilities of matrimony and nest-building.

Now the aviaries are gay and active and the voices of the inmates may be heard uttering love calls, sometimes beautiful and sometimes strange, or challenging rivals to a duel. The brightly coloured birds, such as the Oriental pheasants, wild duck, and peafowl, are giving striking displays of vivid plumage as they conduct their courtships, while the more sober-hued avians are trying to make a favourable impression on their prospective brides by showing what valiant warriors they are.

Only a few birds have already laid their eggs, but a pair of zebra finches and two cranes are incubating, and the crowned lapwings that bred so successfully last year are again attempting to rear a family. They have built their nest and there are eggs in it, but the lapwings are not yet sitting.

Another bird that has laid an egg is a milky eagle owl. At the beginning of the week this owl was found lying helpless on the floor of her cage, and as she was thought to be suffering from the effects of a bad chill she was sent to hospital. There she was given heat, but although she fed well she grew no better for four days; then she laid an egg, and immediately after was able to move again. Unfortunately she broke the egg, the first ever laid in the menagerie by a milky eagle owl.

None of the mammals have begun to cast their winter coats. But the hibernators have deserted their cosy winter quarters, and the marmots are now running about in the open and tending two babies. The reptiles are also more active, and when the sun is shining one or two grass snakes and vipers can be seen creeping over the rocks of the outdor reptile enclosure.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Martinali's oyster bar and restaurant on Pier Hill, Southend, was much damaged by fire yesterday.

Mr. George Price (83) and his wife Margaret (81), of King Street, Neath (Glam.), died yesterday within a few hours of each other.

John Patrick Heron (45), of Folkestone, was found hanging at the back of the kitchen door of his home by his seven-years-old son.

On the body of a man who was killed on the line near Swaythling Station, Southampton, yesterday, was a photograph of a woman.

Mr. Mark Lupino, the comedian, who is seriously ill at his South London home, was no better yesterday. It is expected he will be removed to a hospital.

Hornsey's rate is reduced by sixpence, from 10s. 2d. to 9s. 8d. in the £, and 1s. a week off the rent is offered to tenants of Hornsey Council's houses for regular payment.

The girl pilot, Miss Gladys Grace, granddaughter of Dr. W. G. Grace, who was seriously injured in an aeroplane crash at Bursledon (Hants), was yesterday reported to be slightly better.

Portsmouth magistrates yesterday passed sentence of six months' hard labour on James Stuart Gallacher, 29, an unemployed hotel cook, who seized a handbag containing £30 from a widow.

The number of insane persons under the care of the L.C.C. on January 1 last was 21,034, of whom 8,842 were males and 12,192 females, the total being 163 higher than at the beginning of 1929.

MY TEMPORARY FRIENDS.

BY THE MARQUESS OF DONEGALL.

IN TO-MORROW'S "DAILY SKETCH."

Sidney Harry Fox, regarding whose sentence of death for the murder of his mother an appeal is to be lodged, was visited in his cell at Maidstone Prison yesterday by his solicitor, Mr. Hindle.

Maidstone Town Council yesterday appointed Mr. Graham Wilson, Deputy Town Clerk of Kingston-upon-Hull, as Town Clerk of Maidstone, in succession to Mr. S. Lance Monckton, at a salary of £900 rising to £1,200.

During March sixteen vessels were launched in the Clyde shipyards aggregating 36,477 tons, compared with 75,485 in the corresponding month last year. The aggregate for the first three months of the year is 115,571 tons.

The second of two trawlers built for the Soviet Government for fishing in the Sea of Japan was launched by Messrs. John Lewis and Son at Aberdeen yesterday. The vessels will leave for Vladivostok at the end of next month.

Scotland Yard last night issued an appeal for information respecting John Hopton Fletcher, 55 years of age, who has been missing from his home at Reading since December. He had been depressed for some days before he disappeared.

Barkers

Buyers return from Paris with a brilliant collection of . . . . .

ORIGINAL MODELS

A FASHION Collection of exceptional brilliance will be presented to-morrow. Hats, Gowns, Coats, and Ensembles—each one designed by a famous Paris model house. Examples of the Coats and Ensembles are now published—make a point of a personal visit

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By famous houses such as . . .

JENNY : PATOU : BERNARD : MOLYNEUX : WORTH : PREMET : MARTIAL ET ARMAND : GERMAINE LECOMTE : JANE DUVERNE : YTEB : GOUPY : MARCELLE DORMOY : DRECOLL BEER : LELONG : MADELIENE : MAGGY ROUFF : DOUCET : BRANDT, etc.

Priced at

£6, £8, £10, £12 & £15

Coat Salon, First Floor. No Post Orders or approval.

No. 1. *Original Model by Jenny* In Black Silk Marocain, lined throughout Crepe-de-Chine. PRICE **£10**

No. 2. *Original Model by Ger. Lecomte* Designed Black Silk Marocain, and trimmed Chinchilla Rabbit. PRICE **£15**

No. 3. *Original Model by Ger. Lecomte* In a Fine Face Cloth. The model is in Black, trimmed Beige Foxaline and lined Beige Satin. PRICE **£6**

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Priced at

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Original Model by Jane Paris No. 4. In a lovely shade of dark Atlantic Blue, perfectly cut with soft pleatings and self stitchings. Made of a French Tricotine weave. The model is an average fitting **£12**

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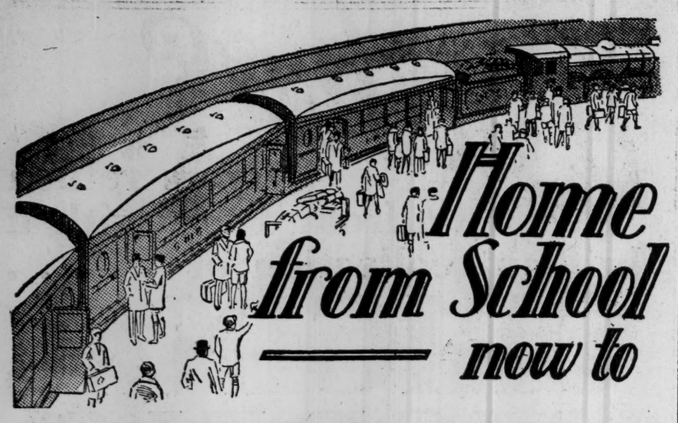

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For STOWE SCHOOL
Light Grey ALL-WOOL FLANNEL SUITS. Lined throughout. PRICE for first size, aged 13 years. 75/-
Single breasted.
Double breasted 79/6.
Rising 2/6 each size larger.

"323" DAY SHIRTS IN HORROCKSES ZEPHYR
These shirts are very suitable for school wear and are available in a good range of smart stripes or plain colours as follows: Blue, Brown, Mauve or Black. Also plain Fawn or Blue. Horrockses Woven striped Zephyr. Two soft collars supplied with each shirt.
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LOUNGE SUITS
IN ALL-WOOL TWEED, tailored to Gorringes usual high standard. All the most modern details of cut and finish are embodied in the making. The linings and interlinings have received special attention. Obtainable in Medium or Dark Grey, Brown, or Fawn. To fit boys or youths aged 9 to 20 years.
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We believe this to be the finest value in Serge Suits offered by any house to-day. Only the finest yarns are utilised and the dye is fastest indigo. Gorringes understand just those fine points of tailoring necessary, and young gentlemen will appreciate the perfect balance and modern lines upon which these suits are built. Navy Blue Twill "Victoria" Serge. To fit boys and youths aged 9 to 20 years.
ALL SIZES ONE PRICE 79/6
We can also supply Single-breasted Lounge Suits in this same serge.
ALL SIZES ONE PRICE 75/6

"707"
SPORTS SHIRTS AND FLANNEL TROUSERS
The trousers are really exceptional value. Cut on generous lines with band and pleat at waist. The flannel is all-wool and thoroughly shrunk, just the right shape and width for the sporting school boy. To fit boys or youths aged 8 to 20 years. Cream or Grey.
ALL SIZES ONE PRICE 19/6
SPORTS SHIRTS
In Cream, hard wearing Ceylon Flannel, made specially for school wear. To fit boys aged 7 to 15 years. ALL SIZES ONE PRICE 7/6
Can also be supplied in Grey. ALL SIZES ONE PRICE 6/11

"SEAFORD"
Good quality MELTON CLOTH BLAZER, which gives excellent wear. Double-breasted, with three pockets and gilt buttons. Colours: Navy, Nut Brown, Dark Green. Sizes, 2 to 5. PRICE 12/9
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TOBRALCO BLOUSES ... from 8/9

"ALTON"
This charming FROCK, which is suitable for CONFIRMATION or School functions, is of White DELYSIA, daintily trimmed lace and smocking, a new feature being the pointed collar as inset. Sizes, 34 ins., 36 ins., 38 ins., 40 ins., 42 ins.
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Also obtainable in CREPE-DE-CHINE, same sizes. PRICE FOR ALL SIZES 59/6

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NAVY SERGE COSTUME for school wear. The coat is single-breasted, fastening with three buttons; there are three piped pockets, and the coat is lined throughout grey artificia silk. The skirt, which is mounted on elastic, has two pleats at left side
Sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9.
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Also stocked in CREAM SERGE AT SAME PRICE.

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BLACK GLACE KID One-bar Shoe, with very light weight flexible soles for indoor wear. All sizes 2 to 8.
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Court and Society

The past week has been notable for the two functions at Buckingham Palace, at both of which the King was present. The first was the afternoon party on Tuesday, when with Her Majesty the King received a comparatively small number of people, for a couple of hundred is not many for a Royal reception at the Palace. His Majesty remained for about half an hour or more, and the Queen herself stayed among the guests till well after half-past five. Her Majesty wore that favourite shade of blue which is something between periwinkle and Sèvres colour, and her most noticeable piece of jewellery was a slim chain of diamonds. The only other member of the Royal family to be seen was Princess Helena Victoria, whose dress was of black and white spotted velvet. Mrs. Baldwin, who made a hurried visit before going on to one of her many committees, wore a coat of brown ribbed velvet. Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George were two ex-Premiers who, in addition to Mr. MacDonald, represented high politics. The Government was further represented among others by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, the latter in black lace; Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, the last in reseda green; and by Mrs. Snowden, whose bottle-green gown was worn under a fur coat. Officialdom was largely to be seen, that handsome couple, the Hon. Sir Derek and Lady Keppel, being among those present, the latter in a black velvet dress with a white satin collar; also there were Viscount Churchill, with his wife in dark blue with a touch of pink, and Sir George Younghusband with his wife, in bronze velvet.

The presentations at Thursday's levee included that of the Hon. John Bowes-Lyon, the twenty-year-old son of Lord Glamis, and nephew of the Duchess of York, who was presented on his first appointment to the Scots Guards, and that of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the six-foot-six-inch son of Sir Austen Chamberlain, who was similarly presented on appointment to the Coldstream Guards. There was a large Royal circle, which numbered the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester, the Marquis of Cambridge, the Marquis of Carisbrooke, and the Marquis of Milford Haven. Lord Dawson of Penn and Sir Hugh Rigby were among the doctors who attended, and those almost inseparable admirals, the brothers-in-law Earl Jellicoe and Sir Charles Madden, represented the Navy. Sir Henry Segrave was presented by his father, Mr. Charles Segrave, and various men were "presented" on receiving one honour or another, such as Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Royds, on getting his K.B.E.; Lord Justice Romer, on appointment as Lord of Appeal; Lord Trenchard, on his Barony; and Viscount Mersey, on succeeding to the title.

Parties at the Egyptian Legation are among some of the most lavish of diplomatic entertaining, and that given on Wednesday was no exception. Guests were received by the Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. Hamed Mahmud, and by the Prime Minister of Egypt, Nahas Pasha, at the top of the fine staircase. Dancing is always a feature at this legation, and there was a large crowd in the ballroom, where modern syncopation was varied by quite old-time waltzes, such as "Daisy, Daisy, give me your answer, do." Among those I encountered were Viscount Dunedin, in the kilt (as he had just come on from a Caledonian function), with his wife in white; Lord Jessel, with Lady Jessel, in green, sitting next to Kathleen Countess of Drogheda, smart in black satin; Lady Melchett, in black velvet; Miss Thelma Cazalet, in pink flowered chiffon, laughingly discussing aspects of the housing question with Mr. Alfred Bossom, whose wife was in green patterned silk; Sir Edgar Bonham Carter, with his wife in a quaint frock of coloured flounces; the Marquis and Marchioness of Crewe, the latter in black, who chatted with Sir Denison Ross; and Sir Rennell Rodd, with Lady Rodd in green. Among others I noticed were the Countess of Oxford, in black with a scarf of green tulle; Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley, in a white dress with a design of flaming poppies; Lady Patricia Moore, in an ultra-long frock of light blue chiffon frills; and the Lord Mayor, with the Lady Mayoress, in gold lace.

For nearly two hours the Lord Chancellor and his sister, Miss Sankey, Lord and Lady Parmoor, and the Prime Minister, stood in the Central Lobby leading to the House of Lords on Friday night when the gigantic reception given by the Government took place. The Labour Party may go down to history as the giver of the greatest hospitality, for this last entertainment eclipsed anything I remember of its kind, and the famous catering department of the House of Lords was called upon to supply refreshments for three thousand people. It was extremely well done, and the Royal Gallery had for the first time buffets set up on each side, the adjacent Robing Room being similarly utilised. The band of the Coldstream Guards played in the Gallery, and the scene was brilliant. Miss MacDonald, in white with a green-fringed shawl, soon left her father's side, and moved among the crowd, which apparently included every single member of the Naval Conference, and a number of people who are well-known in different walks of life, such as the head of the Royal Veterinary College, Professor Frederick Hobday, who was talking for a while with Viscountess Dunedin, the latter with a shaded periwinkle blue feather fan to match her dress. Viscount Dunedin was also present, and others seen during the evening were the Earl of Lytton, the Earl of Dunmore, with his wife in dark-green embroidered lace; Lady Emmott, in bottle-green; Lord and Lady Kylsant, the latter in black velvet; Lord Leigh with his wife, in pale grey; the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress; Lord Baden-Powell, covered with medals; and Captain Victor Cazalet, one of the few Conservative M.P.s in the throng.

The Duchess of Roxburghe—who has already left town for Easter, which she intends to spend at her Scottish home, Floors Castle—is becoming quite a regular first-nighter, and she was among the throng of well-known people at the *première* at the London Pavilion the other night. The Duchess was wearing a silver-embroidered fuchsia red coat lavishly collared and cuffed with sable. Fine furs were worn by many; Mrs. Cunningham-Reid, for instance, had on a beautiful chinchilla cloak (I met her husband chatting with Sir Henry Segrave in the interval), and Viscountess Scarsdale, who had her husband with her, wore a tailless ermine coat. Sir Phillip Sassoon sat not far from Mr. Bernard Shaw, and Lady Cunard—another wearer of ermine—made a welcome appearance after a bad spell of illness. Dame Nellie Melba, in grey furs and a little cap of silver lace, and the Countess of Dudley, in blue trimmed with chinchilla, were among the crowd trying to reach their cars.

Lady Vaughan-Morgan's house in Hans Place was crowded when she lent her attractive turquoise-blue drawing-room for a meeting at which Viscountess Bridgeman was the chief speaker. The hostess was in black, and was assisted by her daughter, who wore red. Lady Bridgeman, whose excellence as a speaker is so well known, looked well in a black dress embroidered in white, and she made some first-rate points. Lady Rodd, another enthusiastic worker, was very neatly clad in a black coat and skirt, and among those present were Lady Melchett, wearing a black velvet hat with a large diamond brooch in it, the Hon. Mrs. Douglas Vickers, in purple trimmed with grey astrachan, the Countess of Denbigh, Charlotte Lady Inverclyde, and many others.

MAYFAIR.

Day Frocks

ESSENTIALLY practical as well as charming in its effect is the newest idea of having the underfrock in thinner texture but of the same pattern and appearance as the coat.

The sketch to the left shows a two-piece suit in navy blue and white. The thin crêpe frock and a slightly heavier weight woollen coat are both of the same colour with the same "pin spot" of white.

The sketch to the right shows the feeling of the moment for the bolero over a blouse of ivory fine silk piqué and white silk muslin tie and cuffs. The skirt has two apron-like godet-shaped fronts flowing free, and a straight inner narrow panel which continues and buttons on to the coat.

A Woman's Corner

Wooden Flowers.

Cultivating Interests.

By PANDORA.

With April just at our doors, we can suggest that spring has arrived without being suspected of undue optimism. Even without being able yet to write April, the appearance of the very grey-sheep in the Green Park—a sight which always enchants visitors to London with its suggestion of rusticity—implies that spring is here. The daffodils and crocuses have been doing their best for some time to convince us that the annual miracle is being wrought; the gulls are going away to more congenial resting-places, flinging a last cry of contempt and defiance at the well-behaved and somewhat prim ducks which have done their best to ignore the intruders. You can imagine the ducks saying to each other, "Now, my dear, we can settle down, as those awful people are moving away," but it must be hard to keep up an appearance of well-bred dignity with enemies as bold and ill-mannered as the gulls who shriek and swoop, grab for scraps, and live up to their reputations as greedy marauders.

Now the grass is very green in the parks, and every day sees a little more green showing in the buds of the trees. The dogs racing in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens are trying to tell us that spring has come and that they are glad to be alive, and old people and invalids who have been shut in for a great part of the winter are coming out to sun themselves and look forward to another spring.

Eternal Hope.

A few bright days, and the world seems a better place, hope revives, interest in life and in affairs quickens. Happy are we that the things worth while do not stale. No one cries wearily that he or she (why is there no word invented to do for either?) has seen forty, fifty, or eighty springs and has nothing new to learn of them—they are all alike with their promises and their buds, their young lambs and their crocuses. On the contrary, even to the old spring means freshness and a renewing, although it seems more the season of the young—a season for new babies and christenings, with all the hopes and prayers implied in the facts, for weddings and first homes together, for everything that suggests joy and new life.

Surely the aged pine and fade away during the winter months not only because of the cold weather and the short dark days, but because their tired spirits are in sympathy with the ending of the cycle; are attuned to the dying of the year, so that many then slip quietly out of this life to find a more beautiful spring in another sphere than ours.

An Interest in Life.

If a census could be taken it would be found that an extraordinary number of people, even in this age of rush and feverish energy, are suffering from boredom because they have nothing to do that has to be done, rain or shine, well or ill, or because they have no strong interest in anything.

This I doubt not is heresy, for it is the fashion of the moment to be able to say that one has not a minute to spare, one is simply rushed to death. Some people who have no work to do which has to be done as long as they need bread and butter open shops, act as mannequins, go in for house decoration, dress-designing, or some other interesting occupation which they can give up when they choose—a thing which those who are dependent upon their earnings are unable to do. The others who have to work do so, and if they are lucky their work and their tastes coincide; if they are unlucky or unenterprising they are round pegs in square holes, and there are plenty of chinks in their lives which are never filled. But, at least, they have not as much time in which to be bored as have the idle ones.

But the bored ones are those who have no strong definite interest in life, even a life so full of interesting possibilities as the present-day offers. With numerous avenues to explore, hobbies to cultivate, the sick, the poor and the helpless to aid, languages to study, they yet find time hang heavily on their hands and must needs rush about feverishly in order to show a semblance of being occupied. They have nothing to do that must be done, they have all the time there is, but they lack initiative, they cannot make up their minds to concentrate on a definite line and they are much to be pitied.

Unwanted Advice.

If I were giving advice to girls (which I am sure they do not want, nor do I blame them), if, as I say, I were giving advice, I would not say much about being good sweet maid and letting who will be clever. I should say, get interested in something, in anything, so long as you are enthusiastic about it and eager to learn all you can. If you have paid work which you like then have a hobby besides, which has nothing to do with your work. Make yourself an expert in that subject, and try to add somehow to the world's knowledge of that subject. Then you will never be bored. You may lose your money, your health, your lover, but after a time your particular interest will put forth timid little green shoots, and eventually it will blossom again.

The world is full of people who cry that they could do so much more, write so much better, paint better, carry out some great project if they had more time. The chances are that with plenty of time, and no definite job to do, they would find themselves doing nothing worth while, partly from indolence and partly for the same reason that the centipede could not move—because the officious frog asked him which leg came after which, with the result that he lay distracted in the ditch considering how to run.

Synthetic Tulips.

The new love for colour, or at least the new expression of a love which may have been suppressed in drabber days, is very noticeable. Not that most women go about dressed like the macaw, but one finds colour where there used to be neutrality, and unexpected combinations—some of them very bad, I must say—where brown and gray were wont to reign. I am not sure that I like one phase of the craze. That is the artificial flower for decoration outside a house. Painted wooden or metal tulips stand in a row on a window-ledge here and there, and may deceive the very short-sighted into thinking that something is a-growing and a-blowing. Artificial flowers in make-believe window-boxes seem somehow all wrong. True, real window-boxes are an expensive luxury, and require to be replenished from time to time, and sometimes when caring for them the water drips on blameless heads, but after all—no, I really cannot vote for the gay red and yellow tulips which never grew in good brown earth. I'd rather have none at all.

A Human Sight.

London is full of unexpected little sights and experiences, and with all its hugeness its humanness is one of its most striking features. Everyone can think of instances of this, but I thought of it particularly one day last week when I took a short cut which brought me near a sick children's hospital. For at the door stood a station bus, and at the door of the bus stood a crowd of fathers and mothers and other relations who had come there to see their own particular beloved child off to a convalescent home. It was very appealing, the little scene. Pale, small children, some of them on crutches, but all cheerful, though some of them smiled a little tremulously, were being helped out of the door and into the bus. Parents hovered and fluttered and swayed to catch a last glimpse and to call a loving farewell to the thin little person on whom their hearts were set, and one thought of them plodding home after the bus had driven off, to make a good cup of tea and to talk cheerfully of the day when Gladys or Bert would come home looking rosy and strong again, and full of good spirits and naughtiness.

SPRING KNITWEAR
in the new "Tweed-knit"

Tweed mixtures are chosen for the season's smartest Knitwear Ensembles. Tailored in line, light in weight yet delightfully warm, they will fill an important place in Fashion's wardrobe for Spring.

The prevailing mode is cleverly shown in this attractive Tweed Knit Ensemble which resembles soft Donegal mixtures. In Beige, Beaver, Lido, Almond, Brown. Sizes S.W. and W.
O.S. 6 Gns. 5½ gns

Finely knitted Three-piece Suit in the smart mixture Tweed effect, made of the best Scotch Wool. The coat and skirt are in Herringbone Tweed design, while the jumper is blended in lighter shadings to tone in a small fancy pattern. Mixtures as follows: Bottle/Putty/Dark Green; Delphinium Blue/Putty/Navy, Black/Grey, Beige/Nigger/Beaver, Cedar Brown/Heather-Beige, Navy/Beige/Saxe, New Red/Putty/Black. *British made.*
Women's size and Slenders, 5½ gns

Knitwear Salon, Second Floor

Dickins & Jones
DICKINS & JONES LTD REGENT STREET W1

PETER ROBINSON

483.—Sleeveless JUMPER for Sports wear. Knitted in soft light-weight Wool and finished with a wide ribbed band, close-fitting on hips. In ivory, lemon, beige, powder-blue, chartreuse or almond-green.
Sizes: W. 15/9
O.S. 17/9

484.—Finely Woven Scotch Wool JUMPER with V or square neck. In plain colour with border to tone. Colours include beige, blue or red.
Sizes: S.W. and W. 25/9

485.—Useful BLAZER of Botany Wool, knitted on tailored lines and finished with brass buttons. In navy, scarlet, ivory, Lido-blue or maize. Sizes: S.W., W. and Full W. 30/-

Catalogue of Spring Fashions sent on request.

486.—Finely KNITTED SUIT giving a speckled Tweed effect. The Jumper may be worn over the skirt or tucked in. In shades of beige, fawn or tan.
Size: W. 59/-

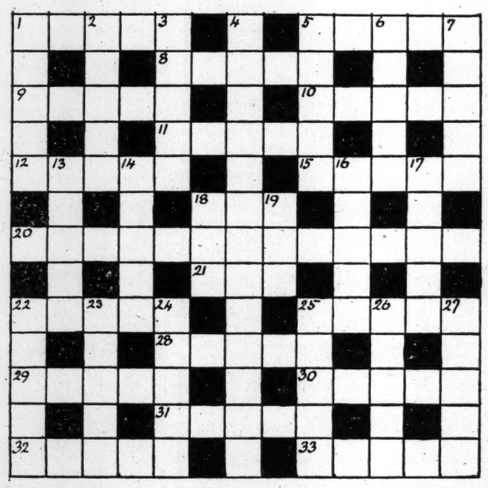
487.—THREE-PIECE SUIT of Knitted Wool Tweed. The skirt has a wide wrap-over pleat and hip-pocket. The Jumper is of soft woven Wool braided in tones of the Tweed. In beige, blue or green.
Sizes: W. 6 gns
O.S. 6½ gns.

Peter Robinson, Ltd.,
Oxford St. & Regent St., W.1.

486 487

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 274.

Send solutions addressed "Cross-word No. 274," SUNDAY TIMES, 186, Strand, London, W.C.2. Two novels selected from publishers' announcements in the SUNDAY TIMES will be given to the senders of the first five correct solutions opened after the first post on Thursday. Readers in Scotland are precluded from taking part in the competition.



ACROSS.

1. Flower.
5. A bit of an army.
8. Fit.
9. One who reported that the land was flowing with milk and honey.
10. A lot with fifty share.
11. Different.
12. A slice of Africa.
15. Fish.
18. Branch of our defences.
20. "Cover no trails" (anag.).
21. Protector, after war.
22. Another slice of Africa.
25. Cling round this may help you up a cliff for example.
28. A religion.
29. This word suggests duty, but the ignorant often think it is nothing.
30. Flower.
31. The stroke for the swimming race.
32. Vessel.
33. Rustic.

DOWN.

1. Profit.
2. Correspond.
3. This age is often a sad feature of industrial unrest.
4. Epithet for unscrupulous schemes.
5. Devonshire Point.
6. Foreign soldier.
7. Our rivals in Commonwealth days.
13. Wood.
14. Slight.
16. Surrey town.
17. This bird is often seen hovering over a big building site.
18. Part of the angler's outfit.
19. Marsh.
22. At this the Parisian may buy his SUNDAY TIMES.
23. And at this he may see stars.
24. This bone is a joint.
25. Without stint.
26. Title of an Idyl of Tennyson's.
27. The first letter of 18 across is your clue here.

CROSS-WORD No. 273 PRIZEWINNERS.

E. J. HARTIGAN, Cerrabul, Portmore Park Road, Weybridge, Surrey; Miss JOAN WISE, Netton Lodge, Swanage, Dorset; F. W. SANKEY, Haywards, Stanford, Ashford, Kent; Miss MARGARET ENGLAND, Nurses' Home, London Hospital, Whitechapel, E.1; Miss M. H. MORGAN, Pear Tree House, Broadway, Worcestershire.

SOLUTIONS.—ACROSS: 1, Psalter, 5, Match; 8, Revenue; 9, Nepal; 10, Fog; 11, Haldane; 13, Loose; 14, Simply; 17, Advent; 20, Cited; 21, Seventy; 25, D.F.C.; 26, Binge; 27, Elstree; 28, Thews; 29, Ditched.

DOWN: 1, Parch; 2, Anvil; 3, Tonga; 4, Reefer; 5, Mangled; 6, Tophole; 7, Halbert; 12, Dip; 14, Sackbut; 15, Matinée; 16, Ladders; 18, Vie; 19, Ascend; 22, Visit; 23, North; 24, Yield.

THE LAST WAR MEMORIAL.

TO VICTIMS OF MINES AND TORPEDOES.

1,861 NAMES.

LORD KITCHENER AND THE HAMPSHIRE.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

SOUTHAMPTON, Saturday.

The work of the Imperial War Graves Commission is rapidly nearing completion. With this achievement the memory of each one of the 1,089,919 British war dead will have been individually honoured in stone for all time.

The vast legions of the "missing" have their names collectively engraved on memorials which are impressive masterpieces of the Empire's foremost architects and sculptors. Soldiers are honoured at Menin Gate, at Tyne Cot, and on kindred memorials; members of the Royal Navy at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, according to their respective ratings; airmen who "disappeared into space" on the Western Front at Arras, and the Mercantile Marine on Tower Hill.

A further memorial to the "missing" is now being completed here at Southampton for the purpose of commemorating those soldiers, marines, airmen and nurses from the United Kingdom and the Dominions who went down in hospital ships, transports and other craft, when torpedoed or mined off the coasts of the British Isles, and also of commemorating certain others who died either in home waters or in distant seas, whose remains could not be recovered.

AWAITING NAME PANELS.

Without exception, all rest somewhere beneath the "unplumbed, salt, estranging sea." The name panels have yet to be fixed, otherwise the monument—which is the last to be erected by the Commission in this country—is finished.

It is peculiarly appropriate that, acting on the advice of Major-General Sir Fabian Ware, the Commissioners should have selected Southampton as the site for this particular memorial. Through Southampton—known during the war as No. 1 Port—between August 9, 1914, and December 31, 1918, over seven millions of troops—men of every race, colour and creed, from the four corners of the earth—passed to and from the war. For centuries it has been the most important port for the departure of expeditionary forces. The English armies that were victorious at Crecy and Agincourt crossed from Southampton to France; a large number of the troops that fought in the Crimean War set out from its sheltered waters, and practically the whole of the army that fought against the Boers left these shores from its docks.

The memorial has been set up in Hollybrook cemetery, one of the burial grounds belonging to the county borough of Southampton, whose corporation has presented the site to the nation. It is situated at Shirley, two miles north of Southampton West railway station. Immediately within the entrance gates is the war plot (containing seventy-three military graves) surmounted by the Cross of Sacrifice.

"NO CRAVE BUT THE SEA."

On a terrace at the back of the plot, sheltering it from the wind, is the rubbled screen wall which comprises the memorial. It is the work of Mr. T. N. Newham, A.R.I.B.A., and the names of the War Dead are engraved on ninety-nine panels. The general inscription is as follows:—

1914-1918.

To the Glory of God and in memory of 1,861 officers and men of the British Empire, who fell in the Great War, and have no other grave but the sea, to whom the fortune of war denied the known and honoured burial given to their comrades in death.

The units in which these 1,861 heroes served may be classified as under:—

United Kingdom units	807
South African units	720
Australian units	160
Canadian units	64
British West Indies Regiment	58
Indian regiments	37
Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service	10
Royal West African Frontier Force	2
Voluntary Aid Detachments	2
Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps	1
	1,861

Five names are due to the loss of H.M. ships Hampshire and Redbreast and H.M. Trawler Commandant, and the names of 737 are those of officers and men who were killed or drowned in H.M. Transports Donegal, Mendi, Warilda and Wayfarer. Of these, Donegal (an ambulance transport) was torpedoed and sunk on April 17, 1917, between Le Havre and Southampton, Mendi was lost in the Channel on February 21, 1917, with 596 men of the South African Native Labour Corps; Warilda (an ambulance transport) was torpedoed and sunk on August 3, 1918, between Le Havre and Southampton 113 patients and seven of the crew being killed or drowned; and Wayfarer was torpedoed (but not sunk) on April 11, 1915, sixty miles north-west of the Scillies.

HOSPITAL SHIPS.

Two hundred and seven names are those of officers and men who perished in the hospital ships Anglia, Asturias, Glenart Castle, Lanfranc, and Llandovery Castle. Of these 129 belong to the Anglia, sunk by mine off Dover on November 17, 1915; fifty-seven to Glenart Castle, torpedoed and sunk off Lundy Island on February 26, 1918; and fifteen to Lanfranc, torpedoed and sunk between Le Havre and Southampton on April 17, 1917. Twenty German patients lost their lives in the sinking of the Lanfranc.

The losses in fourteen steamships total 270, three of these vessels meriting special notice. The Italian transport Citta di Palermo (fifty-seven names), carrying among others 150 British soldiers, was sunk by mine on January 8, 1916, ten miles from Brindisi; and in rescuing the survivors two of the British Otranto drifters were themselves mined and blown up. Galway Castle (twenty-eight names), was torpedoed and sunk on September 12, 1918, 160 miles out in the Atlantic. The Irish mail-boat Leinster (145 names) was torpedoed and sunk in the Irish Sea on October 10, 1918. Thirteen names are those of officers and men lost in a trawler and two airships.

In addition to these the memorial records the names of 263 sailors, soldiers, airmen and one V.A.D. from the United Kingdom; 143 Australian soldiers and airmen; 109 South African soldiers and labourers; fifty-eight men of the British West Indies Regiment; thirty-seven officers and men of Indian units and thirty Canadian soldiers, who were buried at sea.

Panel No. 1 records the Empire's supreme and most tragic individual loss in the Great War. It reads as follows:—

H.M.S. Hampshire.
Field-Marshal
Kitchener of Khartoum, H.H.
1st Earl, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,
Secretary of State for War.
Brigadier-General Ellershaw, W.,
Commands and Staff.
Driver Brown, D. C.,
R.H. and R.F.A.

Thus, the great Field-Marshal, his Aide-de-Camp, and his faithful servant, are commemorated on the same simple panel, equally honoured in their deaths for duty faithfully done.

THE ITALIAN ART EXHIBITION

AMBASSADOR'S TRIBUTE TO ENGLAND AT GOVERNMENT BANQUET.

GOLD MEDAL FOR LADY CHAMBERLAIN

A banquet was given last night at Lancaster House by the Government to mark the success of the Italian Art Exhibition which concluded a week ago at Burlington House.

The principal guests were the Italian Ambassador, Comm. Dott. Ettore Modigliani, and Lady Austen Chamberlain. Lord Parmoor was the Government host for the evening, and among others present were:—

Sir Austen Chamberlain, Signora Modigliani and Signorina Modigliani, Lady Parmoor, Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham, Lord Gerald Wellesley, Signorina Dott. Frenanda Wittzens, Sir Wm. Llewellyn (President of the Royal Academy), Mr. G. M. Gillett, M.P., and Mrs. Gillett, Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley, Signor Carlo Camagna, Sir D. Y. and Lady Cameron, Signor Guido Crolla, Sir Arthur and Lady Colefax, Capt. Giacopini, Lieut. del Grande, Mr. Walter Lamb (Secretary of the Council Royal Academy) and Mrs. Lamb, Signor Francesco Giorgio Mameli, Sir George and Lady Milne, Sir Claud and Lady Schuster, Sir George and Lady Witt, Mr. Charles Aitken, Mr. Oliver Brackett, Mr. C. L. H. and Mrs. Baker Collins, Major Crankshaw, Mr. Wilfred and Mrs. Buckley, Mr. A. M. Daniel, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Dodgson, Mr. Roger Fry, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hake, Mr. Henry Harris, Mr. Wye Kendall, Mr. A. F. Kendrick, Major A. A. and Mrs. Longden, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Maclagen, Mrs. Emile Mond, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Popham, Mr. Charles Ricketts, Mr. A. Russell, Mr. A. Silcock, Mr. J. H. Penson, and Dott. Pietra Carbonelli.

BRITAIN'S GRATITUDE.

EXHIBITION A "TRUE EDUCATION."

In proposing the toast of the guests, Lord Parmoor expressed the warm gratitude of the Government and people of Britain, primarily to the Italian Government, but also to all the lenders and organisers who made possible the late unique Exhibition of Italian Pictures at Burlington House. The success of the Exhibition was not only made clear by the number of visitors—there were over 500,000—but by the impression which had been created. The collection was not only of true educational and religious value, but a keen delight and pleasure to all the many visitors. It brought together works of Italian art, both from private and public sources, chiefly from Italy, but also from all parts of the world, and the Museums of France, Germany, Hungary, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, the United States and Canada generously lent of their best.

No less than fifteen different countries contributed, and the Exhibition set a standard of artistic excellence, only the very best being offered and exhibited.

Surely they might say that in Italy the painter's art had been unmortalised, not only in itself, but as bringing back to them persons and scenes connected with a great period in Italian life. There were works of art collected for this Exhibition which had never before been shown publicly. It should be noted that among the twenty-nine Leonardo drawings no less than seventeen were lent by His Majesty the King.

The Exhibition was selected so as to illustrate the development of the various Italian Schools from the Byzantine Duccio of Siena to the humanists of Florence, and to the colourful masterpieces of Venice. That which he thought made them so great was a certain monumental quality which placed them on a timeless plane above the limitations of ordinary human beings. They compelled recognition of a nobler state than that experienced in daily life.

The great Renaissance architect and humanist, Leon Battista Alberti, said "Beauty is harmony of all parts in the whole so that no part can be augmented, diminished, or changed without deterioration of the whole." And many of the visitors at Burlington House no doubt consciously or unconsciously felt the soothing influence of this mysterious harmony which pervaded Italian art. Hence Italian art had a great lesson to teach, not only to artists, but also to their whole civilisation, torn as it had been in strife, and so much in need of harmony and agreement. He hoped the Exhibition would so strengthen the bond between Britain and Italy that each may sympathise with and understand the growth and development of the other, and push forward, on that basis, a lasting friendliness in their international relationships.

DEBT TO MUSSOLINI.

He coupled with the toast the name of His Excellency the Italian Ambassador, and desired to stress the deep debt of gratitude which they owed to Signor Mussolini, who had taken so great a part in ensuring the success of this great exhibition of Italian art. He mentioned also the name of Commander Ettore Modigliani, the Commissioner-General for the Exhibition, and Signorina Wittgens, whose unceasing efforts had done so much to make the Exhibition a success. He would also couple the toast with the name of Lady Chamberlain, without whose enthusiasm and consistent work the Exhibition could not have been held. She had worked unceasingly as chairman of the general committee. Their warmest thanks were also due to Major Longden, the Secretary-General, Mr. W. G. Constable, who undertook the catalogue and the hanging, Sir Robert Kindersley (chairman of the finance committee), Sir Joseph Duveen and Lady Colefax, who did so much to arrange for the loans from America, and the various committees and sub-committees who worked with them. They had also to thank the President and Council of the Royal Academy for their hospitality and careful arrangements at Burlington House. He also expressed their gratitude to His Majesty the King, His Majesty the King of Italy, and His Majesty the King of Sweden, who lent so willingly from their great collections, and also to the King of Spain, who offered a great Tintoretto from the Escurial.

"ENGLAND A MARVELLOUS HOST."

The Italian Ambassador said that everybody in this country had been anxious to express to him and to other Italians how much the friendly gesture of the Italian Government in loaning and sending over "such a lot of beauty" had been appreciated.

"The merit of this enormous success," he added, "chiefly belongs to the English people, to Lady Chamberlain, to Major Longden, the Committee of the Royal Academy, to the Press, and all the English nation, which has been a marvellous host to so many exceptional guests.

"I am only sorry not to be in a position to hand over to-night, as I would have wished, the Golden Italian Medal, which has been conferred on Lady Chamberlain by my King and Government for her ardour in connection with the Exhibition, and I am also sorry not to be allowed, until the necessary permission has been granted, to announce the bestowal of other Italian decorations upon other members of the Committee."

The Ambassador added that he hoped that the Exhibition would be followed by an English Art Exhibition in Rome.

Comm. Dott. Ettore Modigliani, in his reply paid generous tribute to all who had in any way contributed to the success of the Exhibition, specially mentioning the Royal Academy authorities, and the President, Sir William Llewellyn, the Committee, and its "ideal chairman, Lady Chamberlain," and the Secretary-General, Major Longden.

He also expressed his gratitude for the honours conferred by the King, to the British Government, and to all those who had found hundreds of ways of showing their good will and the pleasure they had enjoyed, which had made them feel what the phrase "British courtesy" really meant.

The British public, by its enthusiasm, had crowned all efforts with a success which could be said to have exceeded all bounds.

"I must confess," he continued, "that when, on Thursday evenings, I used to see the rooms at the Royal Academy crowded with shop girls, working girls 'midinettes,' who, although tired after their day's work, came along before supper and paid a shilling just to have a look at my pictures, I was really moved, and I experienced some of the sweetest moments of my artistic career.

"And so, when I used to see groups of boys and girls from schools and colleges looking attentively at those visions of beauty and grace, and then referring to the notes given to them previously by their teachers in class, I felt—as I am sure the whole committee must have felt—proud of the work we had done in the cause of Culture. And this pride for us has been the greatest reward.

THE ENGLISH SPIRIT.

"Why has there been this incredible flocking by the public to our exhibition? Perhaps it is because the English people, whom the pretended idealist describes as completely caught up in the industrial and commercial vortex, is one of the most sensitive in the world to the appeal of Art.

"It is enough for the English to feel that they are up against a great artistic event for them to want to participate and to show such enthusiasm as even to live its life for the time being.

"A proof of such enthusiasm on this occasion may be drawn also from the number of letters that were piled up on our desks each morning, from unknown and often quite humble folk, some of them rather harebrained, almost invariably putting forward some suggestion or other, or asking for some explanation, or addressing a request—very often this was that attention should be paid to the condition of such and such a picture, or as to how this one was hung, or the best way to dust that one, how to preserve yet another, and so on.

"Of course it is understood that these letters nearly always brought coals to Newcastle, but although they made us lose a great deal of time, at the same time they gave us great pleasure because they showed that the public lived the life of the exhibition, the same life as we organisers.

CONSOLER OF MANKIND.

"These are miracles that only Art can perform; this divine consoler of mankind, in which—especially in this feverish afterwar period—one seems able to find the sweetness which quietens the spirit, a refuge in which work-worn and passion-worn souls may inhale a fresh breeze which enlivens and soothes and renders them happier and better.

"One of your greatest poets said once a short phrase, one of those which remain famous through centuries, for their deep and poignant meaning, and because they contain an eternal truth: 'A thing of beauty is a joy for ever.' And, as no beautiful thing is so sublime as the vision of Art, let me rejoice for having conveyed here to you a little joy, of our eternal joy.

"It was almost a fairy ship that one day brought over here, if only for a short time, the treasures of our genius, the jewels of our caskets, the purest, clearest honey from our hives; and if this has given you pleasure, allow us to say that we are happy for this, as you English, not only as a nation, but also for your individual sentiments, have been, and surely always will be, one of our greatest and most faithful friends in both good and adverse fortune."

LADY CHAMBERLAIN.

SHOP ASSISTANTS' EXAMPLE.

Lady Chamberlain, replying, said: "We welcome the fact that Italy, ever a leader in the Arts, gave of her best. ... we not for over 100 years proved our love of Italian travel and, in consequence, know the Italian galleries, but in spite of this fact, the grandeur and quality of the treasures when hung side by side in our exhibition exceeded in charm our greatest expectations.

"I doubt if ever before so fine an array of masters has been placed together for the comparison of the critics at a temporary exhibition. Giorgiones from Budapest and Venice, from Florence and Glasgow, and Mantegnas from Milan and New York, from Dublin and Tours, from Paris and Venice, from Castle Ashby and Romsey, vied with one another for supremacy of place, so lovely were they in their technique and so filled with a charm peculiar to these masters.

"Five hundred and forty-one thousand people, from the highest to the lowest in the land, attended the exhibition.

GIRLS' LECTURES AT WORK.

"An interesting innovation was the opening of the Exhibition on Thursday nights to shop assistants, and I should like to quote from a letter received from the secretary of the National Council of Girls' Clubs. She states:—

"'Several thousands of club members from London, Greater London, and the suburbs visited Burlington House and had the opportunity of seeing some of the world's greatest pictures for the first time.

"'Although most of those who attended came straight from a long day's work, the enthusiasm and appreciation shown were remarkable, and some of the girls improvised lectures in their factories and workshops in order to give friends an impression of what they had themselves enjoyed.'

"Our profits very much exceeded those of the Dutch Exhibition, and we are glad to be able to hand over a substantial sum to the Royal Academy for the promotion of Art, as also to the funds of Britain and Italy for the purchase of the pictures for these nations.

"At our exhibition we had no accident to pictures or personnel, no disorder, and, in spite of many temptations, no thefts. Perhaps the many Madonnas who graced our walls protected us."

BRITISH ART LOANS.

Lady Chamberlain expressed her thanks to the guarantors, to the owners throughout the world who had put up with blank spaces on their walls for many months in the cause of Art, and to Lord Ritchie and the Port of London Authority, who had made the entrance of the treasures into the City of London as easy as she trusted their exit would be.

"The question," Lady Chamberlain added, "of passing legislation authorising the loan of pictures abroad, which was referred to by my husband in a recent speech, is, I am glad to think, receiving sympathetic consideration.

"And I hope that the generosity of the several foreign countries to Great Britain—Belgium, Holland and Italy—in lending them the finest treasures in successive winters will encourage us to take a generous view in regard to this important matter and lead to legislation not being solely confined to the loans of British pictures."

AN INCOME-TAX ANOMALY.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN DOMINIONS.

BAN ON HOLIDAYS IN ENGLAND.

HOPES FROM COMING BUDGET.

Following a sharp agitation in this country and in India, there is a prospect, the SUNDAY TIMES learned yesterday, that an income-tax anomaly which, it has been declared, has prevented many Britishers from spending their leave at home, may be removed in the near future.

Under the present law, as interpreted by the Inland Revenue authorities, if a Britisher holding a position in India maintains a home in this country, he is liable to British income-tax when he returns on leave, although a single man does not incur the same liability provided his stay does not exceed six months. The regulations apply with equal force to British subjects holding appointments in other parts of the Empire, so that the issue involved is one of widespread importance.

When the matter was brought to the notice of the Board of Inland Revenue a few months ago, they stated in a letter, published in the SUNDAY TIMES, that they could not express an opinion whether the law was likely to be altered, adding:—

A MISTAKEN IDEA.

"All that can be said is that the existence of a widespread feeling in India would naturally be brought by the Board to the notice of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but evidence continues to reach the Board that this feeling is still largely, though admittedly, not entirely, based on the mistaken idea to which currency has unfortunately been given that any Indian Civil Servant, Indian Army Officer, or other person in business or employment in India who comes to this country on leave makes himself by so doing liable to British tax on his total income, whatever his circumstances may be."

Subsequently the question was strongly taken up by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and, later, by the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.

To a representation by the last named, the SUNDAY TIMES learns that the Board of Inland Revenue, in a guarded reply, indicated that their attitude to a proposal to revise the law in order to deal with this specific anomaly would not be unsympathetic.

The Federated Chambers have now submitted a case to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and, as a question of principle rather than a considerable sum of revenue is involved, it is hoped that the grievance will be removed in the next Finance Bill.

ROOF RESCUE THRILL.

FIREMEN'S STRUGGLE TO SAVE GIRL.

Exciting scenes were witnessed at Birmingham yesterday when a young woman was rescued by police and firemen from the roof of a three-storey building at the corner of Reservoir and Ladywood Roads.

When the girl was seen police went up to the roof, but were unable to approach the girl, who shouted, "If you come near I'll jump." She seemed almost frantic, and the police, finding themselves in a dilemma, sent for the fire brigade.

An escape was fixed along the street side of the building, and a fireman mounted to the roof with a rope round his waist, while a police-constable approached the girl from the other side of the roof. Another man held the end of a rope attached to the fireman's waist, so that if the latter succeeded in reaching the girl they would not fall to the street below.

By degrees the girl descended to a lower roof, where the fireman took the rope from his waist and secured her under the armpits with it. She struggled and screamed, but was lowered with difficulty to a garden at the rear of the building.

The building is a hostel for servants, and the girl had been staying there. Her name is given as Adelaide James, aged 23, of West Bromwich.

A large crowd watched the rescue, which caused great excitement.

OLD BAILEY ESCAPE.

RECAPTURE AFTER STREET CHASE.

An account of an alleged shopbreaker's attempt to escape from custody at the Old Bailey, and his recapture after an exciting street chase, was given by a detective at West London Police Court yesterday, when Charles John Sparks, aged 28, a bookmaker, of Clapham, was charged with being concerned with two other men in custody in breaking into Mappin and Webb's shop at Oxford Street.

It was stated that a pad containing twenty-four diamond rings of the total value of £2,000 had been stolen.

Detective-Sergeant Welsby said that he saw Sparks at the Old Bailey on Friday, and told him that he would be charged. When he turned to speak to another officer, Sparks wrenched himself away and ran up the street.

The two officers gave chase up Old Bailey, and Sparks ran into Holborn Viaduct, where a civilian tackled him. Detective Welsby then sprang on him and held him until assistance arrived.

On this evidence Sparks was remanded until to-morrow.

CONSPIRACY CHARGE.

AGENTS ACCUSED WITH EX-VICE-CONSUL.

Brunel White, 38, agent, of Barrington Road, Brixton, and Frederick Price, 32, estate agent of Cavendish Gardens, Clapham Park, were charged on a warrant at Bow Street yesterday with conspiring with William Pope Chitty, a former British Vice-Consul in Brazil, to defraud persons by inducing them to enter into employment agreements and to take up shares in the Bahia State Land and Produce Parent) Co., Ltd.

It was stated that White, when charged, said, "All I have had out of it was my commission." Price replied, "The business on which the Bahia Company was engaged was perfectly sound."

The magistrate remanded the accused men, and Mr. J. Hugh Jones, who appeared for the defence, applied for bail, but the police objected, and Sir Chartres Biron refused the application.

EX-INTERATIONAL DEAD.

The death occurred yesterday of Mr. Norman S. Cox, secretary of the Sunderland Gas Company for the last sixteen years. Mr. Cox, who was 52, succeeded his father, who had been secretary of the company for sixty years.

Formerly a prominent Rugby player for Sunderland and Durham County, Mr. Cox was capped for England against Scotland in 1901 as centre-three-quarter.

A NEW MAID OR MANSERVANT?—The help you require may be found in the Situations Bureau columns of the SUNDAY TIMES, or obtainable by advertising for it. The rate is 1s. a line. See page 31.

Louvre Six FASHION DAYS BEGIN TOMORROW

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Illustrated are just a few charming examples, chosen at random from the Gown Salon.

Gown Salon: First Floor.

ST1 Afternoon frock styled from a good quality printed crepe-de-Chine with godet flared skirt. The long tie collar and cuffs are of plain crepe-de-Chine with drawn thread design. In black/green, brown/orange, or navy/orange.
SPECIAL PRICE £4.19.6

ST2 Georgette and lace is cleverly combined in this graceful afternoon frock. A slender fitting is ensured by the original seam treatment on the hips, from which the picot-edged skirt is charmingly flared. The lace is introduced at the back and front of the bodice and on the cuffs. In red/ecru, blue/ecru, black/ecru, or green/ecru.
SPECIAL PRICE GNS 7

ST3 Created from rich silk moiré, this striking afternoon gown features the new detachable cape. Inverted tucks on the bodice and an unusual panelled effect on the skirt give a particularly slender line and pin tucks on the shoulders ensure a perfect fitting. In navy only.
SPECIAL PRICE, GNS 7½

ST4 A rich spotted silk has been used for this exquisite two-piece which has a finger-tip coatee. The dress is fitted closely to the hips with inverted pleats at back and front and is finished at waist with a smart stamped leather belt. The collar, jabot and cuffs are of white georgette, piped red. In black and white only.
SPECIAL PRICE, GNS 9½

ST5 This charming afternoon frock is styled from a heavy quality crepe-de-Chine and has a dainty fine lace collar and front. The godet flared skirt is skilfully fitted to the hip yoke and beautifully hemstitched, and the bodice is made with a tuck, giving the fashionable bolero effect. In black with ecru lace only.
SPECIAL PRICE GNS 7½

ST6 The smartness of the flecked design is charmingly illustrated in this attractive silk two-piece. The frock is made with a dainty pin-tucked georgette front, fastened with round pearl buttons and the skirt has two groups of inverted pleats at front and back. The coat is tailored with revers of plain silk and has two pockets. In black/white only.
SPECIAL PRICE GNS 9½

DURING the Six Special Fashion Days at The Louvre, Fashion Garments cannot be sent on approval.

ST7 This exquisite dinner frock is made from printed georgette and is extremely slender fitting. The uneven skirt is made with godet flares and is finished at the waist with a belt. Worn with the coatee, which has an original pointed flare introduced at back, this frock is equally appropriate for afternoon wear. Colours include yellow/orange/blue, green/orange/blue.
SPECIAL PRICE GNS 6½

ST8 A delightfully slim fitting frock fashioned from printed silk chiffon. The long roll collar ends as a bow in front, and an interesting point is the original treatment of the cuffs. This frock is made with uneven flared skirt. In yellow/black, yellow/blue, black/orange, black/green, or yellow/brown/white.
SPECIAL PRICE, GNS 4

ST9 This lovely two-piece is equally correct for smart daytime or evening occasions. The treatment of the neck is exceptionally interesting, and the dipped seams on the hips give a delightfully slender line. The flared skirt is cut wrap-over style and a long bow falls from the back of the coatee. In green/black or black/bois de rose.
SPECIAL PRICE, GNS 8½

ST10 A smart and practical afternoon frock fashioned from black silk marocain with dainty georgette collar and cuffs. It is made with the close-fitting hip yoke and flared skirt, which ensure a slender fitting, and the belt is fastened with two black and pink buttons. A notable feature is the cape effect at the back.
SPECIAL PRICE GNS 7½

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These rooms are replete with suggestions for Decoration in the Period and Modern Styles, with miniature model rooms; and an unmatched collection of exclusive Fabrics from historic designs by the great Italian and English weavers

The House of Waring has been engaged for some time past in gathering together a wonderful range of new fabrics marking a new epoch in the achievement of the British weaver in the manufacture of furnishing fabrics, alike in texture, design and price

"Spanish Garden"

A new Cretonne, a sunny design in a great opulence of colour, by Louis F. Silas.

31 ins. wide . . . **3/9** *yd.*

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REMARKABLE PRICES

which brings the most beautiful fabrics within the reach of all (*See illustration of 'Spanish Garden'*)

MANY of the singularly beautiful copies of old and historic fabrics, exact reproductions, and ordinarily 50/- or more a yard, are to be obtained at Warings at **12/-** to **15/-** a yard (*In the New Fabric Room, 1st Floor*)

A cordial invitation is extended to all to visit this wonderful display of New goods for the Season—there is not the least obligation.

TO-MORROW AND DAILY AT WARINGS

Bold St., LIVERPOOL

OXFORD ST., W. *Waring & Gillow, Ltd.*

Deansgate, MANCHESTER

LONDON'S RIVER HIGHWAY.

FRESH TRAFFIC RELIEF PROPOSAL.

STEAMER SERVICE PROBLEM.

London County Council are to be asked to suggest to the Minister of Transport that, in considering any comprehensive scheme for the unification of London transport facilities, regard should be paid to the possibility of a greater use of the Thames.

The report of the Highways Committee and the Special Committee on Traffic, which comes before the Council on Tuesday, states that Mr. Percy Harris, M.P., attended before the Committee and expressed the view that municipal piers might be provided at various points along the river in order that short-distance traffic, goods as well as passenger, might be attracted.

Mr. Harris also suggested a general inquiry into the possibility of using the river to relieve congestion on land.

The Committee agree that a review of the present situation would be timely and useful, but state that it would be difficult for the Council to institute such an inquiry, having regard to the relatively small extent to which the Council is concerned with the river.

AN OBSTACLE.

"Pending a decision by Parliament of the question whether a new transport or traffic authority is to be established, we consider it improbable that practicable proposals for the provision of a passenger steamboat service on the river will fructify," the report adds.

"The knowledge that, if such a service were established, it would be liable to be taken over by the new authority, if constituted, on terms and conditions still undefined, must, in our view, necessarily militate against any such proposals at the present time."

PRINCE PIERRE, OF MONACO.

SEPARATION DECREE.

MONACO, Saturday.

A decree was issued to-day formally pronouncing the separation arranged between the Hereditary Princess Charlotte and her husband, Prince Pierre, on the terms of settlement previously agreed upon.

Under the settlement the Prince receives an annuity, together with capital for the maintenance and education of the two children. The Prince has custody of the children, but the Princess is to have them with her twice a year—from July 15 to October 15, and from December 15 to January 15.

Prince Pierre will continue to enjoy the titles and prerogatives granted to him on his marriage, but he will not be permitted to reside in the principality, or to go there without Prince Louis's consent.

It is implicit in the settlement that the Prince has not right of succession, which falls primarily on Princess Charlotte and then on Prince Rainier.—*Reuter.*

HOUSES AND LANDS.

ATTRACTIVE FLATS IN MAYFAIR.

Facing south and occupying the site of the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts' Mayfair house, there has arisen what is probably the most up-to-date block of residential flats in London. They were designed by Messrs. W. Green and Parkers, and are fitted with the latest panel heating system, soundproof ceilings and windows, internal telephones to each flat, and four passenger lifts to all floors. Specimen flats, decorated by eminent artists, are on view.

Other flats are also offered by Messrs. Herring, Son & Daw, 1, Broadway, Westminster. These are at Oakwood Court, Kensington, in a quiet position. The rents are strictly inclusive. Here also a furnished show flat is on view.

The Old Vicarage, Whitstable, Kent, a charming 60-year-old country residence with two acres of well timbered grounds, picturesque gardens and tennis court, is in the market freehold. Particulars can be had from Mr. R. T. Lang, Messrs. Sells, Ltd., 168, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Osborns (Surbiton) Estates, Ltd., St. Andrew's Square, Surbiton, offer some residential flats in Surbiton Court. This building is grouped round a beautiful courtyard. A few furnished flats are also available.

People in search of town, suburban, and country houses should study our advertising columns. Furnished houses and flats are also offered in convenient localities.

INDIAN CHILD MARRIAGES.

RUSH TO EVADE NEW LAW.

MAHARAJA'S SON WEDDED AT SIX TO GIRL OF FIVE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tuesday sees the Sarda Act come into operation. From many parts there are reports of a rush to marry off child brides before that date. In some cases both the parties were so young that all the rites were performed by the parents.

The Amraoti area reports so many marriages this week that the marriage seasons will be slack for some time to come. In the Ahmedabad area the villages are paying more attention to marrying off the children than to the civil disobedience campaign in their midst. The marriages are not confined to the low, backward classes. Every day there is a rush to the shops to purchase silks and rich textiles.

MR. GANDHI UNHEEDED.

Mr. Gandhi's plea for Khaddar [homespun] is remaining unheeded in the desire for splendid processions, music and other celebrations. The other night the six-year old son of the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, in the United Provinces, was married quietly to the little granddaughter of Mr. Justice Wazir Hasan. The bride is said to be 5. The local public recall that the Maharaja is a staunch supporter of the Sarda Act, and that Justice Hasan, giving evidence before the Age of Consent Committee, said that early marriages were seldom adopted among the Moslem community.

JUDGE POWERLESS.

It should be remembered that parents regard early marriage as a religious duty, Hindu advocates quoting the sacred Shastras, but a case of another type was revealed in the Surat District Court, yesterday, when application was made for the appointment of a guardian for a seven-year-old girl named Dhungavri on the grounds that her father, against her interests, had betrothed her to a thirteen-year-old cripple. A civil surgeon told the judge that the boy could only crawl on his hands and knees like a quadruped, and that the deformity was incurable, and that no father should sanction such a marriage. The judge, however, regretted that the petitioner was neither a relative nor a friend, and he was therefore legally unable to accept the application. Soon afterwards the marriage was celebrated with much pomp, the boy's parents being reputed wealthy.

A FORMER ENEMY.

ARCHDUKE'S TRIBUTE TO ITALIANS.

ROME, Saturday.

The former Archduke Joseph of Hungary paid a visit to-day to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and, speaking in Italian, made the following declaration:

"It is with deep admiration that I see you fighting and dying heroically for your country. Glory to your memory."

Before leaving the tomb the Archduke addressed a group of Italian officers and said: "It was my duty to fight you, but now I am among you as a friend and a cordial friend."—*Reuter.*

ROTHSCHILD SCHOLAR.

NEWS NOTES OF HARROW SCHOOL.

The valuable Rothschild Scholarship at Harrow School, awarded annually at Easter, and the only scholarship to which the winner is elected by the boys, has been won by R. D. Stewart Brown, Head of the School. The scholarship is awarded for influence rather than proficiency in studies.

"Bulldog Drummond" is to be given by the School in Music Schools next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, in aid of the School Mission in Notting Hill.

The Headmaster (Dr. Cyril Norwood) has left Harrow for the educational tour in Canada, and during his absence his duties will be carried on by Mr. Archer Vassall, Senior Master.

The Rev. J. W. Coke Norris, who came to Harrow from Bromsgrove in 1902, is leaving at the end of the term. Mr. G. C. Hunter, custodian at the Vaughan Library for eleven years, is leaving at Easter after nearly forty years at Harrow.

TRAGEDY OF TWO PARTNERS.

MAN AND WOMAN DIE ON SAME DAY.

VERONAL POISONING IN EACH CASE.

Further inquiry was made yesterday into the case in which two partners in the same business—a man and a woman—committed suicide on the same day and by the same means in different parts of London.

They were: Albert Bell, of Albert Mansions, Crouch Hill, and Elsie Winifred Thorne, of Sutherland Avenue, Paddington. Bell, it was stated at the inquest at Islington, died from veronal poisoning, and at the resumed inquest on Miss Thorne at Paddington, yesterday, Dr. Bronte said Miss Thorne's death was due to the same cause.

It was stated at the previous hearing that Mr. Bell called on Miss Thorne on February 17, the day before she was found dead, and stayed about three hours.

Mrs. Grace Emily Bell, the widow of Albert Bell, told the Coroner yesterday that her husband became managing director of a company in February or March last year. Miss Thorne was a director in the same company.

"My husband left me a letter in which he expressed his anxiety about his financial position and his great affection for me," Mrs. Bell said. "He was always a most devoted husband. We had been married for thirty-one years."

The Deputy-Coroner said this letter contained no allusion to Miss Thorne.

FINANCIAL LOSSES.

Dr. Bronte said he had no doubt that the cause of death was veronal poisoning.

The Deputy-Coroner: "It is not possible that she could have taken this poison on February 17 when Mr. Bell was with her?"

Dr. Bronte: "No."

Addressing the jury the Coroner said that in the letter to his widow Mr. Bell spoke of his heavy financial losses. No doubt Miss Thorne was also worried about the firm's financial affairs. They had been unable to find where Miss Thorne obtained the veronal, and the question arose whether Bell administered it. It was a striking fact that Bell and Miss Thorne met their deaths on the same morning, in the same way, but there was no evidence to a pact between the two.

The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind."

TRAIN MYSTERY.

INQUEST PROBLEM AT EPSOM.

An inquest was opened and adjourned for a week at Epsom yesterday on the body of Carl Ernest Wharton (31), of Devon Road, Cheam, who died soon after being found unconscious in a train at the Epsom Railway Station on Tuesday night. The coroner said that with regard to the cause of death, whether it was from violence or natural causes they were not able to state at present.

The only witness called was Ernest Wharton, of Gordon Avenue, Stanmore, father of the deceased, who said his son was a chemist's manager and part proprietor of a chemist's shop.

The coroner said that at the adjourned inquest medical evidence would be called and the woman who was at the shop at Cheam would attend.

Mr. Wharton: Is that absolutely necessary?

Coroner: Yes, I shall want her.

Mr. Wharton said she was very upset. The coroner remarked that if she was not well enough to attend the inquest would have to be further adjourned.

The coroner than inquired into the state of the wife of the deceased, and Mr. Wharton said she was prostrate.

The coroner: I have a medical certificate that she is unable to come this morning.

The unwell would not be called unless for a useful purpose. The coroner also said that the other part proprietor in the business would attend the adjourned inquiry.

BACK FROM ANTARCTIC

AEROPLANES TO WELCOME THE DISCOVERY.

ADELAIDE, Saturday.

The Antarctic exploration ship Discovery, with the members of Sir Douglas Mawson's research expedition, is expected to arrive off Port Adelaide at noon on Monday. The ship will be met by a formation of aeroplanes.

The party will be welcomed by Lord Stonehaven, the Governor-General, and the members of the Ministry. A dinner will be given in their honour by the Federal Government.—*Reuter.*

GORRINGES

INEXPENSIVE 2-PIECE SUITS

The three designs illustrated are typical of the remarkable values being offered in Gorringes' Fashion Salons. The designs are the very latest, and the quality of materials and workmanship are of Gorringes well-known high standard.

"DOROTHY"

Chic two-piece in Wool Georgette with vest and tie of Crêpe-de-Chine. The skirt is pleated from a fitting yoke. The ¾ length coat has an upstanding collar with inlet of Crêpe-de-Chine stitched self-colouring. Hips 40, 42, 44, 46. Colours Rose, Grey, Maise, Light Green Soft Blue, Beige, and Light Grey. **6½ gns**

"CORINTHE"

Smart Tweed Two-Piece Suit with the latest three-quarter coat. The frock has a skirt pleated from a long bodice with Vandyck ucks and the belt marks the new high waistline In Brown, Green, Red, Black / White. Sizes for S.W. and W. **5 gns.**

"LOCARNO"

Two-Piece Suit in Wool-de-Chine The bodice, in figured Crêpe-de-Chine, is finished with a neatly picot-edged bow and is pouched into the skirt at the new high waistline The waistband is effectively scalloped and the pleats in skirt are repeated at sides of coat In Red, Brown, Navy or Black S.W & W sizes **5 gns.**

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TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

THE CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—10.30: Rev. Canon S. T. Adams, B.A.; 3.15: Rev. W. H. Elliott, M.A., canon in residence; 7: Bishop of Middleton.

Westminster Abbey.—10.15: Rev. C. Cheshire, M.A., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Chelsea; 3: Rev. W. H. Carnegie, M.A., sub-dean, canon in residence; 6.30: Ven. A. E. Daldy, M.A., Archdeacon of Winchester.

Southwark Cathedral.—11: Rev. A. R. Browne Wilkinson, M.A., principal St. Christopher's Coll., Blackheath; 6.30: Rev. Canon F. A. Cockin, M.A., canon in residence.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—11: Dean of Christchurch, Oxford; 6.30: Confirmation, Bishop of Kensington.

Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11: Parade Service, Rev. R. J. Northcott.

Holy Trinity, Sloane Street.—11.15: Canon Williams; 3: Rev. Dr. Dearmer; 6.30: Rev. C. Cheshire.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—11: Ven. C. E. Lambert; 6.15: Rev. A. Linzee Giles.

Gray's Inn Chapel.—11.15: Rev. Harold Mattinson, M.A.

Christ Church, Down Street, W.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr Farran.

St. Anne's, Soho.—11.30: Professor Oesterley. 6.30: Rev. S. N. L. Ford.

St. George, Hanover Square.—11: Prebendary Thicknesse; 6.30: Rev. W. H. Wheatley.

All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower.—11: Rev. L. G. Appleton, M.A.; 6.30: Rev. H. C. Money.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11: Rev. A. M. Bashford; 7: Rev. Eustace Jervis.

St. Peter-upon-Cornhill, E.C.—11 and 6.30: Rev. J. A. Smith Bullock.

Bow Church (St. Mary-le-Bow), Cheapside.—11: Rev. E. M. Radford.

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11: The Rector; 6.30: Rev. A. J. Bestic, M.A.

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11: Rev. G. F. Saywell; 3.15: Children; 6.30: Rev. N. Viney.

Holy Trinity, Kingsway, W.C.2.—11: Rev. Dr. W. Stuart Macgowan; 6.30: Rev. W. H. S. Dumphreys.

Christ Church, St. Marylebone, Cosway Street.—11: Rev. E. J. Dent; 3.15: Rev. T. G. Brierley Kay, 6.30 Rev. G. S. Lachlan.

St. John's Church, Regent's Park.—11: Rev. A. H. Fergusson; 6.30: Rev. W. A. Potter.

Brompton Parish Church, South Kensington, S.W.—11: Prebendary Gough; 6.30: Musical Service.

St. Mark's, North Audley Street.—11: Dedication of new organ by Bishop of Winchester; 3.30: Organ Recital; 6.30: Rev. W. G. Pennyman.

Holy Trinity, Bishop's Road, Paddington.—11 and 6.30: Rev. J. M. Vallance.

St. Ethelburga the Virgin, Bishopsgate, E.C.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Geikie-Cobb.

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11: Rev. H. Handley; 7: Rev. Dr. Morrison.

St. Mary-at-Hill, Eastcheap.—7: "Unemployment Challenge." The Rector

Westminster Cathedral.—10.30; High Mass; 12: Low Mass and Sermon, Rev. C. Martindale, S.J.; 3.15: Vespers and Benediction; 7: Compline, Sermon, and Benediction, Very Rev. Mgr. C. E. Brown.

The Oratory.—10.45: High Mass (Messe Solennelle, Gounod); 3.30: Vespers and Benediction.

Farm Street, Berkeley Square, W.1.—10.50: H.M.; 12: L.M., Rev. J. B. Jaggar; 3.30: Rev. F. Woodlock.

Scottish National Church, Crown Court, Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C.—11.15: Rev. Joseph Moffett, B.A.; 6.30: Rev. Ian R. Gillan, B.A.

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street, S.W.—11: Rev. Ian R. Gillan; 6.30: Rev. Dr. Archibald Fleming.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7: Rev. J. Golder Burns, B.D.

St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, Marlborough Place, N.W.—11: Rev. Robert Robertson, B.D. (Brondesbury); 6.30: Rev. Dr. Alexander.

City Temple, Holborn Viaduct.—11 and 7: Rev. F. W. Norwood, D.D.

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.—11 and 7: Dr. Wm. C. Poole; 3.15: Brotherhood Meeting, Mr. Howard J. Weaver (World's Brotherhood Federation).

Brixton Independent Church.—11 and 6.45: Dr. A. J. Grieve (Lancashire College).

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7: Rev. Dinsdale T. Young, D.D.; 3.30: Rev. C. Lester Johnson, B.Sc.

Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7: Rev. Ira G. Goldhawk; 6.30: Recital on Grand Organ by Mr. Allan Brown, F.R.C.O.; Vocalist, Mr. Ronald Weddell; 3.30: Kingsway Fellowship, Dickens Recital by Miss Ruth Gillham.

Wesley's Chapel, City Road, E.C.—11 and 6.30: Rev. R. Ernest Little.

Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Newington Butts, S.E.—11 and 6.30: Rev. H. T. Chilvers.

Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W.1—3.30: Music, Lantern Lecture, Mr. P. Witherby; 6.30: Rev. Dorothy Wilson.

Spiritualist Community, Grotrian Hall, 115, Wigmore Street, W.—Mrs. Murray Chapman; Clairvoyant: Mrs. Campbell. 6.30: Mr. Shaw Desmond: Clairvoyant: Mr. Glover Botham.

Theistic Church, Æolian Hall, 135, New Bond Street.—11: Dr. Stanton Coit. Subject, "The World Crisis in Religion and Morals."

Liberal Jewish Synagogue, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.—11.30: Rabbi Dr. Mattuck, "Marriage and Children."

Ethical Church, Queen's Road, Bayswater.—11: Rev Tyssul Davis, "The Lonely Purgatories of the Mind"; 6.30: Dr. Stanton Coit, "The Fatal Narrowness of Nonconformist Theologians."

THE WEEK'S DIARY.

TO-MORROW.

Scottish Liberal Club: Jubilee banquet, Earl of Rosebery presiding, Edinburgh.

Portsoken Ward Club: Annual dinner to meet the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, Holborn Restaurant, 7.

Universities' Congress of the National Union of Students, Cambridge (until April 3).

Port of London Authority: Twenty-first anniversary.

Loan Exhibition of English Conversation Pictures, at 25, Park Lane, W.—Owing to great success the Exhibition is being kept open until next Sunday evening.

TUESDAY.

Sir P. Cunliffe Lister, M.P., Lancaster.

London County Council Meeting, 2.30.

Marine Society: Annual Court of Governors, Lord Ebbisham presiding, Royal Society of Arts, 2.30.

Drapers' Chamber of Trade: Annual meeting, Sir Sydney M. Skinner presiding, Cordwainers' Hall, 11.30; Miss Margaret Bondfield, M.P., guest at annual banquet, Mr. P. A. Best presiding, Hotel Victoria, 7.30

Guildhall School of Music: Jubilee Thanksgiving Service, St. Paul's Cathedral, 6.

WEDNESDAY.

Duke of York presides at festival banquet of the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, Mansion House, 8.

Sir Boyd Merriman, M.P., at Lambeth Baths.

World Alliance for Promoting Friendship through the Churches: Meeting, Archbishop Lord Davidson presiding, 44, Bedford Square, 3.

Royal Society of Medicine: Hickman Centenary, reception and address by Lord Dawson of Penn, Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, 8.30.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., and Sir A. Steel Maitland attend meeting in support of St. David's House for Working Boys, 32, Queen's Gate Gardens, 4.30.

United Law Clerks' Society: Annual Festival, Mr. Justice Luxmoore presiding, Connaught Rooms, 7.

THURSDAY.

Marchioness of Salisbury's reception to Primrose League delegates, 21, Arlington Street, 9.

Empire Economic Union entertain Lord Melchett at luncheon on his return from South Africa, Merchant Taylors' Hall, 1.15.

Worshipful Company of Glaziers: Dinner to meet the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, Guildhall, 7.

Coffee Board of Great Britain: Lord Cunliffe, guest at inaugural banquet, Grosvenor House, 7.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the American Ambassador attend the Lord Mayor's reception to meet Mr. John R. Mott, chairman of the International Missionary Council, Mansion House, 3.

Mrs. J. L. Ralston launches Canadian National Steamships' twin-screw steamer Prince Robert, Birkenhead, 1.15.

FRIDAY.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., addresses annual demonstration of the Primrose League, Albert Hall, 3.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., at Women Unionists' meeting, Leamington.

Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute of the United Kingdom (North and North-Western London branch): Annual dinner, Connaught Rooms, 7.

Archbishop of Canterbury speaks at meeting on behalf of Rescue Work in the Diocese of London, the Lord Mayor presiding, Mansion House, 3.

SMART AFTERNOON COAT

made from Tizia, cut with the slightly waisted effect, attractively trimmed Beige or Natural Grey Squirrel collar and flounce pieces. Lined throughout Crêpe-de-Chine. In Black, Navy and various good shades.

PRICE

18½

GUINEAS

HARVEY NICHOLS of KNIGHTSBRIDGE

New COATS for SMART Afternoon Wear

Perfectly cut and tailored, and copied from some of the latest French Models, these Coats are specially suitable for Smart Afternoon or Restaurant wear.

NEW CAPE COAT

very suitable for young ladies' wear, in Wool Georgette, finished with stitched collar and graceful all round cape. Lined throughout silk. In Black, Navy, and all the New Seasons colours.

PRICE

6½

GUINEAS

ATTRACTIVE COAT

made from Tricoline, Georgette and other light weight materials for Spring wear. Finished with collar of good quality Grey and Fawn Foxaline. Lined throughout Crêpe-de-Chine.

PRICE

10½

GUINEAS

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LUNCHEONS, TEAS

Excellent Cuisine

Moderate Prices.

HARVEY NICHOLS & CO. LTD. KNIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON, S.W.

AMATEUR ART EXHIBITION.

CARPET THAT OCCUPIED EIGHT YEARS.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO-DAY.

The Queen will visit this morning the annual exhibition of the Royal Amateur Art Society, which opens to-morrow at the Countess of Bathurst's house in Belgrave Square.

"The Society owed its origin in the early 'seventies to the Hon. Mrs. William Lowther, mother of the late Speaker," the Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham told a representative of the SUNDAY TIMES yesterday. "Once a year," Mrs. Marsham continued, "Mrs. Lowther and her friends used to meet and show their sketches to each other. From this arose the idea of an amateur exhibition at Lowther Lodge, and out of that small beginning has grown this wonderful exhibition which is now held every year in London."

As one mounted the stairs of Lady Bathurst's home yesterday, one's eye caught a magnificent coloured carpet which hung over the banisters. It was made by Lady Victoria Herbert, and the work occupied eight years. It is a copy of one worked in knotted woollen pile in 1677 by Lady Molyneux, with her arms and those of her husband. The original carpet was once the property of Henrietta Anne Molyneux, Countess of Carnarvon, and is now in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

There are many beautiful needlework chairs and stools in the exhibition. Lady Cayzer has done a high-backed chair in petit point; Lady Joan Verney, in addition to doing a chair, has made some very charming needlework bags, one being a copy of the Queen Anne pattern; and Lady Wilson, the Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, and Miss L. MacDonald have made similar chairs.

The painting section has many contributions this year, about 180 pictures arriving to be judged by the hanging committee. Violet, Duchess of Rutland, has two very attractive drawings hung, one being in colour.

Mrs. A. Sotherby has a portrait, coloured slightly with water-colour wash, of Miss Gertrude Jekyll, the famous woman gardener, whose picture, painted by Nicholson, already hangs in the National Portrait Gallery. She has a face which reminds one of one of Rembrandt's subjects.

LADY WELBY'S SCULPTURE.

Miss V. L. Fawkes, one of the oldest associates of the Society, has some beautiful garden pictures, which have often been noticed by the Queen. The Hon. Lady Mallet has sent some charming garden pictures; Lady Hume Williams has two pictures, one the old convent at Vence and the other entitled "Harvest." She has a curious method of painting—an outline of ink with colour.

Among the water-colours are pictures by Lady de Bunsen, Lady Emma Crichton—who paints woodland scenes—Lady Fetter, Mr. Cyril Fitzroy, Lady Edward Gleichen, Lady Cohen, the Hon. Mrs. Douglas Pennant, Lady Wells, Lady Blois, Viscountess Goschen, Susan Duchess of Somerset, Lady Rolleston, Dame Alice Godman, Lady Victoria Manners, Lady Fletcher, Lady Hylton, and Lady Walston. General Sir Arthur Scott, whose wife is Lady Scott, the well-known playwright, has sent some decorative pictures, as also has Sir John Adye.

There is very little sculpture in the exhibition, but Lady Welby—whom one hardly regards as an amateur, as she exhibits in the Royal Academy every year—has sent two charming busts.

Countess Bathurst, in addition to her needlework fire screen, has made a wonderful red lacquer cabinet. No doubt the Queen will like the model of a Cotswold cottage, made by Miss Hewett, and furnished with charming old oak furniture.

Mrs. Sybil Pitman, whose work is known to the Queen, has already had an exhibition of miniature flower gardens in Mayfair. She exhibits a new talent in the Amateur Art Exhibition by showing some charming water-colours. There are also some very delightful needlework pictures. One deserves particular praise: it is a portrait of Shakespeare in stitchery by Mrs. Lucy Fenwick. Lady Leighton has copied an old sampler, and Mrs. Ben Bathurst a magnificent Jacobean curtain.

A QUEEN'S ROSARY.

Lady Hylton is to be congratulated on a wonderful piece of appliqué work, and the Hon. Mrs. Barnes has done a stool-top in cross-stitch of the time of Charles II. Embroidered fan of silk in flower design with ivory handles are shown by Mrs. C. Hopkinson, and Lady Capel Cure's chair in petit gros point came in for a great deal of praise. Another notable contribution was an embroidered quilt by Viscountess Bridgeman. Lady Ada Boyd has made some charming bags, and this year there are a great number of lacemakers in the exhibition. Lady Leighton has made some lovely filet lace. Mrs. Massey Lloyd, Lady Muriel Kirkpatrick, and Miss Hurst have also made lace.

There is a wonderful loan exhibition of ecclesiastical relics, including a Queen Anne prayer book with Garter ribbon, some old silver fruit dishes of the Knights of St. John, a silver alms box with two keys, wonderful amber candlesticks, and a 13th century pilgrim bottle.

The King has lent a panel of petit point, and the Queen an emerald reliquary, enamel and silver ecclesiastical plate from Cyprus, and Buddhas made in jade and lacquer. Princess Beatrice has lent a Limoges enamel and several reliquaries. Also among the exhibits are a chalice given by Mary Queen of Scots to the priest who married her to Bothwell, the rosary used by Mary Queen of Scots.

'WOMAN BRIDEGROOM.'

MARRIAGE IN WILTSHIRE CHURCH.

The marriage took place yesterday, at the Wesleyan Church, Tisbury, Wiltshire, of the "woman bridegroom," Evan Montague Burtt, and Sarah Matilda Edwards. The utmost secrecy had been observed as to the date of the wedding, but while, with the exception of those closely related to the couple, only a few persons attended the ceremony, a large crowd assembled outside the church.

The bride was attired in a pale blue costume and carried a bouquet of daffodils, and the "bridegroom," who appeared somewhat nervous, was dressed in a navy blue double breasted suit. Miss Edwards was given away by her father who, together with her sister, signed the marriage register.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Philip Hall, the Circuit Minister.

NEW CUNARD RECORD.

The sailing of the Laconia from Southampton yesterday finished a week of intense Cunard activity at that port. In six days there have been eight arrivals and departures, a total inward and outward tonnage of 220,000 being handled. Ten special trains were required to convey passengers between Southampton and London.

GREEK INDEPENDENCE.

On the occasion of the Greek National Day and of the hundredth anniversary of the official recognition of the Independence of Greece, a solemn Te Deum will be sung at the Greek Cathedral of Saint Sophia, Moscow Road, Bayswater, to-day, at noon.

After the ceremony Monsieur Caclamanos, the Greek Minister, will receive the members of the Hellenic community at the Legation. On Saturday evening the Greek communities in England will hold at the Savoy Hotel a banquet to celebrate the centenary of the independence of Greece. The Greek Minister will preside.

DOUBLE MURDER VERDICT.

INQUEST ON EDGWARE VICTIMS.

PATHETIC STORY.

ACCOUNTANT'S WORRY OVER CLIENTS.

The inquest was held yesterday at the Institute, Edgware, on Mrs. Iva Tuke (45) and James Tuke (15), the wife and son of Mr. William C. Tuke, an accountant, of Penshurst Gardens, Edgware.

Mrs. Tuke and her son were found dead in their beds on Wednesday, apparently as a result of injuries to their heads caused by hammer blows. Mr. Tuke was afterwards found in his motor-car in the garage with a wound in the throat, and is at present lying in Redhill Hospital, Edgware, in a critical condition. The discovery of the bodies was made after Dr. Moriarty had told the police that he had seen nothing of Mr. Tuke, who was his patient, for some time. The front door of the house was forced by the police.

Mr. Tuke had been to his City office as recently as Monday.

The inquest was held in the Whitchurch Institute, Dr. George Cohen, the coroner, sitting with a jury. Mr. Tuke's father, who had come from Leeds, and a number of friends, were present, while Dr. Bronte, the pathologist, was an early arrival. Mr. F. H. Plummer, barrister, represented Mr. Tuke.

The first witness was Inspector McBride, of Scotland Yard, who produced photographs of Mrs. Tuke and her son, taken in their room after the tragedy. These were handed to the jury.

BROTHER'S EVIDENCE.

The Rev. Walter Sidney Tuke, of Smallwood Vicarage, Rochdale, said that Mr. William Tuke, his brother, was an accountant. He had had nervous breakdowns, the last one that he knew of being about six years ago. "That was a serious one. I understand he was found wandering miles away from his home and was brought home by friends. Ever since he has been highly strung and nervous." The dead boy was his brother's only son, and he was always talking about him.

The Coroner: Was the lad quite up to the mark mentally?—No.

Did that worry your brother?—It was a tremendous disappointment to him. I know that.

Mr. James Stansfield, a tobacconist, of Oxford Street, Rotherham, Yorkshire, identified Mrs. Tuke as his sister.

Miss Dorothy Didham, for fourteen years managing clerk in the employ of Mr. Tuke, said he had worried a great deal about business matters. He took things very much to heart, worrying about everybody's affairs.

The Coroner: And his own?—Not so much. He worried about clients' affairs. "The last week or two," she continued, "Mr. Tuke was very nervous, so much so that he got the skin off his hands through continually rubbing them together. He worried a great deal over his son, who used to come to the office occasionally to do little things. The boy was several years younger than his age mentally."

WORRIED UNNECESSARILY.

Miss Didham said she spent Tuesday evening at the home of the Tukes. Mr. Tuke came to the Tube station at Edgware to see her off. "He was very nervy when I first went to the house, but he improved. We had a very nice evening, and he seemed quite happy. He had no financial trouble, and had worried unnecessarily." On the morning of March 26, as he did not come to the office, she rang up Mr. Tuke's house about 11 a.m., but received no reply. She then rang up a friend, who informed Dr. Moriarty.

Dr. Moriarty described his visit to the house, where he got no reply to his ringing. With two police officers he went inside and found Mrs. Tuke and her son dead in their beds. Tuke was sitting in a car in the garage with his throat cut. The house was not in disorder. Mrs. Tuke and her son had died some time after midnight of March 25.

Miss Hilda Merrick, of Paddington, formerly maid to Mrs. Tuke, identified a hammer as having belonged to Mr. Tuke, and said that it was kept on a bench in the garage.

Sergeant Price, who accompanied Dr. Moriarty to the house, said that he entered by breaking a small pane of glass in the kitchen window. There was no sign of any forcible entry or that a fourth person had been involved. There were no lights on, and the gas had been turned off. The contents of the gas oven in the kitchen had been put under the table, and there was blood in the stove. The spots of blood led from the stove to the door.

Mr. Tuke was in a motor-car in the garage covered with a plaid rug. His throat was cut, but he was alive, and he was taken to Redhill Hospital. Upstairs, where the boy was found, he discovered the bloodstained hammer in the doorway. The lad was in bed covered with a quilt and his head was badly battered. There were bloodstains on the wall and ceiling, but no signs of a struggle. In the bathroom was an open razor lying in a pool of blood. Mrs. Tuke was lying dead in bed in her nightdress in her room, her injured head covered with a pillow.

CAUSED BY HAMMER.

Replying to Mr. Plummer, Sergeant Price said that Mr. Tuke was dressed in his pyjamas. There was no sign of drink.

Dr. R. M. Bronte, pathologist, of Harley Street, W., said Mrs. Tuke had seven head wounds, three in front and four at the back. Death resulted from the injuries, which he had no doubt was caused by the hammer. The boy James had four wounds.

Dr. Hosford, assistant medical officer at Redhill Hospital, Edgware, said Mr. Tuke was admitted with a cut throat, apparently self-inflicted with a razor. "He has since said practically nothing," added Dr. Hosford. "He is very restless, and I don't think he knows what has happened. He has been wondering why his wife and child do not come to see him."

The Coroner, summing up, said it seemed obvious that after cutting his throat Mr. Tuke must have gone downstairs and put his head in the gas oven, but did not turn the gas on. He seemed to have gone to the garage instead. Mr. Tuke had suffered from nervous breakdown, and there was no doubt he was worried over his son. They had also heard that he was wondering why his wife and son did not come to see him. It was not, however, for that court to consider the state of his mind.

The jury returned a verdict that Mrs. Tuke and her son were murdered by Mr. Tuke.

There was no change last evening in the condition of Mr. W. C. Tuke.

SONG PICTURES.

SCENIC SUGGESTION IN GRAMOPHONE MUSIC.

A distinctly novel method in gramophone reproduction is adopted by "His Master's Voice" in the Hall of Music at the Ideal Home Exhibition, Olympia.

During the recital no gramophone is visible, but as each record is played the stage is set with a scene befitting the item, giving an aural illusion of realism. The actors appearing in the scenes add no vocal contribution to the items presented, but are introduced merely to heighten the illusion. For example, sacred music seems to be issuing from the portals of a Norman church; the "Miserere," from "Il Trovatore," is played and sung while a woman stands behind prison bars and in the thrilling playlet "The Safe," the actors play the parts in dumb motion.

SHIP DRIVEN ASHORE.

CREW CARRIED OFF BY RESCUERS.

TOO EXHAUSTED TO SAVE THEMSELVES.

There were exciting rescue scenes when the schooner Rambler got into difficulties on Friday night, off the rocky shores of Luce Bay, Wigtownshire.

Laden with a cargo of scrap iron, the Rambler was bound from Belfast to Chester. Driven before a south-westerly gale, the ship made for Luce Bay and dropped anchor to the north of St. Ninians Cave, but the anchor dragged.

The ship was driven ashore on the boulder-strewn beach.

The crew of the mobile life-saving apparatus at Port William motored to the scene and fired lines over the schooner, but the men aboard were too exhausted to use the lines to haul themselves off. Efforts had to be suspended until the tide had receded, when the rocket crew boarded the schooner and carried the men from the Rambler.

Green the mate, belonging to Belfast, was unconscious and in a serious condition. The skipper, Joseph Davies, of Widnes, was slightly injured.

TRAWLER ON THE ROCKS.

LOSS OF SIX LIVES.

How six lives were lost when the trawler Arravale struck a rock in Adrigole Bay, near Bantry, was told yesterday by the skipper, George Myleham. The only other survivor of the disaster is the engineer, James Sidney.

The Arravale was on a trawling trip around the Irish coast. "Early on Friday morning," Captain Myleham said, "we were getting our gear ready. The weather was misty, and suddenly we struck a rock, and our engine room became flooded. I set to work with pumps, but this was of no avail. The boat was quickly sinking.

"We launched the small boat, and all got in. No sooner was I in, than the boat capsized, throwing all into the water. I managed to catch hold of the keel of the upturned boat, and then to grip a portion of the trawling net that hung over the ship's side. Regaining strength, I pulled myself on board the trawler again. I was the only one that managed to get back. Then I heard a shout from the side calling for help, and I was able to help the chief engineer out of the water.

"The vessel gave a heavy list to port, and thinking she was about to sink, we took to the rigging, where we remained until we were rescued."

SUBMARINE L.1.

DERELICT VESSEL DRIFTS ASHORE.

A derelict submarine L1 drifted ashore at St. Just, one mile south of Cape Cornwall, early yesterday. The vessel is believed to have been in tow. There was no sign of life on board.

An Admiralty official stated that the submarine L1 was sold out of the Service last year to a firm of shipbreakers.

—*the* Famous Shoolbred Quality

—*Exclusive* Shoolbred Designs

—*Big* Savings on Every Offer

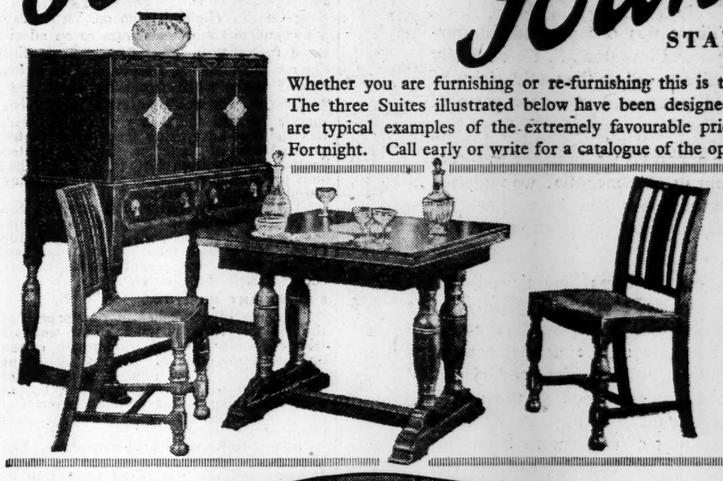
during

SHOOLBREDS

Furnishing Fortnight

STARTS TO-MORROW

Whether you are furnishing or re-furnishing this is the best opportunity of the year. The three Suites illustrated below have been designed in the Shoolbred Studios and are typical examples of the extremely favourable prices available during Furnishing Fortnight. Call early or write for a catalogue of the opportunities.



DINING ROOM SUITE IN OAK

Price Complete £32 Comprising

BUFFET-SIDEBOARD. Beautifully finished, 4 ft. wide by 4 ft. 9 ins. high. Usual Price £17
Furnishing Fortnight Price £14.5.0

DINING TABLE. Oak, 3 ft. by 3 ft. Can be drawn out to 5 ft., built on the lines of the old refectory table. Usual Price £11.5
Furnishing Fortnight Price £9.7.6

CHAIRS. Set of 4 small Dining Chairs with loose seats of Rexine. Usual Price £10
Furnishing Fortnight Price £8.8.0

Deferred Terms arranged if desired. Details on request.

BIG PRICE-REDUCTIONS IN BEDROOM FURNITURE

An Example that Saves £6.10.0

This Suite of a warm shade of Oak comprises:—4 ft. shaped Wardrobe, of which the full-length panels are enriched with fret, and interior fitted for hanging. 3 ft. 6 ins. Dressing Table with 2 short and 1 long drawer and frameless triple mirror above. Chest of 4 long drawers. Usual Price, complete £35

FURNISHING FORTNIGHT PRICE

£28.10.0

Furnishing goods are delivered free by our own Vans within our wide delivery area Outside that area all purchases over £5 are sent carriage paid to the nearest Goods Station in England and Wales, £10 and over to Scotland.

UPHOLSTERY

A fascinating Three-piece Suite of handsome proportions. The covering is an extremely attractive printed linen. The 5 ft. 6 in. Settee has three loose feather down cushions and well-sprung frame. Two deep seated Easy Chairs to match.

FURNISHING FORTNIGHT PRICES:

Easy Chairs Each £7.17.6 — Settee £16.15.0

Suite complete £32.10.0

JAS. SHOOLBRED & CO. LTD. TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.1.

FREE OPPORTUNITY TO VIEW THE WONDERS FOR MODERN SURGERY

A cordial invitation to all in Great Britain, on the Continent, and Overseas to visit the world-famed, historic Mother Hospital of the English-speaking races, that all may see for themselves the progress Barts has already made in her Reconstruction, and may appreciate her ultimate purpose and ambition of supplying ideal hospital provision.

Last week the citizens of enterprising Glasgow and other towns, keen on knowledge and experience, set a fine example by "making up" Motor-Coach parties to visit the Hospital. Other towns are invited to adopt this course. Special facilities for school parties, accompanied by masters and mistresses, will be offered during any of the 16 hours between 6 p.m. and 10 a.m.

NEVER BEFORE.

NEVER AGAIN.

ONCE IN A LIFETIME.

HOW attractive the above phrases will always sound to every one of us! Barts is extending to the public to-day an invitation, of which these phrases are one and all actually true.

Never before has such up-to-date and complete provision for surgical work been offered to public inspection.

Never again will the absence of patients allow of full public review.

Once in a lifetime only can we be permitted to examine thoroughly and at our leisure these wonderful fruits of knowledge and skill, that we may appreciate them at their true worth.

Barts two great new Surgical Blocks are the very last word in construction, equipment and design; *and* the achievement of an 800-year-old institution; the newest thing in the oldest London hospital!

For there are no greater wonders, of more direct and vital significance to all, than the scientific discoveries of recent years, which have changed surgery from Pain and Terror to near Security and the Semblance of a Dream.

Hon. Treasurer:
The Rt. Hon.
LORD STANMORE,
C.V.O.

Open to Visitors Day and Night

Including Sundays

THE major Operation Theatre! That beneficent Chamber, where the modern surgeon is an all-powerful monarch, and where he performs his miracles of healing, mending, and restoring bodies struck down by disease or torn and mangled by some mechanical monster of the road or factory! Who has not felt a thrill at the mention of it, and who has not longed to be permitted a glimpse inside it? Barts new great Operating Block contains not one, but six, such Theatres!

The wards of beds, where the surgeon continues and concludes and brings to fruition the marvels of restoration he began in the theatre, are to most of us equally unknown. If, indeed, we have been ourselves a patient, or visited a friend at the hospital, we have had no opportunity of inspecting the important service rooms attached, or their equipment.

Who would not give a great deal to be allowed a private and unfettered visit to the very latest Modern Operation Theatre and its amazing special annexes, and to its wards with their vitally important yet little known offices? For a few weeks only this interesting and exciting experience is yours for the asking. Without charge or obligation of any sort, and with no greater formality than applying for an admission ticket, you may see over, at any hour of the day or night, what are probably *the most remarkable operation theatres and surgical wards in the world.*

The Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew, the 800-year-old cradle of British medical science and training, the Mother Hospital of the English-speaking races, has built a *huge new Surgical Block containing 250 beds*, only for surgical cases, and *a great new Operation Block* of six theatres. These Blocks, which are rapidly nearing completion, are unique in design, and embody numerous safeguards, appliances and apparatus never before assembled in any hospital.

Pending manufacture of further specially designed equipment and the "drying out" of these Blocks sufficiently to fulfil their humane work, arrangements have been made for the admission of visitors to enable them to see for themselves the most complete and up-to-date provision for surgical work yet in existence.

The guides who meet visitors at the entrance to conduct them round the buildings are strictly instructed not to ask for contributions.

AFTER THE THEATRE.

UP WITH THE MILKMAN.

THE ROUND OF THE CLOCK.

HOW much we all miss in life because there is no time, that is, not the particular time available! No man can be in two places at once.

But this cannot keep you from the non-stop Exhibition of the great New Blocks at Barts. All the odd hours when there is nothing else that must be done are possible for you there.

You can run round *after the theatre*, through the silent, deserted City streets.

If you are staying up, or feel moved to rise up *with the milkman*, her doors are open.

Should your lunch-hour be extended, if you are "kept late" at the office, if your wife has an hour to spare after shopping; through all the *Round of the Clock*, Sundays included, you may enter there.

In fact, by being open all the 24 hours of night and day, Barts is suiting the convenience of Society men and women, the members of every profession, all manufacturers and business men—and every employee, be he day or night worker.

Appeal Director:
A. F. SHEPHERD, Esq.

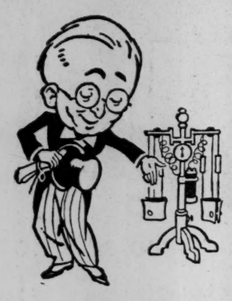
To suit the convenience of intending visitors, these facilities are divided into Five Sessions. When applying for tickets, *which are available on any day you care to use them*, state how many are wanted, and *which session is desired:* as below:—

SESSION No. 1.	SESSION No. 2.	SESSION No. 3.	SESSION No. 4.	SESSION No. 5.
At any time between Midnight and 6 a.m. *White Ticket*	At any time between 6 a.m. and 10 a.m. *Blue Ticket*	At any time between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. *Yellow Ticket*	At any time between 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. *Red Ticket*	At any time between 6 p.m. and Midnight *Mauve Ticket*

APPLY TO THE ROYAL HOSPITAL OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW — SMITHFIELD, E.C.1

Everyone should also see the *Unique Historical Pageant Play* "THE ACTS OF RAHERE," at St. Bartholomew-the-Great, Smithfield. Daily at 6 p.m. Additional performance Sunday, April 6th, at 3 p.m. Avoid last week's experience of disappointed queues by booking in advance, at Keith Prowse, District Messengers, and all Theatre Agencies, or direct from Barts Great Hall, Smithfield, E.C.1. (Tel.: Nat. 2860 and 4444.)

It's our own invention!



Inventors appear to find an almost irresistible fascination in our business.

We receive a constant stream of ideas calculated by the originators to make the life of a gentleman one grand sweet song—more or less.

There was one particularly purposeful inventor . . . He originally tried to sell us the world rights of a really tremendous stud guaranteed to be incapable of rolling under wardrobes.

The moment we saw the apparatus we hastened to assure him that we did not doubt its efficiency, but we regretted that very few of our customers would have either the physique or the technical skill necessary to keep the device under control.

A few months later an electric dress bow tie adjuster was turned down on similar grounds. Finally he produced a sleeve control device to supersede the old-fashioned arm-band. It was a simple arrangement of synchronised clamps, pulleys, bowden wires and elastic. If the wearer pulled the proper section in the proper direction with the proper amount of enthusiasm, he could regulate to a nicety the amount of cuff shown below his jacket sleeve (always provided the batteries had not run down).

We expressed our admiration, but explained that we had already solved the problem. We admitted that our method was less exhilarating but, in return, he had to admit that it was very much more efficient.

So that is why we continue to sell shirts with a choice of three lengths of sleeve to every size of collar—even to inventors.

SUMMIT WOVEN LUSTRE SHIRTS

Exclusive 1930 designs. Two soft collars to match each shirt. **12/6,15/6,18/6**

Three sleeve lengths to every collar size.

Patterns on request from Dept.S. 113 Regent Street, W.1

AUSTIN REED'S of REGENT STREET

ELEVEN CITY AND WEST-END SHOPS

Also at Glasgow, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds & Bristol

B.1330. AUSTIN REED LTD. LONDON

AN ADVERTISING COMING-OF-AGE.

SIR CHARLES HIGHAM'S FAITH IN NEWSPAPERS.

PULLING POWER OF THE "SUNDAY TIMES."

"Twenty-one years ago I started in the faith that newspaper advertising would prove successful for my clients. To-day I am convinced of it."

Sir Charles Higham, who on Wednesday will complete twenty-one years as an advertising specialist in Fleet Street, made this comment yesterday to a representative of the SUNDAY TIMES when discussing advertising. Sir Charles, who wrote powerful Government appeals for men and money during the war, was the first advertising man to be elected to the House of Commons. He represented South Islington from 1918 to 1922, and has built up a unique business as an advertising consultant and adviser.

"I am the only advertising agent in the world who devotes the whole of his clients' appropriations to the Press. I believe in the Press. It has built up a successful business for me, and it has meant success for my clients," said Sir Charles.

A DOMINANT POSITION.

"Because of my belief in newspapers as the real advertising channel, I have watched with particular interest the growth of the SUNDAY TIMES to its present dominant position. To-day, the SUNDAY TIMES carries not only all the advertising it can, but as a general thing it has to omit advertising which is offered to it. That shows the great power of the paper.

"It is a brilliantly edited newspaper. You know where to find the news and the views. It has a uniform method of presenting its features, and people know exactly where to look for them. This is a tremendous advantage. Every page is a live page, and advertising gets a fair representation among the reading matter.

LITERARY FEATURES.

"The book reviews in the SUNDAY TIMES are second to none in the world, and the volume of book advertising shows that it has a specially intelligent reading public.

"I have particularly observed the development of the SUNDAY TIMES since it came under its present proprietors. It was the first real adventure of Lord Camrose and Sir Gomer Berry when they came into Fleet Street. Not only have they built it up into a great newspaper property, but their success has had a big influence on other papers who have endeavoured to follow their example."

SMALLER PICTURES.

LORD LEE'S ADVICE TO ARTISTS.

Viscount Lee of Fareham, opening the 173rd exhibition of the Royal Society of British Artists, at their galleries in Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, yesterday, advised artists to remember their patrons, who often lived in service flats where there was little accommodation for large pictures.

"There are some artists who are concerned wholly with expressing their own souls," said Lord Lee. "They paint as they like and on what they like. There are, however, artists anxious to sell their pictures, and in these modern days, when most people have to live in service flats, the expression of an artist's soul on a large scale is likely to be an embarrassing possession to get rid of. Artists must be adaptable and give us small pictures for small flats."

GIALDINI BAIL PROBLEM.

HIS RELATIONS WITH ITALIAN BANKS.

CHIEF OF POLICE CALLED IN.

PROLONGED INQUIRY.

MILAN, Saturday.

The magistrate who is investigating the Gialdini case has questioned at length numerous financiers and Stock Exchange brokers regarding Gialdini's relations with Italian banks. Yesterday he had a long conference with the head of the police, from which it is inferred that new developments are likly.

Meanwhile Gialdini passes his days reading books from the prison library. So far he has seen nobody except the magistrate.

Owing to the probable delay in the proceedings, due to the necessity of obtaining evidence on commission from England, it is expected that the investigation will take a considerable time. It is probable, therefore, that at the end of the interrogations Gialdini will be released on bail.—*Reuter.*

POSSESSED BY THE DEVIL.

PEASANT'S DELUSION.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PRAGUE, Saturday.

Vasil Pavlic, a woodcutter of Kiselovo, who was found by gendarmes hanging from the branch of a tree in Kisselovo Wood, near Munkatch, was the victim of the still persistent belief current among the peasantry in the remoter part of Central Europe—possession by the devil.

Investigation showed that Pavlic was formerly a typical peasant of Ruthenia, who became melancholy through family trouble. His neighbours, unable to understand how such a cheerful fellow should become suddenly gloomy, attributed the change to demoniacal possession. They made no secret of their belief, and in the end Pavlic himself became convinced that it was true. He paid the village priest the modest sum of 10 Czech kronen—about 7d.—to perform the ceremony of casting out Satan, but, not unnaturally, the spell failed to cure his melancholy. In despair he hanged himself.

The peasants admitted to the gendarmerie that they had known for some time where he was hanging in the wood, but that they had said nothing, "because it is wiser never to mention a person possessed of the devil." His family and neighbours refused to touch the body, and it had to be buried by the gendarmes.

YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

FIFTY 'CELLOS IN A CONCERT.

Professors, pupils and friends of Mr. Herbert Walenn's London Violoncello School disported themselves at the Wigmore Hall, yesterday, in a manner that has now become well established.

To hear fifty 'cellos voicing Bach movements is a little startling, not so say, literally, thrilling. But there is no great æsthetic harm in it; and it has its value for practice purposes.

Another kind of concerted effort is perhaps more open to question, when it results in the transposition and arrangement of a Purcell Fantasia, say, for a quartet of 'cellos. The upper parts naturally lie so high that the bass-fiddle must perforce sing through its nose. The players, led by Miss Hildegard Arnold, were not well in tune.

Various prominent musicians have, however, come forward from time to time to repair the shortage of works for a combination of this kind, and this year's contribution, by Miss Dorothy Howell, was particularly happy. Dedicated to the London Violoncello School, it is a theme ("J'ai du bon tabac") and five diminutive variations, including a kind of musette, a humorous *scherzino*, and a fugal finale. The lightsome scholarly, humour that plays about the music lost nothing at the hands of the youthful performers. Their leader, in fact, Sarah Nelson, had given proof of uncommon ability, beforehand, in Boëllimann's "Variations Symphoniques."

Speaking generally, there was ample evidence of a human rather than an academic point of view about all the School's doings on this occasion.

CECIL AUSTIN.

At the Æolian Hall, piano works by Beethoven and Chopin were played by Cecil Austin. From his notes printed in the programme he had clearly spent some time over the historical aspects of his subjects; there was less certain evidence in his playing that the actual matter and its structure had been the subject of inquiry.

Rhythm is the first principle of music, yet the rhythm of the Beethoven Sonata in C sharp minor was repeatedly broken, the time, generally, being subject to caprice.

The absence of any "Moonlight" nonsense was welcome; at the same time the pianist showed some command of atmosphere in its more legitimate sense. But really his technique is as yet below standard; though the fact that middle C sharp on the piano in use was out of tune may well have disconcerted him. H. F.

FARM FIRE DEATH.

RESCUE EFFORTS BY HUNTSMEN.

Colonel H. E. Hambro, Master of the Suffolk Foxhounds, and some of his guests who were in hunting kit ready to go to a large meet, assisted yesterday in fighting a fire which destroyed the top half of an old farmhouse, at Stanningfield, near Bury St. Edmunds.

The house was used as two tenements, and one of the tenants, Mr. James Savage, who lived there with his wife and three young children, died suddenly during the fire. After taking out some pictures, Mr. Savage, who had been ill about three weeks, collapsed in the house and was carried out by Colonel Hambro and others, but he died within a short time.

The farm belongs to Colonel Hambro, who lives at Coldham Hall, a short distance away.

HOLLAND'S LARGEST LINER.

The Holland-America liner Statendam, Holland's largest luxury liner, is due to arrive at Plymouth on Tuesday on her first eastbound trip of the season from New York. The Statendam is a vessel of 30,000 tons, and was constructed by Messrs. Harland and Wolff at Belfast.

POPULAR LECTURES.

The lectures at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, have become so popular that there is not sufficient accommodation for chance audiences. Admission is free, but tickets, should be applied for. The next illustrated lecture, on April 11, will be delivered by Mr. Percival L. Witherby on "The British Empire." He will trace the growth of the Empire from the Elizabethan period to the present day. The lecture will be preceded by a short film entitled "Highways of Empire."

LAST MEETING OF M.A.B.

SIXTY YEARS WORK ENDED

"GREAT MISFORTUNE FOR LONDON."

After an existence of sixty-three years, the work of the Metropolitan Asylums Board was brought to a formal conclusion yesterday, when members held their final meeting at the Board's offices on the Embankment. To-morrow night the Board's powers will be transferred to the London County Council, in whom the responsibilities were vested under the Local Government Act of last year.

Viscount Doneraile, the chairman, who has been a member for thirty years, presided at the final meeting. A vote of thanks to him was proposed by the father of the Board, Sir William Smith, who first became a member in 1893.

"So ends the work of this Board with which we have all been so honourably connected," remarked Sir William in proposing the vote of thanks. "The Board has been intimately connected with the health, welfare and best interests of all classes of the community, and particularly those who were unfortunately sick."

NO CONTINUITY.

The Board had been influenced by no political consideration. It was now to be transferred to a body which had a political basis, and with no continuity of policy.

"That, with all respect," declared Sir William, "is not the way in which the municipal government of London should be carried on. There is no reason why the work of the Board should not be continued by representatives of the borough councils, added to by representatives of the London County Council.

"I cannot explain to you the very great regret I feel at the abolition of this Board. I consider it a great misfortune for London. This Board has done its work most admirably."

With a subdued clapping of hands the vote was carried.

Lord Doneraile, in reply, remarked that it was a sad thing to say good-bye. No one regretted more than he that the work of the Board as a corporate body was finished. He shared the opinion that perhaps there should have been one central Poor Law body for London.

HANDING OVER £10,000,000.

A brief record of the Board's activities was given by Mr. J. G. Jones, chairman of the Finance Committee.

"In 1868," he said, "the net grand total expenditure of the Board was only £2,529. In 1929 the net sum paid was £1,890,000. The capital expenditure has been over £8,000,000, and we have defrayed from revenue more than £1,300,000.

"We are handing over property valued at well over £10,000,000. The Board has looked after the health of London, and we can claim to have been responsible to a certain extent for the wealth of London."

The last proceeding was the passing of votes of thanks to Mr. George Brittain, the vice-chairman, who has been a member for thirteen years, and to Sir Allan Powell, the clerk, and the other officers. Members then filed out of the chamber for the last time.

BENEVOLENT DINERS.

SUBSCRIPTION RECORD BY ADVERTISERS.

Democracy had a lesson to learn at the annual festival on Friday night of the Advertisers' Benevolent Society, held in London, where the presence of Prince George and a quiet hint of encouragement from him touched the pockets of hard-headed business men to the tune of thousands of pounds for charity in a few minutes, and caused the subscriptions to surpass the record of any previous ordinary yearly festival.

When, towards the end of the banquet, the treasurer announced that subscriptions for the work of the Society already received had reached £8,903, he suggested it would be a pity not to make it £9,000 or even £10,000, and he reminded his audience that there was a blank cheque form in everybody's menu. Almost before he stopped speaking he was being handed cheques, and there was uproarious cheering as the donations were read out.

"Ten guineas from the Lord Mayor," "Five guineas from Mrs. Thornberry," "Fifty guineas from Sir Wm. Crawford," and so on. But the subscriptions did not stop at £9,000. There was a flood of cheques after Sir Wm. Crawford's example, including one of 100 guineas from Sir Martin Melvin, two of 25 guineas, and several of 10 guineas, and the treasurer announced that he wanted another £500 to reach £10,000. And then in a lull he sat down.

Prince George, a quietly amused spectator of this bargaining, then leaned over to Sir Gomer Berry, the President of the Society, who was presiding, and Sir Gomer, rising to his feet, said: "His Royal Highness thinks the £10,000 ought to be reached, and if the treasurer will keep on his feet he should get it."

The treasurer again took the floor, and the hint from the Prince had an immediate effect. Cheques for ten guineas each were heaped on to the treasurer's table, and there was another 100 guineas from Sir Louis Baron, fifty guineas from Sir Edward Baron, and a shoal of ten guineas, five guineas and twenty guineas. The treasurer sat down with his £10,000 and some to spare.

Sir William Waterlow, the Lord Mayor, proposing the toast of The President, attributed the splendid results to the presence of the Prince, and "also to the personality of the man who sits in the Chair to-night." Sir Gomer was enthusiastically received by the brilliant gathering, and Prince George heartily joined in singing musical honours to him.

"PAVILION OF LIGHT."

ATTRACTIVE INTERIORS DISPLAYED AT OLYMPIA.

The important part which lighting and heating play in the home and their true relationship to architecture, furnishing, and decoration are demonstrated in the General Electric Company's "Pavilion of Light" at the Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia.

The "Pavilion," which comprises a suite of six rooms, embraces the considered views of men and women to whom comfort and convenience in the home have been a study. The main features of the exhibit are the outcome of a £1,000 competition, which elicited a response from British architects, decorative artists, and electrical contractors from many parts of the country. The winning designs have been followed, and the rooms constructed exactly as submitted, and they constitute a revelation of the ingenuity and resource of British craftsmen in devising novel and beautiful effects for the home in harmony with the modern spirit.

SUNSHINE IN WALLPAPERS.

The high level attained in the designing of wallpapers is revealed in the Sanderson Wallpaper Book. Decorators throughout the country have copies available for inspection. Full information and advice on house decoration generally may be obtained from Arthur Sanderson and Sons, Ltd., 52-55, Berners Street, London, W.1.

The Brentford and Chiswick Urban District Council are again making arrangements to admit the public to their River Promenade and Meadows (known as Duke's Meadows), to view the Boat Race, on Saturday, April 12. The prices of admission are:—Adults, 2s.; children, 1s.

THE NATION'S FINANCES.

PROBABLE DEFICIT OF £15,000,000.

BUDGET PROBLEMS

MR. SNOWDEN'S QUEST FOR NEW REVENUE.

The national accounts of revenue and expenditure for the year 1929-30 will be closed to-morrow at 4 p.m. Two hours later the final figures will be in the hands of Mr. Snowden, who will then be better informed of the real nature of the revenue problem which confronts him in the preparation of next month's Budget.

The accounts, it is thought, will show a deficit of about £15,000,000, due partly to a shrinkage of revenue and partly to an increase of expenditure. The completed accounts, full details of which will be published in the *Daily Telegraph* on Tuesday, will show the outcome of the Budget which Mr. Churchill introduced last April.

Mr. Churchill has been rather unlucky in the series of five consecutive Budgets for which he was responsible. The first realised a deficit of £14,033,120 and the second a deficit of £36,693,794. The third yielded a surplus of £4,239,124 and the fourth a surplus of £18,394,463. The financial year for which the fifth of the series provided ends to-morrow.

HIGHER EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure up to March 22 amounted to £729,000,000, and by to-morrow evening the total for the whole year will probably be about £745,000,000, which would compare with the Budget estimate of £741,964,000 (exclusive of supplementary estimates amounting to nearly £13,000,000).

The revenue total on March 22 was a little over £705,000,000, but by to-morrow night it is expected to be about £730,000,000, or £15,000,000 less than the Budget estimate. Mr. Churchill's estimates provided for a surplus revenue over expenditure of £4,336,000 at the end of the financial year, but it is certain that the accounts will show a deficit.

The assumption made in many quarters that a deficit at the end of one financial year is carried over to the Budget of the succeeding year is erroneous. What happens is that the excess expenditure is met by borrowings during the year in which the expenditure occurs. A deficit in the national accounts to-morrow means in effect a smaller redemption of debt than was originally provided for in Mr. Churchill's estimates.

SINKING FUND RESTORATION.

Mr. Snowden is not obliged to make special provision in his coming Budget for restoring to the Sinking Fund the millions of which it has been deprived, though it is always open to a Chancellor to choose to do so in the year following a deficit if the means are available. Mr. Snowden attaches immense importance to the speedy reduction of the debt, but it is doubtful whether his revenue resources will permit him to increase the Sinking Fund provisions.

An unofficial estimate of his needs is that he will have to find an extra £30,000,000 from ordinary sources in the new financial year. The fact that this estimate coincides with the yield of an extra sixpence on the income-tax is responsible for the belief in some quarters that the Chancellor will solve all his problems by increasing the standard rate of income-tax from 4s. to 4s. 6d. Elsewhere it is predicted that the Chancellor will look to unearned incomes alone to provide him with most of the extra revenue which he needs.

Changes affecting motorists are generally expected. There is a widespread impression that the petrol tax will be increased by twopence a gallon without any compensating reduction in the horse-power tax.

EXCHEQUER GRANTS.

£29,000,000 MORE FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Detailed estimates of the Exchequer contributions to local authorities for the year ending March 31, 1931, issued yesterday, state that the total required is £44,507,362, a net increase of £28,847,029. New items in the estimates are:—

	£
Exchequer contributions, England and Wales	39,560,000
Exchequer contributions, Scotland	4,147,362

The grant to rating authorities in Scotland has been reduced from £1,200,000 to £800,000, while two of the items which disappear are:—

	£
Grant to rating authorities, England and Wales	12,000,000
Railway freight rebates	2,433,333

With regard to the Exchequer contributions to local revenues in England and Wales, the total is reached as follows:—

	£
Losses on account of rates	22,600,000
Losses on account of grants	16,300,000
Additional money	5,000,000
	£43,900,000

Of this sum £42,450,000 is payable during 1930, and to this has to be added £550,000 as additional Exchequer grants, and £1,100,000 as supplementary Exchequer grants, making a total of £44,100,000. From this sum there is deducted £4,540,000, anticipated receipts from the Road Fund.

For Scotland the various Exchequer grants total £6,192,000 to May 15, 1931, but the amount payable to March 31, 1931, is £4,831,000. From this is deducted £683,638, anticipated receipts from the Road Fund.

INSURANCE NEEDS.

£10,000,000 EXTRA FOR HEALTH AND LABOUR.

The fact that there is a net increase of £10,047,525 in the cost of the administration of the National Health, Labour, and Insurance Departments is revealed by the detailed estimates for 1930, issued yesterday.

In fact, the increase is even greater, for a decrease of £2,002,777 in the amount required by the Ministry of Health is only obtained by the transfer to the Exchequer contributions estimates of public health grants representing a reduction of £2,984,500.

The total sum required by the three departments is £96,995,801.

Cost of administering the Ministry of Health is up by £175,773, while housing grants made by the Ministry have risen by £705,000 to a total of £11,855,000.

A reduction of £636,000 in the sum required by the Board of Control is due to the fact that an item of £685,000 as contributions towards expenses of local authorities disappears.

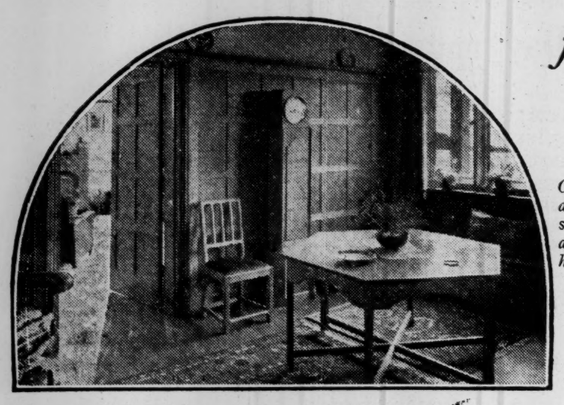
Old-age pensions will involve an expenditure of £36,536,000, an advance of £999,000. The cost of widows', orphans' and old age contributory pensions is £9,000,000, an increase of £5,000,000.

The Ministry of Labour estimates total £26,591,000, a net increase of £6,779,220. This is more than accounted for by an increase of £6,972,000 in the contribution to the Unemployment Fund, which amounts to £26,470,000. There are appropriations in aid to the sum of £5,845,000. The contribution towards the expenses of the International Labour Organisation is £36,500, which is £200 down.

Grants in respect of employment schemes amount to £2,250,000, an increase of £235,000.

Good Housekeeping *for APRIL*

NOW ON SALE



One of a series of photographs of a modern house in Northamptonshire which shows how furniture and decoration can be made to harmonize with the general design.

YOU cannot fail to be exceptionally interested in the April household sections. The Director, Mrs. D. D. Cottington Taylor, and the Staff of Good Housekeeping Institute have contributed articles on Home Upholstery, Painting, Quick Lunches for Spring Cleaners, etc.—subjects of real importance at this time of the year. Besides these there are articles by experts on Easter Baking, Fabrics for Health, and Equipping Kitchens for Schools

Popular writers include:

CONINGSBY DAWSON : ST. JOHN ERVINE : FRANCIS BRETT YOUNG : A. S. M. HUTCHINSON : CLEMENCE DANE : CLARE SHERIDAN MARGARET SANGSTER

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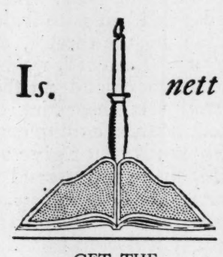

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Ideal Home Exhibition Number

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HOTELS
Continued from Page One.

THIS EASTER

visit the **WONDERFUL WEST**

AN ideal touring centre for this beautiful and historic country, in an unique setting, overlooking the Avon Gorge, Leigh Woods and Clifton Suspension Bridge. 70 Bedrooms. Self-contained Suites. Bedrooms with Baths. Lift. Garage. Dancing in the Ballroom. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Near three good Golf Courses and Boating.
Manager - - M. E. GEORGY
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THE
OSBORNE.
FULL SOUTH. FACING SEA.
Brochure from S. PAUL, Manager.
Telephones: 2232 (3 lines).

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DEVON
SOUTHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL LEE-ON-SEA, ILFRACOMBE.
An old Baronial Hall in the midst of Devon's most beautiful scenery, overlooking the sea; between Ilfracombe and Mortehoe, has been converted into a luxurious Hotel, standing in its own Park of 32 acres of pinewoods, terraced flower gardens and fountains trout pond and lily pools; tennis courts; putting green; rough shooting and sea fishing; adjoining 18-hole golf links. Licensed; wine cellar of unusual quality; garages and kennels; open to non-residents.
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Luxurious country house standing in own grounds of 60 acres, exquisitely furnished with every modern convenience. Central heating. Excellent cuisine. Squash and six hard tennis courts. For terms apply to the Manageress.

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VERNON HOUSE
PRIVATE HOTEL,
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Close to Sea Front Sheltered Position.
Electric Light throughout. Excellent Cuisine.
Terms from 3½ Gns.
'Phone 891. THE MISSES BRADSHAW.

A Charming Easter Holiday in the ISLE OF WIGHT
ROYAL MARINE HOTEL, COWES.
Largest Hotel in the Town. Facing Pier. Magnificent Solent Views. Accommodation nearly 100 guests. Delightful and inexpensive Excursions to all parts of the Island. Evening Entertainments. Full board from 12/6 to 16/- per day for a minimum stay of 4 days.

MIRAMAR HOTEL
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FIRST-CLASS MODERN HOTEL
In quiet spot on Downs, overlooking sea, near Reculver and 7 miles from Canterbury. Electric light, hot and cold running water in bedrooms. En-tout-cas courts. Lock-up Garages.
Phone: Herne Bay 488.

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BOOK NOW FOR EASTER.
Near Golf Links. Hard and Grass Tennis Courts in grounds.
Fully Licensed. Tariff on application.

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Luxurious New Hotel. Opens April 4th.
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EXCELLENT POSITION ON NEW SEA PROMENADE.
Dancing Daily. Orchestral Concerts every Sunday. Luxurious Lounge, Ballroom, Dining Room; 200 Bedrooms, fitted with hot and cold water. TURKISH BATHS. SEA WATER PLUNGE. GARAGE FOR 250 CARS. Near GOLF LINKS. Moderate tariff, special weekend terms. 'Phone 291

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EXACT COPIES OF PARIS MODELS
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LAVIGNE'S
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WONDERFUL VALUE IN TWO-PIECE SUITS FOR EASTER

Our stock of Ready-to-wear Coats and Skirts is of exceptional interest. Many of the models are designed by our own artists, and the cut and workmanship are of a distinctive character. A visit of inspection to our Fashion Salons is cordially extended, and if customers are unable to call, orders received by post will be dealt with by our experienced mail order staff.

Sent on Approval.

Catalogue of made to order Suits and Coats post free.

WONDERFUL VALUE IN TWO-PIECE SUIT made from granite pattern tweed, the long sleeved frock with pleated skirt piped at neck with crêpe-de-Chine Long coat to match, lined throughout crêpe de-Chine. In new spring colourings. PRICE **8½ Gns**

Sent on Approval.

READY-TO-WEAR TAILORED SUIT, coloured fancy tweed skirt, box-pleated all round, the coat in a plain tweed to tone with well-tailored flap pockets, collar finished fancy tweed. In new spring colours. Stocked in three sizes. PRICE **7½ Gns**

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY

COTTON TRADE CRISIS.

EIGHT-LOOM SYSTEM REJECTED.

UNANIMOUS DECISION OF OPERATIVES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MANCHESTER, Saturday.

The General Council of the Weavers' Amalgamation here to-day decided to oppose the introduction or continuance of the eight-loom system, an experiment in regard to which has been in operation in the Burnley district and which concludes on Monday. Following a report on the Burnley experiment, the following resolution was unanimously accepted by the meeting:—

"That this General Council meeting, having heard the report of the proceedings on the Burnley experiment, is convinced that the eight-loom system would not bring about the object which the employers had in view when the subject was introduced and our co-operation invited. The economics of the question have revealed that, while an increased individual wage was possible, a serious reduction in the family income would ensue, and considerable displacement of labour would take place. The Committee therefore instructs the General Committee not to enter into any agreement on this subject, and calls upon the different district associations to oppose its introduction or continuance, and promises the financial support of the Amalgamation to any district which may be involved in a dispute."

FROM FOUR TO EIGHT.

The eight-loom system in short means increasing the number of looms attended by a weaver from four to eight. Mr. Andrew Naesmith, the secretary of the Amalgamation, explained that the argument of the employers was that Lancashire's diminution of trade had taken place largely in the plain grey goods, in regard to which Far Eastern competition had seriously affected Lancashire's position.

"By acquiescing in the system we should impoverish ourselves, and there is no guarantee that we should benefit the consumer," said Mr. Naesmith.

The decision which the Amalgamation have arrived at is one that may have vital consequences to the whole of the cotton industry, for, should the employers persist in their endeavours to secure its general adoption, and this resulted in a definite stand being taken by the weavers, it would inevitably be bound to reflect on the spinning section of the trade and sooner or later bring about a general stoppage of the industry.

This would mean throwing out of employment something like half a million Lancashire cotton operatives.

IRISH MAIL TRAIN ARREST.

WOMAN JEWEL THIEF.

Sentence of six months' hard labour was passed by Mr. Marshall at West London Police Court yesterday on Margaret Hickey, 24, parlourmaid, who pleaded guilty to stealing £170 worth of jewellery from Mrs. Ida Young, of Hereford Square, Kensington.

Detective Sergeant Tracey said that in December last year Hickey was sentenced to two months in the second division at Ealing for thefts as a servant. She obtained a situation with Mrs. Young on February 13, and absconded on March 13. It seemed that during that time she had taken articles of jewellery from Mrs. Young's bedroom and pawned them.

She destroyed the pawntickets, and all trace of the jewellery would have been lost if he and Detective Dorey had not made inquiries at her sister's address and discovered that most of the property had been pledged at a pawnbroker's close by. Learning that Hickey was leaving the country, they went to Euston Station where they arrested her as she was boarding the Irish mail.

Mr. Marshall complimented the two officers.

SCOTTISH LIBERAL CLUB.

JUBILEE BANQUET.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

EDINBURGH, Saturday.

Liberals in Scotland are regarding as a notable event in the party history the jubilee banquet of the Scottish Liberal Club, which is to take place in Edinburgh on Monday.

The Earl of Rosebery is to occupy the chair which his father took at the inaugural banquet fifty years ago. Another instance of a Peer taking part in the proceedings, as did his father on the previous occasion, is that of the Earl of Elgin, who is to reply, on behalf of the House of Lords, to the toast of the "Houses of Parliament."

The gathering will number 300. The toast of "The Scottish Liberal Club" is to be proposed by Sir Herbert Samuel, and acknowledged by Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P., the vice-president. Mr. George Morton, K.C., chairman of the General Committee, is to submit the "Houses of Parliament," Mr. Ian Macpherson, the senior Scottish Liberal Member, replying for the House of Commons. The toast of "The Guests" will be proposed by Major-General Sir Robert Hutchison, M.P., the Chief Liberal Whip, and will be responded to by Mrs. Burnett Smith, who under the pen-name of "Annie S. Swan," has written many novels.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Sunday Times

No. 388.] LONDON, SUNDAY, MAR. 28, 1830. [Price 7d.

The King has, it is reported, expressed a wish for the removal of Mr. Elliot's brewery at Pimlico as a condition to his residence at Buckingham Palace. Mr. Elliot asks £400,000 for the premises and estate.

A Bible was voted at a committee meeting of the Elginshire Auxiliary Bible Society, to a poor woman, upwards of 80 years of age, who had learned to read within the last three years.

Letters have been received from Swan River giving a pleasing account of the progress of the new colony. Three towns are said to be in a state of forwardness, all on the banks of the river—Perth, Fremantle, and Guildford. The letters note the friendly manners of the natives.

The York Harriers are advertised for sale. The hunt has existed for upwards of a quarter of a century; but such is the pressure of the times that many members cannot afford to pay their subscription, and, therefore, give up the chase.

Petitions have been presented to the House of Lords against the punishment of death for forgery; against the corn laws: praying the removal of disabilities of the Jews; against the duty on British flour; and praying for a continuation of bounties.

The Governors of Christ's Hospital having completed the additional new buildings for the accommodation of the children, agreed, at a general court, that 140 presentations for boys and ten for girls should be at the disposal of the Governors in rotation.

'WELCOME BACK' CASTLE.

FOR SALE AT GERMAN AUCTION.

AN EX-DUKE AND HIS CREDITORS.

£300 A YEAR INCOME INADEQUATE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

The District Court of Kahla, in Thuringia, has ordered the compulsory sale by auction of the castle "Fröliche Wiederkunft" ["Welcome Back"] belonging to the ex-Duke of Saxe Altenburg.

This gem of mediæval architecture, situated among woods and lakes in the heart of Thuringia, was built by the Elector Johann Friedrich, of Saxony, in the middle of the sixteenth century.

When the Elector and his associates were defeated in the war conducted against them because they refused to send representatives to the Council of Trent, Johann Friedrich was taken prisoner by Duke Alba, but a sudden political change enabled him to return to his woodland castle, which then obtained the name it still bears.

The unfortunate King George the Fifth of Hanover also took refuge in the castle after being defeated by the Prussions in 1866, and it was here that the so-called Guelph Legion was organised and stationed in France, which led to the confiscation of the property of the Guelph family by Bismarck.

The ex-Duke Saxe Altenburg has devoted himself since the Revolution to scientific research work, but he no longer has the means with which to live in his castle, although it was currently reported that he could do so and keep up the castle on £300 per annum.

The castle is to be sold to the highest bidder for the satisfaction of the ex-Duke's creditors.

UNIVERSITY NEWS.

CAMBRIDGE SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

The following scholarships and exhibitions have been awarded at Newnham and Girton Colleges.

At Newnham College:—

MATHEMATICS.—Minor Scholarship: K. H. Potts (Durham County School). Exhibitions: E. M. Dunkley (Newland High School, Hull) and E. M. Young (Streatham Hill High School).

CLASSICS.—Major Scholarships: A. T. Nicol (Aberdeen University) and M. A. Cotterill (Birmingham University and private tuition). Minor Scholarship: E. Sidgwick (Hayes Court, Hayes). Exhibitions: R. G. Heffernan (Sherborne School) and E. Dobson (Clifton High School).

NATURAL SCIENCES.—Minor Scholarships: M. H. Rogers (King Edward's High School, Birmingham) and M. Savory (Ladies' College, Cheltenham). Exhibition: S. H. Allen (Ladies' College, Cheltenham).

HISTORY.—Exhibition: J. H. Wasse (Richmond County School, Surrey).

MODERN LANGUAGES.—Major Scholarship: M. D. Layton (St. Paul's Girls' School, London). Minor Scholarships: G. W. Mason (Burton-on-Trent High School) and M. B. M. Hunter (Ladies' College, Cheltenham). Exhibition: M. T. H. Chapple (Perse School for Girls, Cambridge).

ENGLISH.—Major Scholarship: K. A. Burton (St. Margaret's, Bushey). Exhibition: J. H. Young (Ladies' College, Cheltenham).

GEOGRAPHY.—Minor Scholarship: E. Broadie (Whalley Range High School). Exhibition: E. M. Hansford (Ladies' College, Cheltenham, and private tuition).

At Girton College:—

MATHEMATICS.—Minor Scholarships: L. Bronowski, Clapton County Secondary School; M. E. Biddle, Roedean School, Brighton. Exhibition: J. E. Forsyth, King Edward's High School, Birmingham.

CLASSICS.—Minor Scholarship: M. H. Campbell, Perse High School, Cambridge. Exhibitions: G. Cowan, Berkhamsted School for Girls; H. L. E. Duff, Perse High School, Cambridge.

NATURAL SCIENCES.—Minor Scholarship: E. M. Wright, Wycombe Abbey School. Exhibitions: E. N. Kitner, Blackheath High School; J. W. Ellinger, Sydenham High School.

HISTORY.—Major Scholarship: J. H. Lambrick, St. Mary's Hall, Brighton. Exhibition: A. M. D. Paterson, Notting Hill High School.

MODERN LANGUAGES.—Minor Scholarships: K. E. G. Davidge, Blackheath High School; H. M. Conder, Ladies' College, Cheltenham. Exhibition: M. U. Byres-Leake, St. Clair, Tunbridge Wells and private tuition.

ENGLISH.—Minor Scholarship: V. R. Clarke, Sydenham County Secondary School. Exhibition: B. M. Jennings, Ladies' College, Cheltenham.

GEOGRAPHY.—Major Scholarship: E. C. Thomson, Tottenham High School and University College, London. Exhibition: E. M. Francis, Godolphin and Latymer School, Hammersmith.

AUCTIONS AND ESTATES

IMPORTANT PROPERTIES IN THE MARKET.

Many historic estates, county seats, and famous sporting estates are to be dealt with during the coming season by Knight, Frank and Rutley. Broome Park, near Canterbury, with 650 acres, at one time the home of the late Lord Kitchener, is to be sold by auction, as well as Lyminster House, near Arundel, for the Duke of Norfolk (in conjunction with Newland, Tompkins and Taylor), Sir Maurice Levy's Leicestershire property, Great Glen House, and the Thornbridge Hall estate, situated amid the hills and dales of the Peak district (in conjunction with Eadon and Lockwood).

Lord Ebury has instructed the Hanover Square firm to find a tenant for, or to sell, Red Heath, Hertfordshire, with 500 acres, and other properties which Knight, Frank and Rutley have to deal with are the deer forest of North Morar, Invernessshire, of 10,000 acres; Fonab Castle, on the River Tummel, Perthshire, with 2,000 acres; Mongewell Park, on the Thames at Wallingford, and a Jacobean manor house in the Guildford district, once the seat of Carew Raleigh, son of Sir Walter Raleigh.

On Thursday, at Hanover Square, Knight, Frank and Rutley, offer by auction The Lodge Banstead, with pleasure grounds, orchard, and playing fields of 4½ acres, and in conjunction with Harrie Stacey and Son, The Old Rosery, a freehold property of five acres, overlooking Redhill Common. Creag Dhu, a residential property on the shore of Loch Linnhe, Inverness-shire, is to be submitted to auction at Edinburgh on April 23.

Consequent upon his appointment as Governor of New South Wales Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Game has instructed Hampton and Sons to find a private buyer for his country property, Cricket Court, between Taunton and Chard. The house is an interesting example of the late Georgian period. There are eleven acres of grounds. The Biddesden House estate, near Andover, of about 1,300 acres, has been sold by Hampton and Sons.

Jackson Stops and Staff report the sale of 66, Portland Place, W.1, the lease of which has been purchased by the Royal Institute of British Architects. The building will be demolished and the site of which it forms part will be covered by a magnificent block—the new headquarters of the Society.

Goldschmidt and Howland have sold, prior to auction the freehold property, 346, Finchley Road, Hampstead, and a long leasehold property, 6, Hocroft Road, Hampstead. They will offer for sale on April 9 No 9, Bracknell Gardens, a detached double-fronted non-basement residence.

Several sales are reported by Ellis and Sons. The properties include 10, Cleveland Gardens, W.2; a block of flats and small houses in Pond Place, Chelsea (in conjunction with Bedford and Kent); 125, Sloane Street, S.W.; and a picturesque old mill-house, known as Hyde Mill House, Stow-on-the-Wold, with 45 acres, Young and Gilling acting for the purchaser.

Wright and Vernon announce the sale of one of the finest examples of an "Adam" Georgian mansion, No. 21, Portland Place, W.1. The beautiful ceilings by Italian artists of the 18th century school and the perfect Adam chimney-pieces and doors are notable features of the house.

PLANES SALUTE THE DEAD.

DIVE OVER GRAVE OF AIRWOMAN.

HER OWN MACHINE.

Three aeroplanes, flying in perfect formation, swooped down from a height of 4,000 feet over the graveyard of Hartley Wintney Church (Hants) yesterday, while the funeral was taking place of Miss Mildred Shillington, of Star Hill, Hartley Row, a member of the Berks, Bucks, and Oxfordshire Flying Club, who died from pneumonia on Thursday.

One of the three aeroplanes, which then re-climbed and disappeared, was Miss Shillington's own white Gypsy Moth, piloted by Captain L. G. Pennington, pilot in charge of the National Flying Services Aerodrome at Reading.

The two other machines, also Gypsy Moths, were piloted by Flying Officer M. Bainbridge, of the Royal Air Force, and Flying Officer C. R. Cubitt, second pilot in charge of the National Flying Services Aerodrome.

Miss Shillington, who was 45, learned to fly in October last, and joined the Executive Committee of the Berks, Bucks and Oxfordshire Flying Club, which was formed a few months ago.

NINTH SYMPHONY STORM.

GERMAN RETALIATION IN PRAGUE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PRAGUE, Saturday.

The storm which has arisen over the recent production of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony in Prague has led to the suggestion that its famous "Lied and die Freude" should in Prague be described in future as the "Hymn to Babel."

As a result of the Czech nationalist newspaper *Narodny Listy's* campaign against singing in the German language, Madame Krasa, of the solo quartet, a Czech, refused to sing in German and sung in Czech. Fräulein Jarmila Novotny, a member of the Berlin State Opera, of Czech birth, bowed to the storm and abandoned German for Czech. Director Zemlinsky, another Czech member of the Berlin State Opera, then ordered the whole quartet to sing Czech. The Yugoslav tenor Riavetch rebelled, and after singing first in French, reverted to German for the final performance.

This was only the beginning of Babel in Prague. The Prague German Philharmonic Choir now also took up a Nationalist attitude and declined to sing in Czech. Eventually a compromise was reached, whereby the female voices should sing Czech, the male German. This the Germans agreed to in view of the predominance of the male voices in the choir parts of the Ninth Symphony. In the event they secured that only the male (German) words should be audible.

Under these extraordinary circumstances was produced that hymn of universal brotherhood, the "Lied and die Freude," with its great call to world reconciliation, "Seid umschlungen, Millionen," which the Pan-Europa League wants to adopt as its official anthem! The Berlin Nationalist Press is now reported as replying vigorously to the assaults of the Czech Nationalist Press, a cry has arisen for the suspension of the two members of the Berlin State Opera, Director Zemlinsky and Fräulein Novotny, for their alleged yielding to the Czech chauvinists, and assistance in producing the "Babel Symphony." An official inquiry into their conduct has been ordered in Berlin.

ALLEGED WHOLESALE HOUSEBREAKER.

YOUTH AND 30 CASES.

Ronald George Stephens, alias Ronald Goodlaw, aged 22, was remanded in custody at Marylebone Police Court yesterday in order that thirty cases of housebreaking in the suburbs to which he was alleged to have confessed might be investigated. Stephens described himself as of independent means, and gave an address in Pimlico. He was arrested a week ago on a charge of stealing a car valued at £300, from a private carriageway outside Hanley House, Marylebone Road, belonging to Abraham S. Freeman.

"I was fascinated by the appearance of the car," he told the magistrate, "and decided to have a ride round in it, though I had never driven a car before."

He was further charged with stealing clothing to the value of £20, and a suit case and contents, valued at 23s., from a Toc H hostel at Great Tower Street, E.C., and with breaking into the house of William Luther Smith, at the Chine, Winchmore Hill, and stealing an automatic Colt pistol and six rounds of ammunition.

After evidence, he was remanded as stated.

A SULTAN'S DREAMS.

WONDERFUL DIARY IN INDIA OFFICE.

Sir William Foster yesterday took a party of people over the India Office, the visit being in connection with King Edward's Hospital Fund for London.

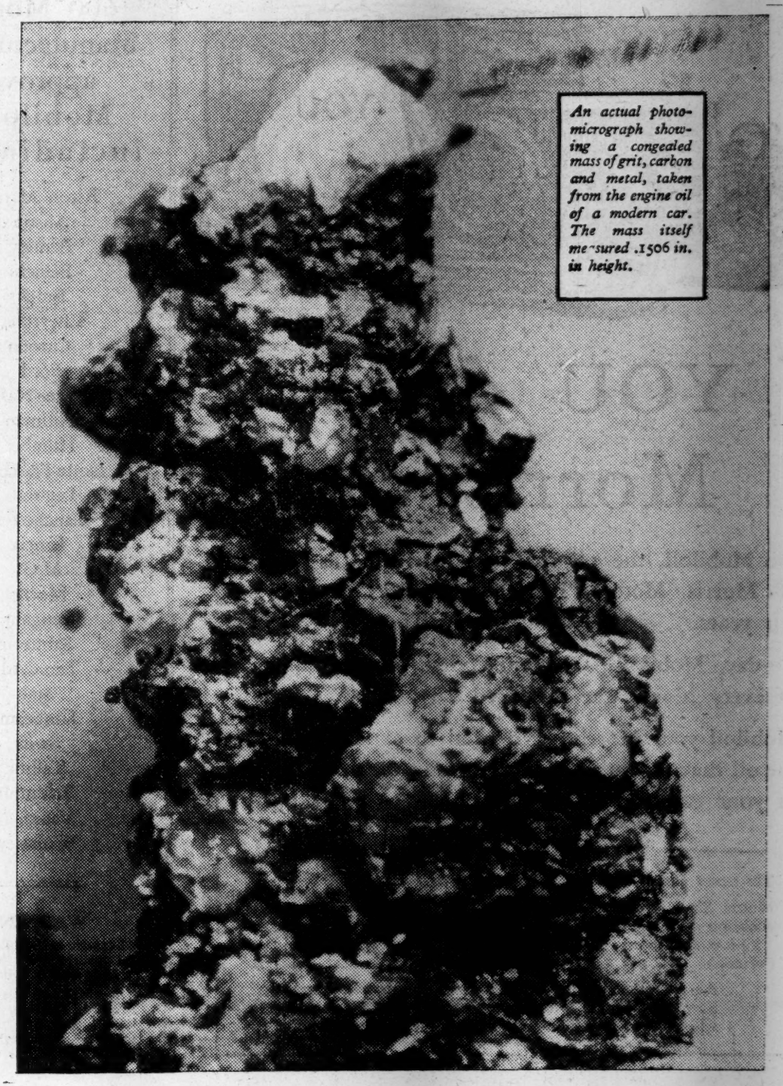
Among the things specially noted by the visitors was a huge slab of stone with strange, ornamental writing chipped upon it. This is an inscription by Nebuchadnezzar II, the King of Babylon who flourished in B.C. 605-561. The stone, which was found among the ruins of Babylon, contains the King's name and titles and a record of all his important public works, such as the building of temples, fortifications, quays and other things which he undertook for the improvement of Babylon.

In the India Office library there are about 200,000 volumes, many of them extremely valuable, and there are 35,000 volumes of manuscript in various tongues, such as Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic. There is one picturesque book which would probably make remarkably entertaining reading if any of the visitors could have deciphered it. This is Tippu Sultan's Register of his Dreams, with interpretations of them in his own handwriting.

A wonderful Pali MSS. is written on hundreds of palm leaves of gold. The writing is cut in with a knife. Oliver Cromwell's signature is attached to one document, and there is an interesting letter written by Nelson. The court of directors of the old East India Company presented their thanks to "The Right Hon. Rear-Admiral Lord Nelson," for his "very great and important services by the ever memorable victory obtained over the French Fleet on August 1, 2, and 3, 1798." Nelson, whose handwriting is very bold and legible, replied in graceful language, saying "I am incapable of finding words to convey my feeling for the unprecedented honour done me by the Company." He recalls that in his younger days he served in the East Indies.

THE POETRY SOCIETY.

The Poetry Society would be glad if new members were added to the Mayfair Centre of the Society. Meetings for lectures and poetry readings will be held during the year. Applications for membership should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, the Hon. E. Norton, 5, Queen Street, Mayfair, W.1.



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Imagine this in your crankcase!

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Dirty, worn out oil menaces the very life of your engine. Motor engineers agree that 70% of engine trouble is due to faulty lubrication. That is why the maker of your car warns you to drain and refill the crankcase at regular intervals.

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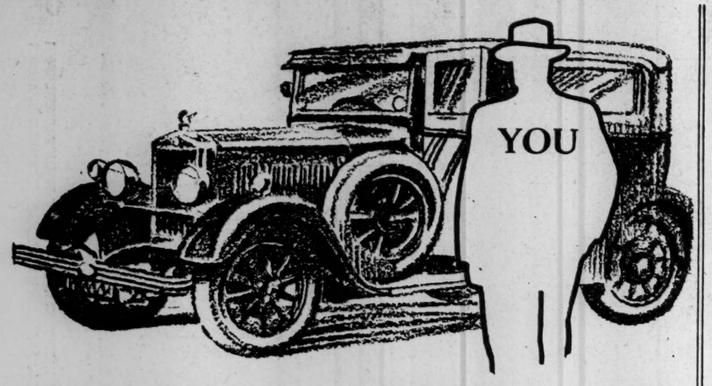

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Climbing Norwood Edge—

2000 yards of twisting road—

1-in-8 gradient on the second bend . . .

in top all the way . . .

Approaching the hill known as Norwood Edge, ten miles from Leeds, drivers ordinarily change down at the bridge, in order to take the first bend. Then they change down yet again at the second bend, which is famous throughout all motoring Yorkshire for its steep climb . . . But the Buick driver goes the whole way in top gear! Taking the first bend at 22 m.p.h., this car mounts the 1-in-8 gradient of the second without a change down — and goes round the third and fourth bends at 20 m.p.h. still in top gear — smoothly, easily, with no effort at all!

BEFORE wagons, before chariots, before even wheel or axle reached England, the lines of her roadways were laid down. Light-hearted, wandering, ancient roads — made for people with lots of time!

Delightful, temperamental roads — but very difficult, very tiring for modern motorists! Turns and twists, blind corners, sudden steep ascents, the jam of traffic in ancient, narrow streets . . .

Again and again the driver of a car must change gear — in town and country, on even the shortest run.

This is why the Buick is so often the choice of those who know cars, who want trouble-free driving — because it can do practically anything in top gear, quickly and easily. Actually, except to start, the Buick driver rarely needs to touch the gear-lever!

Its brilliant, easy sweep up Norwood Edge is only typical of the way it solves all road difficulties.

The Buick's famous overhead-valve engine, developed through more than 26 years' devotion to sound engineering principles, makes this wonderful performance possible . . . And the 1930 models are 8 per cent. more powerful than the powerful Buicks of previous years!

Drive a new Buick! Any dealer will gladly let you borrow one to drive. No obligation whatsoever.

Throttle it down to a walking pace — then accelerate . . . It can speed from 10 to 40 m.p.h. in just 12 seconds in top! . . . Try a hill. It will take the average steep slope in top . . . Test its new brakes (internal-expanding, Duo-Servo) . . . Notice how smoothly you ride — due to the new double-acting hydraulic Lovejoy shock-absorbers and the new semi-elliptic springs . . .

Prices from £485 to £695. (All models are obtainable by the G.M.A.C. plan of convenient payments.)

See the Marquette, too — built in the Buick tradition — but lower in price — smaller and lighter than the Buick. The saloon is priced at only £335.

Write for detailed specifications to General Motors Limited, The Hyde, Hendon, London, N.W.9.

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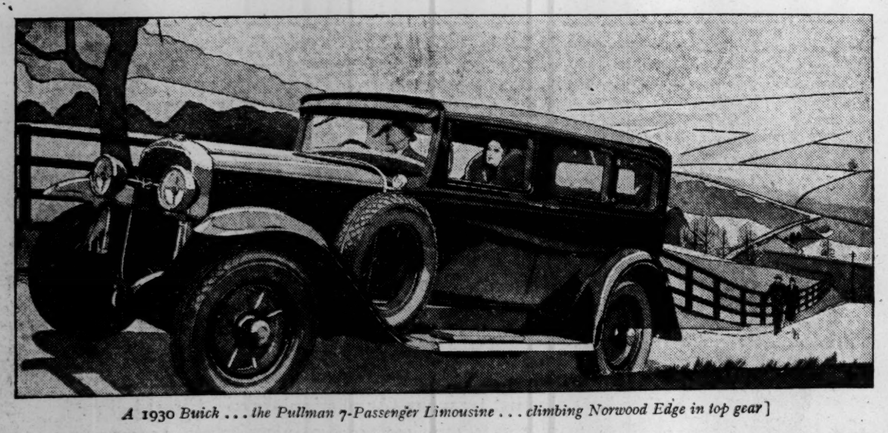
PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS



A 1930 Buick . . . the Pullman 7-Passenger Limousine . . . climbing Norwood Edge in top gear

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MOTOR MATTERS.

BUDGET ANXIETIES.

GETTING READY FOR THE SEASON.

By GEORGE C. STEAD.

The second quarter of the year is of great interest to motorists. A considerable number of new cars will find their way on to the roads, and many cars which have been laid up for the winter will make their first appearance now. Thus, the volume of traffic will increase appreciably, and the care which is always urged on drivers will have to be exercised to an even greater extent.

The quarter moreover includes two public holidays, Easter and Whitsuntide, a total of six days away from the worries of business. Further, Summer Time begins on April 13, so on that day drivers will have an extra hour and a-half before they need light their lamps. The extra half hour is explained by the difference in lighting up times during Summer Time, one hour after sunset instead of half an hour as at present. Perhaps the most important date, however, is April 14, when Mr. Snowden will open his Budget. Then the manufacturer and the user will learn his exact position under any new proposals. The McKenna duties may or may not be repealed, the horse-power tax may be reduced and the tax on petrol increased.

It is possible that next month may also bring a surprise to motorists regarding the price of fuel, quite apart from Government taxation. There are many rumours flying about concerning a projected increase by the distributors in the price of motor spirit, and these have of course been met by the usual denials. It must be remembered, however, that the favourite time at which to announce a change in the price of spirit is just before the introduction of the Budget.

Therefore, as regards the cost of running the car during the coming season, we are very much in the dark, but it will not be long before we know the worst. This knowledge, good or bad, will have a definite effect on the trade. Prospective purchasers will then know what their liabilities are, importers will know whether they have to lower their prices, and British makers will be faced with the problem of price revision, which must be decided quickly. Then the question of buying and selling will settle down to a well-defined proceeding. Unfortunately this will occur late in the buying season, and orders which should have been placed early in the year will come in late, and some perhaps will not come in at all.

With all uncertainties removed, however, business should be good this year. The "will to motor" is as strong as ever, and, suitably encouraged, the British maker should not be despondent.

WEATHER EFFECTS.

The uneven weather throughout the country in the last few weeks has naturally affected the popularity of motoring according to the district. In the east and south, where conditions have been mainly mild, the number of cars to be seen on the roads has increased appreciably, but in the west and north, where the conditions have not been so spring-like, development has been slow. However, there is now reason to hope for more settled weather, with a consequent benefit to motorists.

If it has not been already done, no time should be lost in getting the car ready for the road. Car and driving licences should be inspected, and renewed if necessary, and the all-important question of car insurance attended to Easter plans have already been made by the prudent.

BROOKLANDS IMPROVEMENTS.

The opening meeting at Brooklands track allowed the visitor to see, in addition to excellent racing, the many alterations and improvements which have been made at the track. In the first place, the facilities for members have been vastly improved. The club side of the organisation has been improved, with the result that members may now use Brooklands for social purposes instead of as a mere oval of concrete over which to hurry as fast as possible.

The arrangements for spectators are also much better. It is now possible to see quite a lot of the racing, and even to see the cars close up when at high speed, a thing impossible before to the occupants of the more expensive enclosure.

The spirit of the new personnel at Brooklands is typified by a remark made by the clerk of the course, Mr. A. Percy Bradley, to the drivers lined up in the paddock before the first race. "This race is going to start at 2 p.m. prompt, whether there is anyone there or not."

At the Easter meeting all the improvements should be completed, and all visitors will be assured of a comfortable day's sport.

RUNS ROUND LONDON.

Many motorists are not expert map readers, with the result that most of their runs are along stereotyped routes. The driver who wishes to carry out a half-day or a day's run is thus considerably handicapped.

To overcome this difficulty, a shilling booklet has been issued by the R.A.C. which gives illustrated descriptions of many interesting runs within easy reach of London and on the south bank of the Thames. There is also a companion volume for the other side of the river.

Knowing most of the runs which are described, I can recommend this book to all London motorists who desire variety in their drives.

THE MARMON-ROOSEVELT EIGHT.

Selling for £440 complete with a five-passenger four-door saloon body, the Marmon-Roosevelt eight-cylinder car appears to be the lowest-priced eight-cylinder car on the British market. Since 1926, its makers have concentrated on the manufacture of cars with this number of cylinders, with the result that their latest car is a car of real refinement, quite apart from the question of cost.

After an extended trial of the Roosevelt, I can say that I am deeply impressed with its acceleration and hill-climbing powers. It is practically a one-gear car, even starting from rest being simple on top. It climbed Box Hill zig-zag with full load on the same gear with perfect ease and with power in hand, and on the level it touched 65 m.p.h.

Without a doubt it is one of the easiest cars to drive which I have handled (in spite of the somewhat awkward disposition of the pedals), an attribute which adds much to the pleasure of motoring. The point regarding the pedals is the only minor criticism which I have to offer. Body comfort, road holding, speed, brakes and acceleration all reach a high standard, while its demands for fuel are quite reasonable for a car with an engine rated at 24.2 h.p.

In addition to the Roosevelt, there are three others cars, larger, in the Marmon range, the Big Eight, the 79, and the 69, the maximum price being £995.

Light Lamps (London): 6.58 p.m.

FIVES.

The Old Blues (K. W. Millage, C. S. Farnes, S. Bloomfield, and J. A. Hazler) beat Leeds University (J. A. Rhodes, J. F. Tickner, H. M. B. Harrison, and G. K. Horlock-Jones) in a Rugby Fives match at West Horsham by 177 points to 102

Another Old Blues team (A. H. Buck, R. C. Hare, A. E. Alexander, and W. G. H. Weekes) beat the Old Alleynians (J. Battersby, G. Rimmer, L. H. Way, and W. Schlund) at West Horsham by 149 points to 134.

Weymouth College beat the Old Weymouthians by 10 games to 5 at Rugby Fives.

A. R. Collins and D. O. R. Schofield beat Malvern College (R. D. McKelvie and J. R. Street) in a fives match at Malvern by four games to one

St. Paul's School (G. C. Roos-Keppel-Coco, G. G. Shneerson, E. E. Aserappa, and K. R. E. Readhead) beat the Jesters (J. P. Burnet, J. R. Colville, P. M. Stevenson, and T. W. R. Colville) in a Rugby fives match at West Kensington by 191 points to 174.

At the FIRST BROOKLANDS MEETING of 1930. March 22nd 81% of the eight races were won on Wakefield CASTROL Motor Oil, including the fastest, won by Capt. H. R. Birkin. BENTLEY, at 119 m.p.h. C. C. Wakefield and Co., Ltd., All-British Firm, Wakefield House, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.—[ADVT.]

HOCKEY.

IRELAND BEAT ENGLAND.

CHAMPIONSHIP GAINED.

By "CIRCLE."

IRELAND 2, ENGLAND 1.

Amid scenes of great enthusiasm IRELAND beat ENGLAND in Dublin yesterday by 2—1, and thereby won the international hockey championship. The result came as a surprise and disappointment to England, whose defence had not conceded a goal in the matches with Wales and Scotland, but on the general run of the play Ireland, who have come through the series unbeaten, merited their success.

The records now show 22 wins for England, 5 for Ireland, and 4 drawn games.

On the whole, Ireland played with the greater dash, and were brilliantly served by Cook, who was the outstanding forward of the match. Ely, at centre-half, vastly improved on his display against Wales, and excelled at centre-half, while Malcolmson also played finely in the Irish middle line.

So energetic was the Irish defence that the England forwards could not get properly together, and frequently were thwarted by the smart tackling of the winners' full-backs. Saville was closely marked by Macdonald, and on the general run of the play the result was an equable one.

There was a good attendance, and the ground was in perfect order. The Irish captain won the toss, and decided to play against a strong sun.

Ireland opened up on the left, but Godfrey drove them back. After, ten minutes' play Tydd-Chapman opened the scoring for Ireland, and five minutes later Milford equalised for England. The home team had the best of the play up to the interval, and were very unlucky not to have gained the lead.

The Irish side up to this period had done better than was generally expected. Their forwards combined well, and O'Donoghue was outstanding in defence. England broke away on the left, and Ogilvie placed well, but Macdonald cleared in time. Ireland then pressed for a short period, but could make no impression on the strong defence of Godfrey and Block. England attacked, but found Moynihan a safe custodian. Shortly before the end Ireland vigorously attacked, and Cook, gaining possession, sent in a strong shot which gave Wolfenden no chance.

IRELAND—P. B. Moynihan; W. M. Dick (Cliftonville) and M. O'Donoghue (Railway Union); R. H. Malcolmson (Banbridge), Capt. T. H. Ely (Army), and I. Macdonald (North Down); T. Browner (Railway Union), C. Sully (Railway Union), R. W. Tydd-Chapman (Teddington), Lieut. C. W. Cook (Army), and W. J. P. MacDonogh (Cliftonville).

ENGLAND.—J. F. Wolfenden (South); Warrant-Officer A. W. Godfrey (Combined Services) and S. A. Block (East); J. K. Waydelin (Midlands), E. S. Hoare (West), and Capt. J. D. P. Fisher (Combined Services); F. W. Carpenter (South), S. H. Saville (East), W. L. Shorting (Midlands), D. S. Milford (West), and A. D. Ogilvy (South).

Many clubs concluded their fixtures for the season, although interest will be maintained for another few weeks owing to the Easter hockey festivals at the numerous seaside resorts.

BECKENHAM entertained MID-SURREY, and led by a goal by Harbinson until near the end, when Lawrence put Mid-Surrey on terms. TEDDINGTON, although without Tydd-Chapman, who was assisting Ireland, contrived to share four goals with OLD LOUGHTONIANS at High Beech. They led by 1—0 at half time, their scorers being Whitcroft and Reid, while Shelley and W. Tremly netted for the Old Boys.

WESTMINSTER BANK were beaten at home by NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK by 2—1. Penn scored both goals for the winners and Courtney replied for the losers. Wannacott, the former Westminster Bank centre-forward, scored two goals for SOUTHGATE, who, although without Saville, beat the H.A.C. by 3—0. The total was completed by Colingridge.

INTERNATIONAL TABLE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.
Ireland	3	3	0	0	7	3
England	3	2	0	1	7	2
Scotland	3	1	0	2	8	9
Wales	3	0	0	3	4	12

MEN'S RESULTS.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

Ireland	2	England	1

ROYAL AIR FORCE CUP.—Semi-Final.

Cranwell	0	Henlow	1

CLUB MATCHES

Lloyds Bank	4	Bank of England	1
Guildhall	2	Luton	3
Old Southendians	3	Old Charlton	0
Allenburys	1	Forest Gate Y.M.C.A.	3
Lloyds Bank III.	4	London Scottish	2
Lloyds Bank IV.	0	Borough Polytechnic.	2
Lincolnshire A	2	Huntingdonshire	1
Richmond and Kingston Hill	2	Surbiton	0
Royal Observatory	0	Spencer	5
Purley	2	Reigate	2
Polytechnic	2	Brondesbury	0
Hounslow	3	Ilford	2
City of London M.H.	1	Rochester	5
West Middlesex	2	Radlett	2
Merton	1	Maidenhead	0
Crouch End	2	Southgate II.	4
Crouch End II.	2	Southgate III.	1
Polytechnic III.	1	Brondesbury III.	1
Purley III.	5	Merton III.	1
Polytechnic IV.	8	Southern Rly. IV.	0
Y.M.C.A.	4	Fairfield	1
Tulse Hill II.	6	Barnes	1
Tulse Hill III.	1	King's College Hosp.	1
Tulse Hill VI.	1	Beckenham Cty. Sch.	8
Southern Railway	7	Barnes II.	1
Bank of England II.	0	Centymca II.	3
Bank of England VI.	1	Watney II.	3
Staff Col. (Camberley)	0	Tulse Hill	11
Owls (Camberley)	8	Depot, E. Sur. Regt.	3
H.A.C.	0	Southgate	3
Beckenham	1	Mid-Surrey	1
Westminster Bank	1	N.P. Bank	2
Old Loughtonians	2	Teddington	2
Wellington	11	Wimbledon A	2
St. Thomas's Hosp.	2	Hampstead II.	0
West Herts	1	Welwyn Garden City	1
Dulwich B	3	Elders and Fyffe	1
Westminster Bk. III.	3	N.P. Bank III.	3
N.P. Bank IV.	0	Westminster Bk. IV.	0
Tulse Hill	11	Staff College	0
United Services	4	Southampton	1
Purley II.	6	Reigate II.	1
Purley III.	5	Reigate III.	1
Beckenham II.	0	Mid-Surrey II.	0
Beckenham IV.	8	Mid-Surrey IV.	2
R. Dental and C.H. Hosp.	4	Middlesex Hosp.	0
Sevenoaks	2	Blackheath	0
Blackheath II.	0	Sevenoaks II.	0
Harrow III.	5	Purley V.	6
Guildford	0	Hawks	3
St. James (Hatcham)	7	Bromley II.	1
N.P.L.	6	Spencer II.	0
N.P.L. II.	0	Spencer III.	4
N.P.L. III.	4	Spencer IV.	2
Civil Service	3	L.M.S.R.	2
Hornchurch	3	R.A. 3rd Med. Brig.	1
Romford II.	2	Hornchurch II.	1
Borough Poly.	2	Lloyds Bank III.	0
L.S.E. A	10	Merton II.	0
Virginian	4	Tulse Hill IV.	0
East Herts	2	Chelmsford	1
East Grinstead	2	Cheam	1
R.A.F. (Stanmore)	7	West Herts II.	6
N.P. Bank II.	3	Westminster Bk. II.	1
Westcliff	4	Goodmayes	0
Hendon	3	St. Albans	1
Tonbridge	3	Woolwich Poly.	2
Southgate IV.	2	Woolwich Poly. II.	0
Old Framlinghamians	4	Croydon M.O.	1
Lloyds Bank III.	4	London Scottish II.	2
Southgate II.	4	Crouch End	2
Southgate III.	4	Crouch End II.	2
Chalfont	1	G.W. Rly.	9
Ashford (Kent)	0	Folkestone Optimists.	4
Folkestone Optimists II.	1	Duke of York's Royal Military School	2
Lloyds Bank	1	Bank of England	1

PUBLIC SCHOOLS MATCHES.

Dean Close School	6	West Gloucester	2
St. Lawrence Coll. (Ramsgate)	2	Old Lawrentians	5
Sherborne School	1	R. S. Thompson's XI.	2

WOMEN'S RESULTS.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

Scotland	7	Wales	1

SURREY TOURNAMENT.

SECTION A.

Woking Swifts	5	Farnham	3
Bookham	1	Wallington	1
Oxted	1	Epsom	0

SECTION B.

Wimbledon	10	Cobham	1
Sutton	1	Tadkings	1
Westfield	1	Byfleet	0

SECTION C.

Battersea	5	Sutton O. G.	3
Woking Swifts B.	2	Alleyn	1
H.M. Office of Works	0	Sanderstead	0

SECTION D.

Wallington B	2	Leicesterarians	2
West Park	2	Berrylands	1
Kildare	0	Sutton B.	0

SECTION E.

Hawks	4	Waddon	3
Balham Imps.	3	Alliance	2
Aquila	1	Saida	0

SECTION F

Barnes	3	Cygnets	2
Old Croydonians	2	Cheam	1
Wrens	1	Constitution Hill	0

FINAL

Wimbledon	2	Woking Swifts	0

CLUB MATCHES.

Ealing	4	Chelsea C.P.E.	8
Winchmore Hill	2	Wimbledon	3
C.W.S. III.	8	Horfield	1
Folkestone Optimists	3	Hythe	1
Folkestone	1	Folkestone Op. II.	1
St. Bk. of S. A.	3	Legal and G. A. III.	1

HEAD OF RIVER CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON WIN AGAIN.

PEMBROKE BEATEN BY 14 SECONDS.

By OUR ROWING CORRESPONDENT.

The fourth Head of the River Championship, rowed off over the University Boat Race course in the reverse direction, i.e., from Mortlake to Putney, attracted thousands of spectators to all the vantage points on the river. This was hardly to be wondered at, considering the fact that there was a record entry for the event, eighty-one crews figuring on the official programme, against sixty-eight twelve months ago, forty-nine in the second, and forty-one in the first contest.

A number of crews were taking part in the contest for the first time. These included Trinity College (Dublin), Emmanuel College (Cambridge), Wadham College (Oxford), Twickenham R.C., Brasenose College (Oxford), Magdalen College (Oxford), Maidenhead R.C., St. Edmunds Hall (Oxford), Albion R.C., (Lea), First Trinity (Cambridge), and Clare College (Cambridge).

The afternoon proved showery, but the contest took place under quite good conditions, the sun shining briliantly, whilst the wind, which had been of considerable strength in the morning, had dropped a little. The arrangements worked out perfectly, the only blot being the extraordinary delay in issuing the official times and placings. The non-starters of the eighty-one crews numbered five, viz., Reading University, Lensbury R.C., (2nd Division), Quintin II. (Sandwich Division), St. Edmund's Hall (Oxford), in the Sandwich Division, and University College (London) in the First Division.

London retained the championship, which they have secured every year since its institution (sharing it with Thames in 1928). Pembroke College (Cambridge) gave them a fair run, but were beaten by 14 sec. Thames R.C. II. took third place. The elapsed times of the crews that started, with their official placings were as follow:—

London R.C. I. (winners, First Divn.), 19 min. 12 sec.; Pembroke College B.C. I. (2nd, First Divn.), 19 min. 26 sec.; Thames R.C. II. (3rd, First Divn.), 19 min. 38 sec.; Emmanuel College (Cambs.) (winners, Sandwich Divn.) 19 min. 41 sec.; Pembroke College (Cambs.) II. (2nd Sandwich Divn.), 19 min. 45 sec.; Jesus College B.C. (Cambs.), I., 19 min. 46 sec.; Quintin B.C. I., 19 min. 50 sec.; University College (Oxford), 19 min. 56 sec.; London R.C. II., 19 min. 56 sec.; Imperial College B.C. I., 19 min. 58 sec.; Thames R.C. I., 20 min. 2 sec.; Christ's College (Cambridge), (3rd Sandwich Divn.), 20 min. 2 sec.; Vesta R.C. I., 20 min. 4 sec.; Clare College (Cambridge) (winner, Divn. II.), 20 min. 11 sec.; Trinity College (Dublin), 20 min. 11 sec.; Magdalen College (Oxford), 20 min. 13 sec.; National Provincial Bank R.C. I., 20 min. 15 sec.; Kensington Argyll R.C. I., 20 min. 16 sec.

Auriol B.C. I., 20 min. 19 sec.; Lensbury R.C. I., 20 min. 19 sec.; Jesus College (Cambridge) II., 20 min. 20 sec.; Thames R.C. III., 20 min. 24 sec.; Wadham College (Oxford) I., 20 min. 26 sec.; Twickenham R.C. I., 20 min. 30 sec.; Polytechnic Schools B.C. I., 20 min. 31 sec.; Albion R.C. (Lea), 20 min 33 sec.; Quintin B.C. III. (2nd Divn. II.), 20 min. 36 sec.; Cavendish R.C. I., 20 min 38 sec.; First Trinity (Cambridge), 20 min. 39 sec., Molesey B.C., 20 min. 41 sec.; Anglian B.C I., 20 min. 46 sec.; Harrodian R.C., 20 min. 47 sec.; London R.C IV, (3rd Divn. III.), 20 min. 47 sec.; Thames R.C. IV., 20 min. 47 sec.; London School of Economics B.C., 20 min. 47 sec.; Wadham College (Oxford) II., 20 min. 50 sec.; London R.C. V., 20 min. 51 sec.; Twickenham R.C. II., 20 min. 51 sec.; Kensington Argyll R.C. II. (winner, Divn III.), 20 min. 52 sec.; Maidenhead R.C., 20 min 52 sec.

Vesta R.C. II., 20 min. 56 sec.; Imperial College B.C. II., 21 min.; National Provincial Bank R.C. II. 21 min.; Quintin B.C. VI., 21 min. 2 sec.; Auriol R.C. II., 21 min. 2 sec.; National Provincial Bank R.C. III., 21 min. 4 sec.; London R.C. III., 21 min. 4 sec.; Clarence R.C., 21 min. 5 sec.; Quintin B.C. IV. (winner Lightweight Divn. I.), 21 min. 8 sec.; Walton R.C., 21 min. 9 sec.; Vesta R.C. III., 21 min. 10 sec.; Mortlake R.C. I., 21 min. 12 sec.; Kingston R.C., 21 min. 15 sec.; National Provincial Bank R.C. IV., 21 min. 18 sec.; Guy's Hospital B.C., 21 min. 20 sec.; Midland Bank R.C. I., 21 min. 23 sec.; Chelsea Polytechnic B.C., 21 min. 24 sec.; Gresham R.C., 21 min. 24 sec.; Kensington R.C. I., 21 min. 24 sec.; Kensington R.C. II., 21 min. 25 sec.; Quintin B.C. V., 21 min. 25 sec.

Imperial College B.C. III., 21 min. 30 sec.; Midland Bank R.C. II., 21 min. 34 sec.; Polytechnic Schools B.C. II., 21 min. 35 sec.; Thames R.C. V., 21 min. 38 sec.; University College and Hospital R.C. II., 21 min. 40 sec.; Anglian B.C. II., 21 min. 40 sec.; Kildare R.C., 21 min. 51 sec.; Vesta R.C. IV., 21 min. 52 sec.; Kensington R.C. III., 21 min. 57 sec.; Arlington R.C., 22 min. 10 sec.; Mortlake R.C. II., 22 min. 11 sec.; Auriol R.C. III., 22 min. 14 sec.; Thames R.C. VI., 22 min. 43 sec.; Gresham R.C. II., 23 min. 15 sec.

The winning crews in the First Division were as follow:—

LONDON R.C.—R. Close Brooks (bow), F. C. L. Howitt, A. Graham, H. C. Boardman, C. H. Crawford, A. J. Harby, F. M. S. Fitzwilliams, T. N. O'Brian (str.), and J. A. Brown (cox.).

PEMBROKE COLLEGE B.C.—N. J. Howlings (bow), J. A. E. Hemingway, R. W. Burkitt, S. M. Murray, D. H. E. McCowan, D. St. J. Gogarty, W. S. Hutton, L. Luxton (str.), and J. M. Rankine (cox).

THAMES R.C. II.—F. H. Wigglesworth (bow), C. L. Champion, H. N. Sporborg, D. Carey, J. H. M. Ward, P. E. Cameron Cox, J. Beresford, Jun., D. C. Price (str.), and J. Dearlowe (cox).

SAILING SEASON OPENS.

The sailing season on the Upper Thames opened yesterday at the headquarters of the Thames Sailing Club at Surbiton with a match for the "A" class boats. There were five starters and the race, which was sailed in a good west-south-westerly breeze, proved fairly closely contested. The finishing times were:—Atalanta (Mr. H. G. S. Silander), 4 hrs. 52 min. 20 sec., 1; Carina (Mr. W. R. Preston), 4 hrs. 54 mins. 36 secs., 2; Kingfisher (Mr. T. L. Turketone), 4 hrs. 55 mins. 8 secs., 3; Viva (Mr. F. Sigrist), 4 hrs. 55 mins. 40 secs. 4. Mr. F. S. Spriggs' Caprice gave up early in the race.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY.

SCOTLAND'S VICTORY.

The last women's international of the season was played at Gobowen, where SCOTLAND defeated WALES by 7—1. The winners played with the better understanding, and led at half-time by 3—1, Miss Rankine, Miss Lindsay, and Miss Scott scoring for them, and Miss Harris for Wales.

Early in the second half further goals were added for the winners by Miss Rankine (3) and Miss Lindsay. Subsequently the Welsh defence played well.

SURREY experienced their usual wretched weather for their annual tournament, and the thirty-six clubs which made the pilgrimage to Merton experienced hail, rain, blow—everything but snow. The first few games were played in brilliant sunshine, the grounds were tremendously fast, and some good hockey was seen. Between 3 and 4 o'clock heavy rain showers put a very slippery surface on the ground, and the players could control both themselves and the ball with difficulty.

There were six sections with six clubs in each and the usual methods used in these tournaments were followed, with slight modifications. WIMBLEDON had a great array of talent in the field, including England's centre-forward, Miss J. Ellis, her sister Miss B. Ellis, Miss Reed, and Miss Baker, of Middlesex. Their nearest rivals on paper appeared to be WOKING SWIFTS, and reputations were a good guide to results. Woking had Miss Albright, and the Misses Pierce, J. Brown, Finnemore, and J. and B. Hewlett, all of whom have received county honours, and Miss Albright, of course, a place in the International side.

Section winners were: (A) Woking Swifts: (B) Wimbledon: (C) Battersea: (D) Wallington B: (E) Waddon: (F) Barnes.

On the system of point scoring used WIMBLEDON and WOKING qualified for the final, and the players of the various clubs who had competed had an object-lesson with which to end the afternoon. Within a few minutes of the opening bully Miss Janet Ellis went through at remarkable speed and scored for WIMBLEDON. The game was fought out at great speed, especially considering the treacherous surface of the pitch. WOKING were playing better hockey, but at the inerval Wimbledon led by one goal. The second half was played at almost as great a pace as the first, and Miss Baker, the Wimbledon left-back, made some brilliant stops of the opposing right wing. The Misses Ellis gave the best exhibition of hockey in the game: from one to the other the ball travelled from half-line to circle, and with the Woking defence all out of position Miss J. Ellis scored the second and last goal.

WINCHMORE HILL, victors of last week's Middlesex tournament, played their last match of the season against WIMBLEDON, and were beaten in a keen game by 3 goals to 2, Miss Lammond and Miss West scoring their goals.

INTERNATIONAL TABLE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.
England	3	3	0	0	19	3
Scotland	3	2	0	1	10	10
Wales	3	0	1	2	3	17
Ireland	3	0	1	2	5	7

THE BOAT RACE.

CAMBRIDGE FAVOURITES.

OXFORD'S TRIAL.

From OUR ROWING CORRESPONDENT.

Both crews are now on the tideway, Cambridge having arrived on Friday from Henley, and the work of smartening them up for the race on April 12 is well in hand. The Light Blues are in charge of Mr. F. J. Escombe, the old Trinity Hall oarsman, who rowed in the winning Cambridge crew of 1902, while Oxford have been taken over by Mr. A. S. Garton, of Magdalen, who was in the successful Dark Blue eights of 1909-10-11.

Since their arrival at Putney both crews have taken over their new racing craft. The Cantabs created a departure in deciding to use the new boat for a full course trial after a single outing in her. Both craft are somewhat bigger bodied than last year's boats, and there is no chance of either sinking unless extraordinary conditions are experienced.

Three full course trials have been rowed between Putney and Mortlake, Oxford having gone over twice and Cambridge once. As a result of these tests the Light Blues have established themselves as warm favourites. Much, however, may happen between now and the day of the race, and there is not the slightest doubt but that the Oxonians will improve. There are several reasons why they have not been seen at their best during the week. Edwards, who was out of the boat part of a day owing to an examination appointment, rowing under considerable physical discomfort.

Oxford's trials, paced and unpaced, were favoured with the better conditions, Cambridge's unpaced effort on Friday taking place with very broken water and a stiffish head wind for about half the course. Notwithstanding this their times were superior to either of the Dark Blue efforts, as will be seen by the following figures for the three rows:—

	Oxford Paced.	Oxford Unpaced.	Cambs. Unpaced.
	M. S.	M.S.	M. S.
Craven Steps	2 43	2 53	2 43
Mile Post	4 42	4 55	4 34
Hammersmith Bridge	8 7	8 36	7 48
Chiswick Steps	12 47	13 16	12 32
Barnes Bridge	17 25	17 52	17 21
Mortlake	20 40	21 8	20 31

It will be seen that there is practically no comparison between the speed of the crews in the unpaced rows. The Cantabs were considerably faster when the conditions were at all comparable, but how good their performance was will be better appreciated by a glance at the stage-to-stage figures of Oxford's paced trial and the Cambridge unpaced effort. The times taken by the crews to cover the distances given were as follows:—

	Cambridge Unpaced.	Oxford Paced.
	M. S.	M. S.
To Mile Post	4 34	4 42
Mile Post to Hammersmith	3 14	3 25
Hammersmith to Chiswick	4 44	4 40
Chiswick to Barnes	4 49	4 38
Barnes to Finish	3 10	3 15

The bad water and head wind experienced by the Cantabs was between the Stork and Barnes Bridge.

Yesterday's Practice.

Owing to the Head of the River championship, the crews had a light day on the tideway yesterday, when the conditions were again quite springlike, though showery. The Dark Blues' work was of the more important character, as was only to be expected after Cambridge's full course trial twenty-four hours previously. The task set the Oxonians was a bridge-to-bridge row on the flood tide. They got afloat in time to get the best of the tide, which was running, if anything, a bit stronger than when the Cantabs went over on Friday. On the other hand, the Dark Blues had water conditions that were not nearly so favourable as those encountered on this stretch of water by their rivals the previous day, there being a strong head wind against the tide.

Martineau started off at 10-19-25-34 in the first minute, dropping to 32 in the second, and off Craven Steps, where the time was 2 min. 50 sec.—not fast even considering the conditions—he had dropped to 30. Durbridge had kept the boat more in to the Middlesex shore than Cambridge had done the previous day, but after passing the Steps took her over to the Surrey side, so as to get better water conditions. The rate of stroke was further dropped to 29 to the minute, and the time at the Mile Post was 4 min. 40 sec., an improvement of a couple of seconds on the paced row-through on Thursday. There was nothing much to complain of as regards the water conditions from the Mile Post to Hammersmith Bridge, and Martineau gradually raised the rate of stroke again to 34 in the finishing burst, reaching Hammersmith Bridge in 8 min. dead, as against 8 min. 7 sec. made by the crew on their paced row-through.

The row was not a bad one under the conditions, but neither could it be called good. There is still plenty of room for improvement in the crew. To-morrow the eight, who went away for the week-end, will not go afloat till noon, and will have a second outing in the afternoon at 4 p.m.

The order of rowing and weights were:—

	st.	lb.
M. J. Waterhouse (Eton and Balliol) (bow)	12	8
R. V. Low (Winchester and University College)	12	2½
N. K. Hutton (Fettes and University College)	12	10½
C. M. Johnston (Shrewsbury and Brasenose)	12	8
H. R. A. Edwards (Westminster and Christ Church)	13	8
L. Clive (Eton and Christ Church)	13	1
D. E. Tinné (Eton and University College)	12	1½
C. F. Martineau (Harrow and University College) (stroke)	10	13½
H. A. Durbridge (Malvern and University College) (cox)	8	11

Cambridge were the first to go afloat yesterday, and, like Oxford, had only one outing. Among those on board the coach's launch to watch their work were Mr. P. Hay Thomas and Mr. P. H. G. H. S. Hartley. Nothing of any importance was attemp

Association Football.

WEDNESDAY HEADING FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

DERBY HELD—ANOTHER DISASTER FOR EVERTON.

CHELSEA AGAIN WIN AWAY.

Derby County lost a vital home point yesterday with Huddersfield as visitors, and, as Sheffield Wednesday just defeated West Ham, it looks as if the Championship will remain in Sheffield.

Wednesday have a point advantage over Derby—44 to 43—and four matches in hand.

The Arsenal soundly beat Blackburn Rovers, and the latter can now be written down as out of the race for honours.

At the other end of the table there is the tragedy of Everton. One of the wealthiest clubs in the country, Everton lost their seventh home game (to Birmingham), and they now seem doomed to accompany either Grimsby or Newcastle into Division II., next season. Everton have won only three matches before their own supporters!

Swansea, struggling to avoid the Third Division, beat Oldham Athletic by no less than 3—0, and, as Blackpool and Chelsea both won as visitors, yesterday may prove to have been a very disastrous day for Oldham.

FIRST DIVISION.

West Ham were level at half-time. The Wednesday had exerted a considerable amount of pressure, but the West Ham defence acquitted itself so well that a goal by Hooper, after fifteen minutes' play, was all they had to show for it. This goal was equalised by Watson just before the interval. Burgess scored the Wednesday's winning goal six minutes after the interval

Derby County had chances enough to beat Huddersfield, but their forwards missed too many of them, and the Cup Finalists went away with a point they did not deserve.

The game was marred by an unfortunate incident. Wilson, the Hudderfield Town centre-half, was sent off the field by the referee in connection with a dispute concerning Derby's second goal. All the goals appeared after the interval. Tully and Jackson each obtained goals for Huddersfield before Derby began their scoring. Then Bedford reduced the margin by charging both goalkeeper and ball into the net, and Barclay equalised in the last minute.

Manchester City had to fight hard for the points they won from Sheffield United at Manchester. Tunstall and Pickering were a very dangerous pair of forwards who gave the City defence a lot of trouble.

The City's goals were scored by Hedley, the recruit from Nelson, who was making his debut at outside-left, and Brook, who had been moved from outside to inside-left. Pickering scored for Sheffield United.

Middlesbrough were leading Aston Villa by 2—1 at Villa Park, but failed to keep it up. Waring (2) and Brown (2) scored the Villa's goals. Middlesbrough's scorers were Bruce and McKay.

Wainscoat scored in the first minute for Leeds United at Leeds. Smith, the Liverpool centre-forward, scored in the last two minutes. In between there was plenty of earnest endeavour, but no goals.

Far from being tired by their Cup-tie experiences, the Arsenal (without Jack) were far too virile for Blackburn. A great drive from forty yards by Bastin was turned into an easy goal by Williams following up, and just on the interval Hulme shot a wonderful goal with his left foot after beating two men.

Lambert shot the third from close range—James having made the running—and thereafter the Rovers' heavyweight defenders had to move quickly to counter the Arsenal's raids. But they could not prevent a centre from Hulme reaching Lambert, for the centre to make the score 4—0.

Newcastle United count too much on Gallacher to get their goals. When this great little centre-forward is held by the opposition his colleagues fail to rise to the occasion. That is what happened at Portsmouth.

If the marksmanship of Sunderland's forwards equalled their "approach work," the club would not be fighting against relegation. Their failing was apparent in their home match with Grimsby Town, who are also striving to avoid relegation, but Gallagher and McLean did succeed in scoring a goal each, and the day was won.

Badly in need of points to save them from relegation, Burnley did not spare Manchester United at Turf Moor. These visitors, whose shooting was very poor—Boyle missed a penalty—left the field a well-beaten side. Beel (2), Forrest (penalty), and O'Dowd scored for Burnley without reply.

Everton at Goodison Park lacked the "fire" of the visitors, for whom Briggs played a great game at inside-right. Crosbie, Blyth, Bradford, and Briggs scored for Birmingham; Johnson and Stein for Everton.

Leicester City were the more polished side at Bolton, but a goal by Wright—which happened against the run of play—won the game for the Wanderers. Blackmore, the Bolton centre forward, missed a penalty.

SECOND DIVISION.

Hull City are the only side who have won at Blackpool this season, but Blackpool turned the tables at Hull. Their ranks depleted by Cup-tie injuries, the City were but shadows of their Cup-tie selves. Hampson, the Blackpool centre-forward, gave another example of his match-winning abilities by scoring two of his club's three goals. Broadhurst scored the other.

It was a hard fight at Swansea. The home club deserved their victory, though Oldham played well. Deacon and R. Williams (2) scored Swansea's goals.

After causing the Wolverhampton defence a lot of anxiety, Mills, close on the interval, ran through to score the one goal of the match for Chelsea. Both Millington and Toothill made fine saves in goal. Chelsea's team work was very good.

Dent gave Notts Forest an early lead at Bradford, and although the City replied through Scriven, the Forest defenders played gamely, and nothing further was scored.

While the Bury goalkeeper was on the ground Liddle scored for Stoke—the only goal of the game.

The Spurs could do little right at Bristol, where a second-half goal by Williams gave the home team a much-needed victory. Once Cook got in a great shot for Tottenham, but Newlands, the home goalkeeper, saved.

Millwall played very crude football at Cardiff. For long spells in the first half the game was just a duel between the City forwards and Wilson, the Millwall goalkeeper, but with Keenor, of Cardiff, injured, the visitors did a little better after the interval. Williams (2) and Jones scored for Cardiff City; Cock for Millwall.

Preston North End were fortunate to have a point to show for Southampton's visit. Their goal was a gift. Harkus, the Southampton centre-half, intercepted a spinning ball, and its contact with his body turned it past his own goalkeeper. Southampton, for whom Haines scored, were the better side, but the Preston defence was very sound.

When McPherson scored Reading's goal in the thirty-second minute of their home match with Bradford it happened against the run of the play. They improved in the second half, and would have won by a larger margin had it not been for the soundness of the visiting defence.

Notts County have improved considerably since the coming of Mays, the Welsh international centre-forward, from Wrexham. A true leader of the attack, as well as a goal-scorer, he is getting the forwards together, and transforming them into a dangerous striking force. He obtained both of their goals against West Bromwich Albion at Nottingham yesterday Cookson scored for the Albion.

Charlton Athletic were a much cleverer side than lowly Barnsley at the Valley. Barnsley's forwards were very poor, and they will have to play much better if relegation is to be avoided. Astley and Henderson (Barnsley), who put through his own goal, were Charlton's scorers.

THIRD DIVISION.

Exeter were a better side than Brentford on the day's play, but they had no luck with their shooting, and the game was a goalless draw. On the other hand, the other aspirants for promotion, Plymouth Argyle, played fast football at Walsall to win by 3—1. Crozier, Bowden, and Black scored their goals; Eyres for Walsall.

THE LEAGUE.—DIV. I

Arsenal	4	Blackburn R.	0
Aston Villa	4	Middlesbrough	2
Bolton W.	1	Leicester City	0
Burnley	4	Manchester Utd.	0
Derby Co.	2	Huddersfield Town	2
Everton	2	Birmingham	4
Leeds Utd.	1	Liverpool	1
Manchester City	2	Sheffield Utd.	1
Portsmouth	2	Newcastle Utd.	0
Sheffield Wed.	2	West Ham Utd.	1
Sunderland	2	Grimsby T.	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts
Sheffield Wed.	31	19	6	6	80	40	44
Manchester C.	35	18	7	10	80	63	43
Derby County	35	18	7	10	71	62	43
Aston Villa	34	17	4	13	75	70	38
Blackburn Rovers	36	16	6	14	89	85	38
Liverpool	35	15	8	12	59	62	38
Leeds United	34	16	4	14	63	51	36
Leicester City	36	15	6	15	69	73	36
Huddersfield Tn.	34	15	6	13	53	59	36
Bolton Wanderers	36	14	7	15	64	60	35
West Ham Un.	36	15	5	16	74	69	35
Portsmouth	35	13	8	14	60	55	34
Birmingham	33	13	7	13	54	49	33
Sheffield Un.	36	14	5	17	78	77	33
Sunderland	33	13	7	13	55	64	33
Arsenal	33	13	6	14	57	48	32
Burnley	36	12	8	16	67	84	32
Middlesbrough	35	14	3	18	71	74	31
Manchester Un.	35	13	5	17	55	72	31
Newcastle Un.	33	12	3	18	61	82	27
Everton	35	8	10	17	59	76	26
Grimsby Town	34	10	6	18	60	79	26

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION III. (Southern).

Bournemouth and B.	1	Swindon T.	3
Crystal Palace	1	Watford	1
Exeter City	0	Brentford	0
Fulham	1	Torquay Utd.	0
Gillingham	0	Coventry City	3
Luton T.	1	Brighton and H. A.	0
Northampton T.	3	Clapton Orient	0
Norwich City	4	Newport Co.	0
Queen's P. R.	2	Merthyr T.	0
Southend Utd.	6	Bristol Rovers	0
Walsall	1	Plymouth Argyle	3

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Brentford	35	24	5	6	83	34	53
Plymouth Argyle	33	22	8	3	77	30	52
Brighton and H.A.	34	19	7	8	76	44	45
Northampton Town	34	19	4	11	62	41	42
Queen's Park R.	35	16	9	10	63	54	41
Southend United	34	14	12	8	60	40	40
Norwich City	34	15	9	10	74	60	39
Fulham	35	15	9	11	71	69	39
Bournemouth	34	13	12	9	57	47	38
Coventry City	32	17	3	12	71	58	37
Crystal Palace	35	14	9	12	65	63	37
Luton Town	35	13	9	13	55	60	35
Exeter City	35	11	9	15	56	55	31
Swindon Town	35	10	11	14	57	64	31
Clapton Orient	34	9	12	13	34	50	30
Watford	35	10	8	17	43	64	28
Newport County	33	9	9	15	55	66	27
Walsall	33	10	6	17	54	65	26
Torquay United	33	7	8	18	49	73	22
Bristol Rovers	32	8	5	19	53	78	21
Gillingham	35	7	6	22	35	75	20
Merthyr Town	33	3	8	22	41	101	14

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Aberdeen	2	Dundee Utd.	2
Ayr Utd.	3	Hamilton Acads.	3
Celtic	6	St Johnstone	2
Dundee	3	Cowdenbeath	0
Falkirk	1	Kilmarnock	0
Hearts	0	Queen's Park	3
Morton	1	Airdrieonians	1
Motherwell	4	Partick Thistle	0
Rangers	3	Clyde	0
St. Mirren	1	Hibernians	2

	P.	W	D.	L	Goals. For	Agst	Pts
Glasgow Rangers	33	26	4	3	85	25	56
Aberdeen	35	21	7	7	79	57	49
Motherwell	33	20	5	8	83	45	45
Celtic	33	19	4	10	79	44	42
St. Mirren	35	18	4	13	71	51	40
Partick Thistle	33	14	9	10	64	50	37
Kilmarnock	34	14	9	11	72	63	37
Ayr United	35	15	6	14	65	82	36
Queen's Park	34	15	4	15	64	61	34
Hearts	34	12	9	13	63	63	33
Falkirk	33	12	9	12	54	55	33
Hamilton Acads.	33	12	7	14	68	70	31
Clyde	35	10	11	14	57	68	31
Dundee	34	12	6	16	45	54	30
Airdrieonians	31	12	4	15	51	63	28
Hibernians	34	9	10	15	42	55	28
Cowdenbeath	33	9	7	17	50	65	25
Greenock Morton	34	9	7	18	63	85	25
Dundee United	34	7	7	20	49	93	21
St. Johnstone	35	5	7	23	38	89	17

LONDON COMBINATION.

Brentford Res.	3	Charlton Ath. Res.	0
Brighton and H. Res.	4	Southend U. Res.	0
Chelsea Res	1	Arsenal Res.	4
Clapton O. Res.	1	Portsmouth Res.	1
Coventry C. Res.	1	Crystal P. Res.	2
Leicester C. Res.	3	Queen's Pk R. Res.	0
Southampton Res.	3	Fulham Res.	0
Tottenham H. Res.	2	Cardiff C. Res.	0
Watford Res.	0	Reading Res.	2
West Ham Utd. Res.	1	Luton Town Res.	1

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION II.

Bristol City	1	Tottenham H.	0
Bradford City	1	Notts Forest	1
Charlton Ath.	2	Barnsley	0
Cardiff City	3	Millwall	1
Hull City	0	Blackpool	3
Notts Co.	2	West Bromwich A.	1
Preston N.E.	1	Southampton	1
Reading	1	Bradford	0
Stoke City	1	Bury	0
Swansea T.	3	Oldham Ath.	0
Wolverhampton W.	0	Chelsea	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst	Pts
Blackpool	35	23	3	9	88	60	49
Oldham Ath.	34	19	9	6	78	39	47
Chelsea	35	18	11	6	65	36	47
Bradford	35	15	9	11	69	61	39
Cardiff City	35	16	7	12	52	45	39
Bury	34	17	4	13	67	57	38
Southampton	35	14	9	12	63	60	37
Wolverhampton W.	35	14	8	13	64	64	36
Notts Forest	35	12	12	11	49	58	36
Charlton Ath.	34	12	11	11	53	47	35
Tottenham H	35	13	9	13	51	49	35
Stoke City	36	13	8	15	65	64	34
W. Brom. A.	35	14	5	16	82	68	33
Notts Co	35	9	14	12	51	56	32
Reading	36	10	11	15	45	59	31
Preston N E	35	10	10	15	52	68	30
Swansea T.	36	10	9	17	47	59	29
Millwall	35	7	15	13	48	64	29
Bradford City	35	9	11	15	51	67	29
Hull City	32	11	6	15	43	61	28
Barnsley	35	10	8	17	45	62	28
Bristol City	34	9	7	18	48	72	25

THE LEAGUE.—DIV. III. (Northern).

Accrington Stan.	0	Stockport Co.	1
Chesterfield	5	Wrexham	0
Darlington	1	New Brighton	2
Doncaster R.	4	Barrow	0
Halifax T.	1	Nelson	1
Hartlepools Utd.	2	Port Vale	0
Lincoln City	2	Wigan Borough	0
Rochdale	3	Crewe Alex.	1
Rotherham U.	6	Southport	3
South Shields	4	York City	1
Tranmere R.	3	Carlisle Utd.	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Port Vale	34	24	5	5	83	31	53
Stockport Co.	35	23	7	5	91	39	53
Darlington	36	18	5	13	92	63	41
Chesterfield	34	18	4	12	65	47	40
York City	34	12	15	7	62	48	39
Crewe Alexandra	33	16	6	11	74	54	38
Hartlepools Un.	34	14	9	11	65	58	37
Lincoln City	34	11	14	9	58	47	36
Tranmere R.	35	13	8	13	76	68	36
Accrington Stan.	35	14	7	14	79	67	35
New Brighton	35	15	5	15	61	67	35
South Shields	35	14	7	14	58	64	35
Southport	35	11	12	12	67	62	34
Doncaster R.	34	13	8	13	56	56	34
Nelson	36	13	7	16	48	64	33
Rochdale	33	13	6	14	64	74	32
Carlisle Un.	35	12	7	16	76	89	31
Wigan Boro'	36	11	6	19	53	77	28
Wrexham	35	9	8	18	49	75	26
Halifax Tn.	37	8	8	21	38	79	24
Rotherham Un.	35	8	7	20	59	102	23
Barrow	36	10	3	23	39	91	23

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

Birmingham Res.	2	Burnley Res.	0
Blackburn R. Res.	1	Aston Villa Res.	1
Blackpool Res.	1	Stoke City Res.	2
Bury Res.	2	Manchester C. Res.	1
Huddersfield Tn. Res.	1	Everton Res.	0
Liverpool Res.	5	Wolves Res	0
Manchester U. Res.	4	Sheffield W. Res.	2
Oldham Ath. Res.	0	Leeds Utd. Res.	1
Stockport Co. Res.	0	Bolton W Res.	1
W. Brom A. Res.	5	Preston N. End Res.	0

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

EASTERN SECTION.

Kettering T.	5	Folkestone	1
Northfleet Utd.	1	Northampton T. Res.	1
Peterboro' and F. U.	2	Bournem'th and B. R.	1
Poole	3	Sittingbourne	1
Sheppey Utd.	4	Norwich C. Res.	2
Thames	1	Aldershot	1

WESTERN SECTION.

Bristol R. Res.	5	Barry Town	0
Lovell's Ath.	2	Yeovil and Petters U.	1
Newport Co. Res.	2	Exeter City Res.	0
Plymouth A. Res.	7	Bath City	3
Torquay Utd. Res.	4	Llanelly	2

MIDLAND LEAGUE.

Loughboro' C.	3	Worksop T.	1
Shirebrook	2	Hull City Res.	0
Wath Ath	4	Rotherham Utd. Res.	2
Barnsley Res.	2	Chesterfield Res.	0
Frickley Col.	2	Doncaster R. Res.	2
Grimsby T. Res.	4	Grantham	3
Boston	2	Newark T.	0
Bradford Res.	2	Mexborough Ath.	2
Gainsborough T.	1	Denaby Utd	2
Scunthorpe	2	Lincoln C Res.	1
Wombwell	1	Notts Forest Res.	0

Amateur Football.

WYKEHAMISTS AGAIN.

ILFORD IN ANOTHER CUP FINAL.

The OLD WYKEHAMISTS retain the Arthur Dunn Cup. They were too good for the OLD SALOPIANS in the final at the Crystal Palace, though the score of 4—1 did flatter their superiority a little. They were stronger at back and at half-back, and the Old Salopians had not a forward to equal C. T. Ashton. Kingsley scored the Wykehamists' first goal after ten minutes play. Twenty minutes later Barker centred to C. T. Ashton, who passed over to Barty-King, and the latter's shot found its billet. A good shot by Ashton brought about the Wykehamists' third goal early in the second half. Sparrow scored their fourth from a pass by Ashton. Lewis followed up with the Old Salopians' only goal.

ILFORD, the F.A. Amateur Cup finalists, are in another final. They overwhelmed WIMBLEDON in the London Senior Cup semi-final at Barking. Though Ilford scored four times, Wimbledon's weakness was not in defence; it was forward. Ilford were not seen at their best, but their forwards were much better than the Wimbledon attack. Dellow (3)—one from penalty—and Craymer scored Ilford's goals. Wadby obtained one for Wimbledon.

WALTHAMSTOW AVENUE mastered the METROPOLITAN POLICE in the other London Senior Cup semi-final at Leyton Lucas (2), Embledon, and Bazin scored for the Avenue, Bosley and Avey for the Police.

Macey was the only member of the KINGSTONIAN attack who played well against DULWICH HAMLET in the London Charity Cup semi-final at Champion Hill. Kail, Osmund (penalty), Goodliffe, and Smith scored for Dulwich, Macey for Kingstonian.

NAVY COMBINE CLEVERLY.

ROYAL NAVY 3, ROYAL AIR FORCE 1.

In the game at New Cross between the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force the latter had the better of the opening exchanges, but could not drive home their advantage. Miskicking by both sets of backs nearly cost each team goals. Near the interval Vernon scored for the Air Force following a pass by Hicup.

Determined efforts were made by the Navy to get on level terms. Leonard and Coates almost scored. Clever combination ended in Coates equalising. Vernon scored from a pass by Allen. Play was much better in this half with the Navy on top. Leonard scored a third goal to give the Navy a well-earned win.

A.F.A. JUNIOR CUP.—SEMI-FINAL.

Reigate Priory	3	Hastings and St. Leonards	2

ARTHUR DUNN CUP.—FINAL.

Old Wykehamists	4	Old Salopians	1

A.F.A. SENIOR CUP.—SEMI-FINAL REPLAYS.

Cambridge Town	4	Hitchin Town	0
Civil Service	1	H.M.S. Excellent (holders)	0

ATHENIAN LEAGUE.

Hampstead	0	Leyton	1
Sutton United	0	Barnet	1
Cheshunt	0	Redhill	1
Wealdstone	3	Southall	0
Enfield	1	Bromley	2

RESERVES SECTION.

Finchley	4	Bromley	1
Walthamstow Ave.	4	Wealdstone	2
Redhill	3	Cheshunt	0
Uxbridge Town	3	Enfield	4

CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE.

DIVISION I.

Colonial Office	4	War Office	5
Office of Works	1	Agricola	7
Customs and Excise	5	Ministry of Pensions	0

DIVISION II.

Ministry of Health B	3	Customs & Excise II.	3
War Office II.	2	Royal Mint	0
Bd. of Education II.	3	Taxes II.	0
Land Registry	5	Hicomind	1

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE.

Casuals	2	Woking	2
Leytonstone	1	Oxford City	1
Nunhead	4	Tufnell Park	0

KENT AMATEUR LEAGUE.

Tillings Ath.	11	Vickers (Crayford)	2

KENT LEAGUE.

Dover United	0	Bexley Heath	3
Sittingbourne P.M.	0	Chatham	0
Sittingbourne	1	Tunbridge Wells	2
Folkestone	1	R. Marines	3
Maidstone	2	Gillingham	1
Margate	1	Dartford	0
Canterbury Wavrley	1	Grays Thurrock	0

LONDON CHARITY CUP.—SEMI-FINAL.

Dulwich Hamlet (holders)	4	Kingstonians	1

LONDON SENIOR CUP.—SEMI-FINALS.

Walthamstow Avenue	4	Metropolitan Police	2
Ilford (holders)	4	Wimbledon	1

LONDON BANKS' MINOR CUP.—FINAL.

Midland Bank V.	1	Lazards	2

LONDON LEAGUE.

PREMIER DIVISION

Carshalton Ath.	0	Dagenham Town	1
Cray Wanderers	1	Epsom Town	3
Erith and Belvedere	5	Grays Ath.	3
Whyteleafe Albion	0	Chelmsford	7
Walthamstow Grange	0	Beckenham	1

SECOND DIVISION.

Brentwood Mental H.	4	Park Royal	5
Epsom Town	2	U.G.B.M. Sports	2
Watney's Sports	0	Romford	5
Woolwich Polytechnic	3	Standard Telephones	1
Chelmsford	2	Erith and Belvedere	1

PUBLIC SCHOOL MATCHES.

Kimbolton School	2	Old Kimboltonians	2

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH.

Birmingham Comb.	2	London League	1

SPARTAN LEAGUE.

PREMIER DIVISION.

Aylesbury United	4	Egham	6
Chesham United	6	Wood Green	1
Crittalls Athletic	0	Maidenhead United	1
Slough	2	Brentwood & Warley	1

DIVISION I.

Berkhamsted Town	2	Cowley (Oxford)	2
Eastbourne Comrades	3	Polytechnic	4
Haywards Sports	5	Leagrave and Dist.	0
Hounslow	4	Leighton United	2
R.A.F. (Uxbridge)	2	Hertford Town	0

DIVISION II.

(Eastern Section.)

Bishop's Stortford	4	Lyons Club Res.	0
Hitchin Town Res.	1	Ware	1
Lea Bridge Gas	4	Polytechnic Res.	2
Ministry of Health	0	Hoddesdon Town	4
Letchworth Town	0	Rovers	1
Welwyn Garden City	0	Waltham Comrades	4

(Western Section.)

G.W.R.	1	Aylesbury Utd. Res.	1
Maidenhead Un. Res.	4	Hazell's (Aylesbury)	0
Pinner	3	Marlow	5
R.A.F. (Halton)	1	Chesham Un. Res.	3

SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE.

Merton	6	Britannic House	0
Carshalton	3	Eastbourne	2
Bank of England	1	Aquarius	0
Cuaco	3	Motor Union	0
Lloyds Bank	3	Winchmore Hill	0
Norsemen	3	Old Parkonians	1
Kew Assoc. Res.	2	Westminster Bank Res.	4
Aquarius Res.	4	Bank of England Res.	3
Barclays Bank Res.	4	Lensbury Res.	5
Catford Wanderers Res.	3	Cuaco Res.	3
Lloyds Bank Res.	0	Alexandra Park Res.	0
Britannic House Res.	1	Crouch End Vampires Res.	3
Ipswich Town	4	Kew Association	2
Alexandra Park	2	Toc H	1
Crouch End Vampires	1	Catford Wanderers	2
Ibis	5	Highgate	1

SOUTHERN COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP. SEMI-FINAL.

Sussex	2	Devon	0

CLUB MATCHES.

Royal Navy	3	Royal Air Force	1
Northern Nomads	0	Corinthians	6
Old Collegians	2	Old Bromleians	1
Middlesex Hospital	5	J. O. Fahlers XI.	2
Toc H Res.	1	Crouch End Vampires Res.	0
Westminster Bank	1	Ealing Association	4
Ibis Res.	2	Maori	2
Lond. Sch. of Econ.	2	Old Aldenhamians	1
Old Chigwellians	2	Old Hurst Johnians	2

SPORTS ITEMS.

An amateur boxing tournament in aid of H.R.H. the Duchess of York's Maternity Centre of the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, will be held at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday, April 16.

Blackburn Rovers have signed John Cullen, a goalkeeper, of the Burscough Rangers, a Lancashire Combination club.

Jimmy McLarnin, the Belfast boxer, beat Jack Thompson on points in their boxing contest at the Garden, New York, says a Central News message. Both boxers fought fiercely and in the opening stages Thompson put up a splendid resistance. In the third round McLarnin took the offensive, and Thompson was clearly outpointed in the remaining stages of the fight.

Rugby School (P. H. Gray and W. A. Lewthwaite) beat Cheltenham College (W. R. A. Fetherstonhaugh and G. N. Anley) in a rackets match at Rugby by 15—5, 15—6, 15—7, 15—8. Rugby also won both Singles.

Tickets for the final of the Rugby League Cup at Wembley on May 3 can now be obtained from the Stadium authorities.

Helped by winning the F.A. Cup last season, Bolton Wanderers F.C. show a profit of £2,059 for the year which ended on February 28. A balance of £33,613 is carried forward after paying the usual 7½ per cent. dividend.

Paul Runyan Bloomfield, the New Jersey professional, won the Open Golf Championship and a prize of $1,500 at Pinehurst, North Carolina. His score was 221 for 72 holes.

The reconstituted South Hampshire Polo Club, with Admiral Sir Roger Keyes as president, is anticipating a successful season. A polo ground has been secured at Gosport, and a good number of players owning ponies have announced their intention of playing. The ground will be opened for play on April 2. Commander H. Bowlby has been elected captain of the club, which consists largely of naval and military officers serving in the Portsmouth district.

RACKETS.

AMATEUR SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

SURPRISING DEFEAT OF KEMP-WELCH.

By HUBERT WINTERBOTHAM.

The five matches scheduled for the first day in the Amateur Rackets Singles Championship at Queen's Club yesterday dwindled down, in actual practice, to two. N. M. Ford and R. H. Hill had arranged to play their first round tie on Friday and this Hill won by 15—4, 15—10, 9—15, 15—8.

The veteran, Vane Pennell, scratched to Dr. H. W. Leatham, as did I. A. de H. Lyle to the champion of 1926, 1927, and 1928, J. C. F. Simpson.

The entry this year comprises 26 and includes the names of all the rackets players who matter, with the exception of E. M. Baerlein, who has won the title nine times, on the last occasion in 1923, L. Lees and H. D. Hake, the Haileybury schoolmaster, who caused such a sensation last year by defeating Lord Aberdare and Simpson, only to be beaten in the final by Cosmo Crawley, the holder.

The draw looks a good one. R. C. O. Williams, I. Akers-Douglas, Leatham, and Simpson being in the top half and Cosmo Crawley, Lord Aberdare, and D. S. Milford in the lower.

C. M. N. Baker beat P. W. Kemp-Welch, 8—15, 15—12, 9—15, 15—11, 15—0.

This would have been a sensational result under normal circumstances, for, useful and steady player as Baker is, he would himself be the last to claim that he was in quite the same class as Peter Kemp-Welch, who, with ordinary luck, would now be in the very forefront of rackets players. Unfortunately, some time ago, the Old Carthusian was troubled by his playing hand, which necessitated an operation. This left some traces, and makes it difficult always to get a correct grip of the racket, with the consequence that at times he cannot control his strokes properly.

Yesterday his hand began to trouble him after he had won the first game comfortably. He led 7—0 in the second game, and Baker's chances looked hopeless. Kemp-Welch struggled pluckily, but could win only five more points before Baker ran out. Kemp-Welch made another plucky effort in the third game, and, though unable to ply his usually free game, he won it at 15—9. Kemp-Welch, though in great discomfort, stuck to it well, but lost the fourth game at 11—15. He could do no more, however, and was hardly able to return one of Baker's services in the final game.

All this was very hard luck on Baker, for the Old Cheltonian is one of the most improved players of the day. There is nothing spectacular about his methods, but he has a good length, medium-pace service and plenty of power of return.

N. McCaskie beat S. H. Dobell 15—0, 15—5, 16—13.

Dobell is a Canadian and the only overseas player to take part in the competition. They use a larger and softer rackets ball in Canada and the United States, and this naturally takes a good deal of becoming accustomed to, and it was obvious at the start that Dobell was anything but happy among the strange surroundings. McCaskie was in the winning Winchester pair last year. His style is modelled on that of the great Wykehamist rackets player, Lord Aberdare, especially in the matter of service, but McCaskie cannot honestly be said to have quite made the progess expected of

Athletics.

NATIONAL CROSS-COUNTRY TITLE.

STAFFORDSHIRE WIN—WEBSTER FIRST HOME.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS SPORTS MEETINGS

By H. M. ABRAHAMS.

WOLVERHAMPTON, Saturday.

As was universally anticipated, Staffordshire easily retained their title in the fifth annual Inter-County Cross-Country Championship, held over a course of about 7½ miles, here this afternoon. They could hardly fail to do so. Their team of nine runners included two men who ran in the international at Leamington last week, supplemented by F. Light (one of England's reserves), J. E. Webster (still one of the finest cross-country runners in the country), and two other runners, W. Harman (who finished thirtieth in the National at Sheffield), and T. Hall (who occupied fortieth position in that race)

Add to that formidable combination the fact that the Staffordshire captain, J. E. Webster, was running over a course every inch of which he must know as well as he knows his back garden, and it is hardly surprising that the team, with its captain a good half a minute ahead, won with over a hundred points to spare. The course was an interesting one over country which, could it be deprived of smoke, would be extremely attractive. It consisted of two laps of perhaps three and a-quarter miles or so each, and the difficulty of finding suitable changing accommodation necessitated a good deal of running, in all I should think about two and a-half miles, on hard and by no means level road.

But such of the race as was over country provided roaring of an extremely punishing character. Twice the runners had to ascend nearly to the summit of Sedgeley Beacon, the highest spot in Staffordshire, and a spot which claims the distinction of being the highest cultivated land in England. No wonder many of the runners almost crawled up the monster on their second circuit.

Changing accommodation was admirably provided by the Sunbeam Motor Company, and perhaps the numbers of motor engines in all stages of production—or destruction—that surrounded the would-be competitors in their changing apartment provided them with inspiration for their task. Others may have wished, at any rate, after half the journey, that they had had more material assistance from some automobile.

Many Absentees.

Thirteen teams, totalling 113 runners, started at 3.25. Four teams, Leicester, Gloucester, Suffolk and Surrey, had only eight competitors. There were many notable absentees, and in particular the first four to finish in the Southern Championship, Tomlin, Broadley, Oddie and Ferris, did not compete. Tomlin missed his train; Bedfordshire had no team, and Middlesex, at the last moment, suffered heavily through the absence of Broadley and Ferris. I do not mention the many other absentees, but almost every county suffered some disappointment.

On leaving the Sunbeam Sports Field, E. Ceney (Notts) was leading, followed by four Staffordshire men in a row.

I myself went to a spot about a mile from the finish, and had a splendid view of the runners as they came, looking midgets indeed, over the top of the Beacon and wended their way with some sense of relief, I'll be bound, down the other side. The first time the runners passed me they had been going for about seventeen or eighteen minutes. Webster, Kay, and Kibble, all of Staffordshire, were leading, with Weatherill (Surrey) next. Luke (Gloucester) was sixth and Cliff (Herts), who was the second Southern man home in the National and finished in the sixteenth position in that race, seventh. So far as it was possible to check the numbers, Staffs were already assured of victory, for their sixth man, F. Light, was in thirteenth position, and their total somewhere in the region of thirty points. At the end of the first circuit Webster was some five seconds ahead of Kay in 24 min. 22 sec., and Staffordshire had men in first, second, third, fifth, sixth, and ninth positions, totalling twenty-seven points.

Staffs Finish Five in Six.

By the time the runners reached me the second time they had been running for about forty minutes, and Webster was over half a minute ahead of the second man, Kay, who, in his turn, was nearly a similar distance ahead of Weatherill. There was no doubt as to who was the individual, or who would be the team winners, and Webster finished the course in 49 min. 22 sec., over half a minute ahead of Kay.

Of the 113 starters, 102 finished, and 50 of these finished in 55¾ min. Twelve of the thirteen teams entered actually scored. Middlesex, for the fourth time, finished second, only seventeen points ahead of Essex, who were third. The first four teams scored under 200 points.

There is only one criticism I have to offer. Would it not be far better to hold this race towards the end of December? Coming as it does after the bigger events, it is something of an anti-climax. At the end of a long cross-country season the more prominent performers are sick to death of the sight of plough, and as a result we do not really get as much enthusiasm as we ought.

I should just like to add a special word of praise for Devon. They were making their first appearance in the race. They travelled a long, long way, and they finished a team. Details:—

(1) J. E. Webster (Staffordshire), 49 min 22 sec.; (2) T. Kay (Staffordshire), 49 min. 55 sec.; (3) L. T. Weatherill (Surrey), 50 min. 18 sec.; (4) J. T. Holden (Staffordshire), 50 min. 50 sec.; (5) T. Kibble (Staffordshire), 50 min. 56 sec.; (6) F. Light (Staffordshire), 51 min.; (7) W. W. Clift (Hertfordshire), 51 min. 18 sec.; (8) R. Luke (Gloucestershire), 51 min. 22 sec.; (9) W. Jordan (Hertfordshire), 51 min. 23 sec.; (10) E. Ceney (Notts), 51 min. 24 sec.; (11) W. Harman (Staffordshire), 51 min. 27 sec.; (12) P. H. Prattley (Gloucestershire), 51 min. 37 sec.

The team placings were:—Staffordshire (holders), 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 11 = 29 pts., 1; Middlesex, 13, 16, 24, 25, 33, 35 = 146 pts., 2; Essex, 14, 20, 22, 29, 32, 46 = 163 pts., 3; Surrey, 176 pts., 4; Gloucestershire, 236 pts., 5; Sussex, 244 pts., 6; Buckinghamshire, 259 pts., 7; Hertfordshire, 277 pts., 8; Sussex, 309 pts., 9; Notts, 314 pts., 10; Kent, 355 pts., 11; Devonshire, 441 pts., 12; Leicestershire, finished five men only.

POLICE CHAMPIONSHIP.

I. H. Dyke (Chatham), with 28 min. 44 sec., won the individual race in the 5 miles cross-country championship of the Metropolitan Police, held at Imber Court, Thames Ditton, for the second occasion. "J" Division won team honours for the third successive year—a Metropolitan Police record. Details:—

CHAMPIONSHIP.—1. H. Dyke, Chatham, 28 min. 44 sec., 1; H S. Price, "W," 28 min. 50 sec., 2; J. Handley, "C.," 29 min. 11 sec., 3.

TEAM RACE.—"J." Divn., 6, 7, 14, 19=46 points; "T.A." Divn., 4, 12, 15 20=51 points, 2; "C" Divn., 3, 13, 26, 27=69 points, 3.

RANELAGH H. Three Miles "Baker" Cup race at Putney was won by C. Whittle (5 min. 15 sec.), the limit man.

ASHCOMBE A.C.'s 3½ Miles Handicap at Roehampton resulted in a victory for G. W. S. Cook (1 min. 10 sec. start) in 17 min. 14 sec. G. Stoneham (2.25) was second, in 17.16, and F. L. Longford (1.20) third, in 17.26. There were eighteen starters.

CAMBRIDGE H. had fifteen starters for their Five Miles' Road Walking Handicap at Eltham. A. W. Hurst, the club champion, won the scratch race. Raynor, with an allowance of 5 min. 5 sec., won the handicap.

LYONS CLUB'S Five Miles' Cross-county Championship at Sudbury Hill was won by K. Crombie in 27.4. Collins was second in 27.27, and the last named, with 45 sec. start, was first in the handicap.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ATHLETICS.

HARROW BEAT CHARTERHOUSE.

In an athletic match on Harrow School track, Harrow beat Charterhouse by seven events to three. P. D. Cotes Preedy carried off the 100 yards and 200 yards for Harrow in the good times of 10 2-5 sec. and 21 2-5 sec. respectively. The outstanding performance of the afternoon, however, was that of J. St. L. Thornton, who won the hurdles for Charterhouse in 17 sec., running against the wind. The half-mile was taken in good style by W. F. Moss (Charterhouse), who, after E. D. Laborde (Harrow) had led throughout, sprinted over the last 100 yards and won by 15 yards in the fast time of 2 min. 6 sec.

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G. Denison Smith (Harrow), running a well-judged race, resisted a strong challenge by A. J. R. Steele in the mile, which he won with about three yards to spare in 4 min. 52 2-5 sec. Results:—

100 YARDS.—P. R. Cotes Preedy (Harrow), 1; C. D. van Namen (Harrow), 2. Won by 4 ft. Time, 10 2-5 sec.

HIGH JUMP.—A. S. Lawrence (Harrow) and A. G. Readman (Harrow) tied, 5 ft. 2½ in., 1; J. L. Drew (Charterhouse), 5 ft. 1¼ in., 3.

200 YARDS.—P. D. Cotes Preedy (Harrow), 1; B. D. Hawes (Harrow), 2. Won by 4 yards. Time, 21 2-5 sec.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.—K. Blackmore (Harrow, 32 ft. 8½ in. 1; C. Middleton (Charterhouse), 31 ft. 9½ in., 2.

LONG JUMP.—P. J. Lewis (Harrow), 19 ft. 4¾ in., 1; H. J. Riddle (Harrow), 18 ft. 8¾ in., 2.

440 YARDS.—C. D. van Namen (Harrow), 1; G B. White (Charterhouse), 2. Won by 4 ft. Time, 55 2-5 sec.

HALF-MILE.—W. F. Moss (Charterhouse), 1; E. D. Laborde (Harrow), 2. Won by 15 yards. Time, 2 min. 6 sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—J. St. L. Thornton (Charterhouse), 1; C. Middleton (Charterhouse), 2. Won by 10 yards. Time, 17 sec.

POLE JUMP.—H. N. Ball (Charterhouse), 9 ft., 1; E. J. V. Rigg (Charterhouse), 8 ft., 2.

MILE.—G. Denison Smith (Harrow), 1; A. J. R. Steele (Charterhouse), 2. Won by 3 yards. Time, 4 min. 52 2-5 sec.

CHELTENHAM COLLEGE SPORTS.

The annual sports were held on the College ground before a large attendance, the weather being fine. Results:—

100 YARDS (Open).—Cook, 1; Powell, 2; Hyett, 3. Time, 11 sec.

100 YARDS (Under 17).—Haines, 1; Curtis, 2; O'Dwyer, 3. Time, 11 1-5 sec.

440 YARDS (Open).—Cook, 1; Woollatt, 2; Wilkinson, 3. Time, 54 4-5 sec.

300 YARDS (Urder 17).—O'Dwyer, 1; Warren, 2; Brown, 3. Time, 37 2-5 sec.

HIGH JUMP (Open).—Masefield, 5 ft. 3 in., 1; Miller, 2; Searle, 3.

220 YARDS (Open).—Cook, 1; Woollatt, 2; Lyatt, 3. Time, 24 2-5 sec.

LONG JUMP (Open).—Masefield and Sedgwick tied at 17 ft. 4 in

HURDLES (Open).—O'Dwyer, 1; Clark, 2; Kingston, 3. Time, 19 4-5 sec.

OLD CHELTENHAMS' RACE.—Paulett, 1; Evans, 2; Home, 3. Time, 9 4-5 sec.

ONE MILE (Open).—Murphie, 1; Wigan, 2; Marsh, 3. Time, 4 min. 50 sec.

200 YARDS (under 17).—Powell, 1; Law, 2; Barrett, 3. Time, 23 1-5 sec.

HURDLES (under 17).—MacQuarde, 1; Brown, 2; Segwick, 3. Time, 19 sec.

STEEPLECHASE RELAY.—Boyne House, 1; Day Boys, 2; Newick, 3. Time, 4 min. 3 sec. The Champion House was Christowe with 200 1-3 points. Newick being second with 157 1-3 points.

LADIES' CHALLENGE VASE.—W. Cook, 40 points, 1; I. Murphy, 38 points, 2.

WROUGHTON CHALLENGE CUP.—A. O. Powell, 40 points.

IMPERIAL SERVICE COLLEGE.

Imperial Service College held their annual sports at Windsor. Two school records were broken. W. S. Bradbury beat the long jump record by nine inches. J. R. R. Shore, who put up some splendid performances, was the Victor Ludorum. Sir Bruce Bruce-Porter presented the prizes. Details:—Senior Steeplechase.—J. R. R. Shore, 1; S. J. Strong, 2; N. Holmes, 3. 6 min. 28 sec.

One Mile.—J. R. R. Shore, 1; J. K. Honlow, 2; A. J. Hassel, 3. 4 min. 56 sec. Throwing the Cricket Ball.—D. D. M. McCready, 91 yd. 7 in. (school record), 1; F. S. Thompson, 2; D. I. G. Stewart, 3. Half-mile.—J. R. R. Shore, 1; W. S. Bradburn, 2; F. S. Thompson, 3. 2 min. 14 sec. 220 Yards.—G. E. L. Stone, 1; D. C. Brighten, 2; J. R. R. Shore, 3. 25 1-5 sec. High Jump.—J. R. R. Shore, 5 ft 100 Yards.—D. C. Brighten, 1; W. S. Bradburn, 2; G. L. Way, 3. 10 4-5 sec. 120 Yards Hurdles.—D. C. Brighten, 1; T. G. Tucker, 2; J. R. R. Shore, 3. 18 4-5 sec. Putting the Weight.—A. D. Pettingell, 29 ft. 6 in., 1; J. Archer-Burton 2. P. N. Clery-Fox, 3. Long Jump.—W. S. Bradburn, 20 ft. 0in. (school record), 1; D. C. Brighten, 2; J. R. R. Shore, 3. Quarter-Mile.—J. R. R. Shore, 1; W. S. Bradburn, 2; F. S. Thompson, 3. 56 4-5 sec.

ACHILLES BEAT ETON.

The annual sports competition between Eton College and the Achilles Club took place on the school field, Eton, and was won by Achilles Club by 37 points to 25. The winners conceded handicap marks in each event. Results:—

100 YARDS.—G. Wilkinson (Achilles), 1; J. R. Maudsley (Eton), 2; L. B. Neame (Achilles), 3. Time, 10 4-5 sec.

QUARTER MILE.—L. B. Neame (Achilles), 1; A. D. Hilmore (Eton), 2; T. E. Hubbard (Eton), 3. Time, 54 1-5 sec.

HALF-MILE.—M. H. C. Gutteridge (Achilles), 1; J. H. Magill (Eton), 2; W. G. Tatham (Achilles), 3. Time, 2 min. 9 3-5 sec.

MILE.—Lord J. A. Hope (Eton), 1; G. R. Chamberlain (Eton), 2; S. Mitchell (Eton), 3. Time, 4 min. 54 1-5 sec.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.—G. Thorn (Eton), 34 ft. 4½ in., 1; R. L. Housland (Achilles), 2; B. Babbington Smith (Achilles), 3.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—G. C. R. Clay (Achilles), 1; C. M. Fletcher (Eton), 2; H. P. Bowler (Achilles), 3. Time, 16 3-5 sec.

HIGH JUMP.—E. R. Brodbrooke (Achilles), 6 ft. 2 1-8 in., 1.

LONG JUMP.—R. W. Revans (Achilles), 23 ft. 3 in., 1.

THROWING THE HAMMER.—W. G. Tatham (Achilles), 108 ft. 1 in., 1.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SPORTS.

Some good performances were accomplished on the last day of Merchant Taylors' School sports, on the school ground at Charterhouse Square. A. P. O' Harvey won the quarter-mile in 53 sec. Crisfield won the mile in 4 min. 50 3-5 sec. These competitors hold the Veley and School cups respectively. W. G. Edmonds who, by virtue of becoming Victor Ludorum holds the Whittington Cup, won the weight putting, and George Cup, at 30 ft. 7½ in.; the high jump, and Cambridge Cup, at 5 ft. 3¾ in. and, with 5 sec. start, not only finished first in the two miles walking race, but accomplished the best actual time, namely, 17 min 12 4-5 sec., and so won the Forbes Cup.

The long jump and Indian Army Cup went to Harvey at 17 ft. 4½ in. An excellent performance in this event was that accomplished by J. D. Clark, who in Class IV., for competitors from 14½ to 15½ years of age, did 15 ft. 7½ in. In the same class Clark won the 300 yards race in 41 sec., the quarter-mile in 63 2-5 sec., and was second in the high jump.

HIGHGATE SCHOOL RECORDS BROKEN.

Records were broken in the concluding day's events of Highgate School Sports. Following his successes of the previous Wednesday, J. P. Bray won the open mile race by 3 2-5 sec. from Vines II. (whose brother, Vines, was third), in 4 min. 48 4-5 sec., and finished a close second to Tucker I. in the open quarter-mile—time, 54 1-5 sec. These achievements, with his previous wins, made him Senior Victor Ludorum. The Junior Victor Ludorum was Allen. For the Old Cholmeleians' 100 yards race there were seventy-one starters, of whom Aylett was the winner in 12 sec.

BEDFORD SPORTS.

Bedford School's sports were concluded yesterday with the following results:—

100 YARDS.—Holland, 1; D. Haines, 2; Therenard, 3. Time 10 4-5 sec.

MILE OPEN.—Dalley, 1; Harper, 2; Leslie, 3. Time, 5 min. 2 2-5 sec.

HURDLES.—Mull, 1; Fowler, 2; Pope, 3. Time, 18 sec.

HOUSE RELAY.—St. Peter's.

QUARTER MILE.—Renny, 1; Panton, 2.

HIGH JUMP.—Moll Edwards, 5 ft. 5½ ins.

RUGBY STEEPLECHASES.

Rugby School steeplechases took place at Rugby and resulted:—Open: W. R. Ramsay, 1; L. A. W. Blackwell, 2; C. A. Emerson, 3; R. C. S. Lord, 3. Junior: W. M. Winter, 1; W. A. Grant, 2; J. A. Emerson, 3; A. Maitland, 4.

WHITGIFT SCHOOL SPORTS.

There was some fast sprinting at the Whitgift School sports. B. E. Nicholson won the 100 yards in 10 1-10 sec. and D. J. Baker won the 220 yards (under 15) in 25 1-5 sec., which is a new school record. The Challenge Cup for the greatest number of points gained in open events was won by M. W. Stevens with 48 points, K. B. Kitley being second with 38 points. The Senior House Sports Cup went to Cross's, who totalled 120 points, Dodd's being second with 94½ points. The Junior House Cup was won by Dodd's with 73 points.

KING'S COLLEGE RECORD.

A record which has stood for twenty-two years was broken at the sports of King's College School at Wimbledon when G H Lang won the open quarter-mile race in 54 sec., an improvement of two-fifths of a second on the record set up in 1908. Lang and W. H D Chelmick, who followed his victory in the cross-country race with successes in the 120 yards hurdles and one mile events, tied for the Victor Ludorum Medal and Wilson Challenge Cup with a total of 32 points. Wimbledon were easy winners of the Douglas Smith Challenge Cup presented to the House gaining the most points. Details:—

100 YARDS (Moir Challenge Cup).—V. F. Buckingham, 1; G. H. Lang, 2; G. S. Toller, 3. 10 4-5 sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES (Blundell Challenge Cup).—W H D. Chelmick 1; D. N. T. Wallace, 2. 17 3-5 sec.

440 YARDS (Old Boys' Challenge Cup).—Lang, 1; Buckingham, 2; Toller, 3. 54 sec. (school record).

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Continued from preceding column.

880 YARDS (Wotherspoon Challenge Cup).—Lang, 1; Chelmick, 2; S. C. Lawrence, 3. 2 min. 13 1-5 sec.

ONE MILE (Freake Challenge Cup).—Chelmick, 1; B. J. Dudbridge, 2; F. A. Percival, 2. 5 min. 0 2-5 sec.

HIGH JUMP (Bennett Challenge Cup).—Lang, 1; Dudbridge, 2; G. Floyd and D. Bolton, equal 3. Height, 5 ft. 1 in.

LONG JUMP (Blades Challenge Cup).—R. F. H. Philpot-Brookes, 1; Wallace, 2; W. H. Young, 3. Distance 19 ft. 6¼ in.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.—Philpot-Brookes, 1; W. N. Frost, 2; Toller, 3. Distance 28 ft. 4 in.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—Frost, 1; E. H. Taylor 2; A. C. Allan, 3. Distance 92 yds. 10 in.

TUG-OF-WAR (Inter-House).—Wimbledon, 1; Boarders, 2.

RELAY RACE (Inter-House).—Wimbledon, 1; Boarders, 2. Time, 3 min. 0 4.5 sec.

CROSS-COUNTRY (Inter-House) (about five miles).—West, 1; Wimbledon, 2; East, 3. First home: Chelmick, 29 min. 29 2-5 sec.

EPSOM COLLEGE SPORTS.

Some excellent performances were accomplished when the chief finals of the Epsom College Sports were decided on the School ground. Balean won four junior events, and Grugeon won the senior 100 yards in 10 2-5 sec. and equalled the record for the 220 yds with 24 sec. The "Macfarlane" Cup, for the champion athlete, went to J. H. Gibson, of Carr House, and that unit secured the Sports Cup with a total of 285 points. Details:—

100 YARDS.—Sen.: Grugeon, 1. Time, 10 2-5 sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—Sen.: Hanbury, 1. Time, 17 1-5 sec.

220 YARDS.—Sen.: Grugeon, 1. Time, 24 sec.

HIGH JUMP.—Sen.: J. H. Gibson and E. V. Eve, each 5 ft. 1 in., equal 1.

440 YARDS.—Sen.: Hanbury, 1. Time, 56 2-5 sec.

880 YARDS.—Sen.: E. James, 1. Time, 2 min. 15 sec.

DULWICH COLLEGE SPORTS.

Dulwich College annual sports were concluded in a storm of hail and rain. Grenville House secured the house championship with 133 points, Spenser being second with 97. Andrews (Grenville), who won the Class I. sprint in 10 3-5 sec., was also first in the "Past v. Present" 120 yards race, and a member of a winning relay team. Results:—

120 YARDS (Past v. Present): Andrews (College), 1. Time, 12 4-5 sec.

CLASS I. (Open to School).

100 YARDS.—Andrews (Grenville), 1. Time, 10 3-5 sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—Owen (Marlowe), 1. Time, 18 4-5 sec.

440 YARDS.—Staniforth (Drake), 1. Time, 53 3-5 sec.

ONE MILE.—Biggs (Grenville), 1. Time, 5 mins.

HIGH JUMP.—Boon (Marlowe) and Williams (Spenser), tied at 5 ft. 1 in.

RELAY (6 by 220 yards).—Grenville, 1; Drake, 2. Time, 2 min. 40 sec.

NEW RECORDS AT MILL HILL.

Mill Hill School annual sports were concluded on the school ground, Mill Hill. J. A. Judson (Winterstroke), with victories in the senior quarter-mile, furlong, and hundred yard events, and a second place in the long jump, secured the senior championship with a total of 56 points. A. J. Young (Scrutton's) became the junior champion with three firsts and a second (24 points), including an equal record time of 10 9-10 secs. in the junior sprint. Three new records were made in the events for minors, R. J. T. Jones (Collinson) taking the half-mile in 2 min. 29 1-5, sec., P. A. Durbury, of the same house, the furlong in 27 2-5 sec., while the latter also secured the sprint in 11 3-5 sec.

SUSSEX WALKING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Twenty-five competitors, representing five teams, took part in the twenty miles walking championship of Sussex near Brighton, when J. King (Southern Railway A.C.) was an easy winner in 3 hr. 0 min. 4 2-5 sec., beating his own record for the distance of 3 hr. 2 min. made in 1927. H. V. Lloyd (Sussex Walking Club), who won last year, was sixth. The Sussex W. and A.C., with four scoring men in the first eight, shared the team honours with the Southern Railway A.C. at 22 points each.

R.A.F. CADETS BEATEN.

The R.A.F. College (Cranwell) lost to a strong London A.C. side at Cranwell by 18 points to 12. Good performances were accomplished by D. B. D. Field, the Cranwell sprinter, who won both short distance races, the 100 yards in 10 1-5 sec. and the furlong in 23 sec. Cranwell also supplied the winners of the two miles and half-mile races.

KEEN MATCH WON BY S.L.H.

South London Harriers opposed the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and after a keen contest in the last event, won by 2½ points to 2³⁄₁₀. J. Sheffield (R.M.A.) won the Hurdles and shared first place in the High Jump with his colleague, T. H. Hardy, at 5 ft. Hardy also won the Long Jump at 19 ft. 8 in.

The Harriers scored most of their points in the long-distance events, supplying the first two men in the mile and two mile races. E. B. Fowle was first in the former event and was narrowly beaten in the latter.

The Norwegian Lawn Tennis Federation have arranged for the second round Davis Cup match with Austria to be played here on May 16, 17, and 18. Both countries have byes in the first round. The Federation have appointed a committee to select the team and arrange for trial matches to be played.

FENCING.

SABRE CLUB WIN.

A PROMISING SABREUR.

By LEON BERTRAND.

It was not to be expected that the cadets of Woolwich would extend the Sabre Club in their six-a-side encounter yesterday at the Royal Military Academy. They performed sufficiently well, however, to register nine wins against the twenty-seven scored by their seasoned opponents, the visitors being assured of victory at the twenty-seventh bout, when they led 19—8.

But what matter figures and result? I refuse to regard the match as a test of strength, but rather as a propaganda visit *pour l'encouragement du sabre.* That being so, I was introduced to a very promising sabreur in the person of A. Stirling-Wilkinson, who scored a personal triumph in winning four out of six bouts for the "Shop." He possesses all the necessary physical attributes. He is speedy, lithe, and employs excellently the time-cut at the arm. A. V. Brook-Webb also must be mentioned. He shaped well and was instrumental in collecting two victories.

Collectively, the team have improved greatly since I saw them last season.

Needless to say, the Sabre Club had all the best of matters in the first half, and the interval was reached with the club holding the commanding lead of 14—4. This was increased by a point with W. A. Evill's win over A. H. Sadler. Then Sgt.-Instr. Laxton faced Rear-Admiral the Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower, and a spirited battle ensued. At 3-all Laxton's point in time prevailed over the Admiral's lusty cut at chest. Stirling-Wilkinson fenced admirably in the next assault against A. H. Jeffreys, and won with a perfectly-timed cut at arm. Brook-Webb also showed to advantage against E. G. Hohler, and gained the deciding hit by a counter-riposte. The fourth round closed with the club leading 17—7. Evill's direct attack against S. J. Laxton then made his side safe from defeat, and two bouts later the result was assured by Jeffrey's defeat of Brook-Webb. Details:—

SABRE CLUB.—W. A. Evill, A. H. Jeffreys, C. A. Hohler, and A. G. Pilbrow, each 5 wins; Rear-Admiral the Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower, 4 wins; R. E. Brook, 3 wins. Total, 27 wins.

R.M.A.—Gent. Cadet A. Stirling-Wilkinson, 4 wins; G.-C. A. V. Brook-Webb and Sgt.-Instr. Laxton, each 2 wins; G.1C. A. H. Sadler, 1 win; G.-C.'s Tindall-Carill-Worsley, and G. A. Lloyd, each no wins. Total, 9 wins.

ANGLO-FRENCH VICTORY.

A CLOSE MATCH.

By M. POLLOCK-SMITH.

The Cercle d'Escrime Anglo-Français avenged their previous defeat, when they beat visiting teams from Ashley Green by 15 victories to 10. The Cercle produced more finished fencers, in both foil and épée, but their opponents put up a determined fight, Munn being their most successful foilist. He did well to win three assaults untouched, and he put up an excellent opposition to the thrustful attacks of Caglini before losing the odd point.

The latter was by far the best foilist, whose Italian "fire" was accompanied by orthodox movements.

The épée opened with the Cercle 10—6 up, and they only required three wins to gain the match. Distinctly the superior "duellists," their characteristic was consistent play around the swordhand. Loiret was their most formidable and polished épéeist, while Chauviere was obviously more at home with this weapon than with the foil. G. Barnes was a trifle lucky to hit Fennell, but was steady, and, with Munn, showed that Ashley Green should certainly enter for the Savage Shield. Details:—

FOIL.—Cercle Anglo-Francis: E. A. Caglini, 4 wins; R. Hudson-Evans, 3 wins; T. Mathews, 2 wins; J. Chauviere, 1 win. Total, 10 wins. Ashley Green: H Munn, 3 wins; G. Barnes, A. Smith, and L. Cranfield, each 1 win. Total, 6 wins.

EPEE.—Cercle Anglo-Francais: J. Chauviere and R. J. Lioret, each 2 wins; L. R. Fennell, 1 win. Total, 5 wins. Ashley Green: G. Barnes and H. Munn, each 2 wins; A. Barnes, no win. Total, 4 wins.

LAWN TENNIS.

HAMPSTEAD HARD COURT FINALS.

EASY SUCCESS FOR MISS NUTHALL.

By HAMILTON PRICE.

There was a record crowd for a finals day at the Hampstead Hard Court Club's tournament at Belsize Park yesterday, when the chief attraction was the appearance of Miss Betty Nuthall in the Women's Singles final. She was opposed by Miss Vera Montgomery, whom she beat by 6—4, 6—1.

It was all too brief an affair, for as a spectacle it was as nice a game as one could possibly desire. Miss Montgomery was nervous, as was to be expected, but her ground play was delightfully free and graceful. She was troubled by a cross wind, and rather inclined to find the net. Miss Nuthall, on the other hand, drove through the wind with good judgment, and the speed of her strokes kept her opponent running from side to side. Miss Montgomery showed that she has grit by pulling up from 1—4 and 2—4 to 4 all, but she won only one point in the next two games. The second set was over quickly.

One has become tired of reading how Miss Nuthall served a double-fault, for it is seldom mentioned when some other player commits such an error. Miss Nuthall was only guilty once or twice of this offence, and it was hardly to be wondered at in such boisterous weather. She volleyed on several occasions, and generally did the right thing at the right moment.

Y. Ohta was in serious mood against R. Miki, and he won the Men's Singles final, for the second year in succession, by 6—3, 7—5. His forehand drive was always in evidence, and some of his passing drives swept cleanly past even such an agile volleyer as Miki. The loser knew that it was useless to play Ohta from the back of the court, and so he made for the net whenever possible. He beat Ohta sometimes with perfect volleys, but more often than not he was completely deceived by the masked returns of Ohta. The unorthodox player had gained a signal triumph.

It looked at the end of the first set in the Men's Doubles final as if a Japanese victory was to be recorded. Ohta and Miki were undoubtedly the superior pair, but Dr. J. C. Gregory and G. R. O. Crole-Rees then found their form, and they won a love set. The home pair took the last set to three. Gregory was brilliant at important points, and Crole-Rees gave him splendid support. Miki was the superior volleyer on the Japanese side because of his supple wrist. Ohta's rigid grip was a handicap to him when volleying a ball close to his body. It was gratifying to see Gregory playing so well so early in the season.

Gregory and Mrs. J. B. Pittman beat J. S. Olliff and Mrs. Holcroft-Watson by 11—9, 6—0 in a first-class Mixed Doubles final, and Miss Naomi Trentham and Miss D. E. Round deserved to defeat Mrs. Pittman and Mrs. Holcroft-Watson by the handsome score of 8—6, 6—3 in the Women's Doubles final. Mrs. Holcroft-Watson was never happy, but then she never has liked a windy day. The results were:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Y. Ohta beat R. Miki, 6—3, 7—5.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Dr. J. C. Gregory and G. R. O. Crole Rees beat Y. Ohta and R. Miki, 3—6, 6—0, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Miss B. Nuthall beat Miss V. Montgomery, 6—4, 6—1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Miss D. Round and Miss N. Trentham beat Miss Watson and Mrs. Pittman, 8—6, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: Dr. J. C. Gregory and Mrs. A. B. Pittman beat J. S. Olliff and Mrs. H. Watson, 11—9, 6—0.

BEAU SITE TOURNAMENT.

MISS HELEN JACOBS' DECISIVE DEFEAT.

CANNES, Saturday.

The surprise in the Beau Site Tournament semi-finals to-day was the decisive victory of Baroness von Reznicek, Germany's second ranking player, over Miss Helen Jacobs, who is placed second to Mrs. Wills-Moody in the American ranking.

Miss Jacobs played much below her usual form. She continually hit out of court or into the net, and her placing was feeble. Baroness von Reznicek, on the other hand, played a clever game and took full advantage of her opponent's errors. Results:—

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Semi-Finals: Baroness von Reznicek beat Miss Helen Jacobs 6—2, 6—3; Miss Ryan beat Mrs. G. Owen 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

MEN'S SINGLES.—Semi-Finals: W. T. Tilden beat H. Sato 6—1, 6—2, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Quarter Finals: C. H. Kingsley and Senorita L. de Alvarez beat E. R. Avory and Miss Noel 6—0, 6—3.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

GALLERY TOURNAMENT.

O. Garangiotis, the Greek Davis Cup player, gained a very easy victory in the final of the Men's Singles at the Gallery Club, Dulwich, yesterday. Garangiotis, who is No. 2 in his country's ranking list, beat J. D. Morris by 6—2, 6—1.

The Women's Singles final was interfered with by rain, and was concluded at the Dulwich Covered Courts Club on wood, Miss J C. Ridley beating Mrs. W. D. List by 6—4, 6—8, 6—3.

The first interruption came when Mrs. List was 2—0 in the final set. Play was resumed, and Mrs. List was attacked by cramp, and Miss Ridley established the strong lead of 5—2. At 5—3 rain again fell heavily, making further play out of doors impossible. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: O. Garangiotis beat J. D. Morris, 6—2 6—1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Miss J. C. Ridley beat Mrs. W. D. List, 6—4, 6—8, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: C. G. Eames and Miss E. H. Harvey and S. W. Harris and Miss J. C. Ridley divided.

THE DAVIS CUP.

TWO PROFESSIONALS ENGAGED BY GERMANY.

Germany has engaged two famous professionals, Josef Kozeluh and Roman Najuch, to coach their players for the first round Davis Cup tie against Great Britain, which begins at the Queen's Club on April 24.

From April 4 till April 6, seven of her best players will take part in a series of trials on the Blue-White Club's courts in Berlin, says Reuter's correspondent.

F. W. Rahe (Rostock) has already been selected as captain. His colleagues will be chosen from the following players:—Dr. H. Prenn, F. Frenz, J. Kuhlman, O. Froitzheim, Dr. Landmann, Dr. H. Kleinschroth, and Dr. Dessart.

THE STATUS OF DR. PRENN.

BERLIN, Saturday.

Dr. Prenn, who is ranked as Germany's No. 1, recently appeared before the Council of the German Lawn Tennis Association to answer charges of professionalism raised owing to his connection with tennis equipment firms.

The Council thoroughly investigated the charges, and while they exonerated him, they ordered him to be officially censured for not exercising sufficient reserve in his dealings with such firms. They added that they considered he had failed to observe the necessarily strict line of demarcation between amateur sport and private business.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

R.M.C. (SANDHURST) WIN.

POLYTECHNIC HARRIERS BEATEN BY TWO POINTS.

Although winning six of ten events, Polytechnic Harriers lost by 50 to 48, when opposed to the Royal Military College (Sandhurst) at Camberley. F. R. Gaby, the former A.A.A. champion, showed some of his best hurdling form when winning the 120 yards hurdles in 15 4-5 sec. P. Chackrabandh, a native Indian cadet, won the long jump with a leap of 19 ft. 1¼ in. Results:—

220 YARDS.—A. Bilery (Poly. H.), 1; L. D. Way (Sandhurst), 2; J. M. Lind (Sandhurst), 3. Time, 23 2-5 sec.

PUTTING THE SHOT.—A. Rosser (Poly. H.), 36 ft, 9 in., 1; E. Wisdom (Poly. H.), 36 ft. 2 in., 2; J. J. Watson Sandhurst), 35 ft. 3 in., 3.

MILE.—M. Carr (Poly. H.), 1; R. Hadland (Poly. H.), 2; S. J. L. Hill (Sandhurst), 3. Time, 4 min. 43 9-10 sec.

LONG JUMP.—P. Chackrabandh (Sandhurst), 19 ft. 1¼ in., 1; P. Spagnell (Poly. H.), 18 ft. 11 in., 2; R. Spencer and F. V. Littlewood (Sandhurst), 18 ft. 3¾ in., equal, 3.

100 YARDS.—W. H Summers (Sandhurst), 1; F. Dagnell (Poly. H.), 2; M. B. Jenkins (Sandhurst), 3. Time, 10 2-5 sec.

HIGH JUMP.—A. Gray (Poly. H.) and A. I. Jones (Poly. H.) tied at 5 ft. 8 in.; W. H. Walker (Poly. H.), 5 ft. 7 in.

HALF MILE.—T. P. H. Du Boulay (Sandhurst), 1; P. de Robeck (Sandhurst), 2; W. Dicton (Poly. H.), 3. Time, 2 min. 6 4-5 sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—F. R. Gaby (Poly H.), 1; W. H. Summers (Sandhurst), 2; R. C. D. Kite (Sandhurst), 3. Time, 15 4-5 sec.

TWO MILES.—H. W. Biggs (Poly. H.), 1; G. W. Peters (Sandhurst) 2; M. E. Ovans (Sandhurst), 3. Time, 10 min. 22 3-5 sec.

440 YARDS.—R. W. Braddock (Sandhurst), 1; F. Wilton-Dawe (Poly. H.), 2; O. Goldsmith (Sandhurst), 3. Time, 53 1-5 sec.

RACING NOTES.

LESSONS OF "LINCOLN" AND "NATIONAL."

JUVENILES OF PROMISE.

A DERBY CANDIDATE.

By "FAI

Athletics.

NATIONAL CROSS-COUNTRY TITLE.

STAFFORDSHIRE WIN—WEBSTER FIRST HOME.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS SPORTS MEETINGS

By H. M. ABRAHAMS.

WOLVERHAMPTON, Saturday.

As was universally anticipated, Staffordshire easily retained their title in the fifth annual Inter-County Cross-Country Championship, held over a course of about 7½ miles, here this afternoon. They could hardly fail to do so. Their team of nine runners included two men who ran in the international at Leamington last week, supplemented by F. Light (one of England's reserves), J. E. Webster (still one of the finest cross-country runners in the country), and two other runners, W. Harman (who finished thirtieth in the National at Sheffield), and T. Hall (who occupied fortieth position in that race)

Add to that formidable combination the fact that the Staffordshire captain, J. E. Webster, was running over a course every inch of which he must know as well as he knows his back garden, and it is hardly surprising that the team, with its captain a good half a minute ahead, won with over a hundred points to spare. The course was an interesting one over country which, could it be deprived of smoke, would be extremely attractive. It consisted of two laps of perhaps three and a-quarter miles or so each, and the difficulty of finding suitable changing accommodation necessitated a good deal of running, in all I should think about two and a-half miles, on hard and by no means level road.

But such of the race as was over country provided raising of an extremely punishing character. Twice the runners had to ascend nearly to the summit of Sedgeley Beacon, the highest spot in Staffordshire, and a spot which claims the distinction of being the highest cultivated land in England. No wonder many of the runners almost crawled up the monster on their second circuit

Changing accommodation was admirably provided by the Sunbeam Motor Company, and perhaps the numbers of motor engines in all stages of production or destruction—that surrounded the would-be competitors in their changing apartment provided them with inspiration for their task. Others may have wished, at any rate, after half the journey, that they had had more material assistance from some automobile.

Many Absentees.

Thirteen teams, totalling 113 runners, started at 3.25. Four teams, Leicester, Gloucester, Suffolk and Surrey, had only eight competitors. There were many notable absentees, and in particular the first four to finish in the Southern Championship, Tomlin, Broadley, Geddes and Ferris, did not compete. Tomlin missed his train; Bedfordshire had no team, and Middlesex, at the last moment, suffered heavily through the absence of Broadley and Ferris. I do not mention the many other absentees, but almost every county suffered some disappointment.

On leaving the Sunbeam Sports Field, E. Ceney (Notts) was leading, followed by four Staffordshire men in a row.

I myself went to a spot about a mile from the finish, and had a splendid view of the runners as they came, looking midgets indeed, over the top of the Beacon and wended their way with some sense of relief, I'll be bound, down the other side. The first time the runners passed me they had been going for about seventeen or eighteen minutes. Webster, Kay, and Kibble, all of Staffordshire, were leading, with Weatherill (Surrey) next, and Luke (Gloucester) was sixth and Cliff (Herts), who was the second Southern man home in the National and finished in the sixteenth position in that race, seventh. So far as it was possible to check the numbers, Staffs were already assured of victory, for their sixth man, F. Light, was in thirteenth position, and their total somewhere in the region of thirty points. At the end of the first circuit Webster was some five seconds ahead of Kay in 24 min. 22 sec., and Staffordshire had men in first, second, third, fifth, sixth, and ninth positions, totalling twenty-seven points.

Staffs Finish Five in Six.

By the time the runners reached me the second time they had been running for about forty minutes, and Webster was over half a minute ahead of the second man, Kay, who, in his turn, was nearly a similar distance ahead of Weatherill. There was no doubt as to who was the individual, or who would be the team winners, and Webster finished the course in 49 min. 22 sec., over half a minute ahead of Kay.

Of the 113 starters, 102 finished, and 50 of these finished in 53¾ min. Twelve of the thirteen teams entered actually scored. Middlesex, for the fourth time, finished second, only seventeen points ahead of Essex, who were third. The first four teams scored under 200 points.

There is only one criticism I have to offer. Would it not be far better to hold this race towards the end of December? Coming as it does after the bigger events, it is something of an anti-climax. At the end of a long cross-country season the more prominent performers are sick to death of the sight of plough, and as a result we do not really get as much enthusiasm as we ought.

I should just like to add a special word of praise for Devon. They were making their first appearance in the race. They travelled a long, long way, and they finished a team. Details:—

(1) J. E. Webster (Staffordshire), 49 min 22 sec.; (2) T. Kay (Staffordshire), 49 min. 55 sec.; (3) L. H. Weatherill (Surrey), 50 min. 18 sec.; (4) J. T. Holden (Staffordshire), 50 min. 50 sec.; (5) T. Kibble (Staffordshire), 50 min. 56 sec.; (6) F. Light (Staffordshire), 51 min.; (7) W. W. Clift (Hertfordshire), 51 min. 18 sec.; (8) R. Luke (Gloucestershire), 51 min. 22 sec.; (9) W. Jordan (Hertfordshire), 51 min. 23 sec.; (10) E. Ceney (Notts), 51 min. 24 sec.; (11) W. Harman (Staffordshire), 51 min. 27 sec.; (12) P. H. Prattley (Gloucestershire), 51 min. 37 sec.

The team placings were:—Staffordshire (holders), 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 11 = 29 pts., 1; Middlesex, 13, 16, 24, 25, 33, 35 = 146 pts., 2; Essex, 14, 20, 22, 29, 32, 46 = 163 pts., 3; Surrey, 176 pts., 4; Gloucestershire, 236 pts., 5; Sussex, 244 pts., 6; Buckinghamshire, 259 pts., 7; Hertfordshire, 277 pts., 8; Sussex, 309 pts., 9; Notts, 314 pts., 10; Kent, 385 pts., 11; Devonshire, 441 pts., 12; Leicestershire, finished five men only.

POLICE CHAMPIONSHIP.

I. H. Dyke (Chatham), with 28 min. 44 sec., won the individual race in the 5 miles cross-country championship of the Metropolitan Police, held at Imber Court, Thames Ditton, for the second occasion. "J" Division won team honours for the third successive year—a Metropolitan Police record. Details:—

CHAMPIONSHIP.—1. H. Dyke, Chatham, 28 min. 44 sec., 1; H. S. Price, "W," 28 min. 50 sec., 2; J. Handley, "C," 29 min. 11 sec., 3.

TEAM RACE.—"J." Divn., 6, 7, 14, 19=46 points; "T.A." Divn., 4, 12, 15, 20=51 points, 2; "C" Divn., 3, 13, 26, 27=69 points, 3.

RANELAGH H. Three Miles "Baker" Cup race at Putney was won by C. Whittle (5 min. 15 sec.), the limit man.

ASHCOMBE A.C.'s 3½ Miles Handicap at Roehampton resulted in a victory for G. W. S. Cook (1 min. 10 sec. start) in 17 min. 14 sec. G. Stoneham (2.25) was second, in 17.16, and F. L. Longford (1.20) third, in 17.26. There were eighteen starters.

CAMBRIDGE H. had fifteen starters for their Five Miles' Road Walking Handicap at Eltham. A. W. Hurst, the club champion, won the scratch race. Raynor with an allowance of 5 min. 5 sec. won the handicap.

LYONS CLUB'S Five Miles' Cross-county Championship at Sudbury Hill was won by K. Crombie in 27.4. Collins was second in 27.27, and the last named, with 45 sec. start, was first in the handicap.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ATHLETICS.

HARROW BEAT CHARTERHOUSE.

In an athletic match on Harrow School track, Harrow beat Charterhouse by seven events to three. P. D. Cotes Preedy carried off the 100 yards and 220 yards for Harrow in the good times of 10 2-5 sec. and 21 2-5 sec. respectively. The outstanding performance of the afternoon, however, was that of J. St. L. Thornton, who won the hurdles for Charterhouse in 17 sec., running against the wind. The half-mile was taken in good style by W. F. Moss (Charterhouse), who, after H. D. Laborde (Harrow) had led throughout, sprinted over the last 100 yards and won by 15 yards in the fast time of 2 min. 6 sec.

G. Denison Smith (Harrow), running a well-judged race, resisted a strong challenge by A. J. R. Steele in the mile, which he won with about three yards to spare in 4 min. 52 2-5 sec. Results:—

100 YARDS.—P. B. Cotes Preedy (Harrow), 1; C. D. van Namen (Harrow), 2. Won by 4 ft. Time, 10 2-5 sec.

HIGH JUMP.—A. S. Lawrence (Harrow) and A. G. Readman (Harrow) tied, 5 ft. 2½ in., 1; J. L. Drew (Charterhouse), 5 ft. 1½ in., 3.

200 YARDS.—P. D. Cotes Preedy (Harrow), 1; R. D. Hawes (Harrow), 2. Won by 4 yards. Time, 21 2-5 sec.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.—K. Blackmore (Harrow, 32 ft. 8½ in. 1; C. Middleton (Charterhouse), 31 ft. 9½ in., 2.

LONG JUMP.—P. J. Lewis (Harrow), 19 ft. 4½ in., 1; H. J. Riddle (Harrow), 18 ft. 8½ in., 2.

440 YARDS.—C. D. van Namen (Harrow), 1; G. B. White (Charterhouse), 2. Won by 4 ft. Time, 55 2-5 sec.

HALF-MILE.—W. F. Moss (Charterhouse), 1; E. D. Laborde (Harrow), 2. Won by 15 yards. Time, 2 min. 6 sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—J. St. L. Thornton (Charterhouse), 1; C. Middleton (Charterhouse), 2. Won by 10 yards. Time, 17 sec.

POLE JUMP.—H. N. Ball (Charterhouse), 9 ft., 1; E. J. V. Rigg (Charterhouse), 8 ft., 2.

MILE.—G. Denison Smith (Harrow), 1; A. J. R. Steele (Charterhouse), 2. Won by 3 yards. Time, 4 min. 52 2-5 sec.

CHELTENHAM COLLEGE SPORTS.

The annual sports were held on the College ground before a large attendance, the weather being fine. Results:—

100 YARDS (Open).—Cook, 1; Powell, 2; Hyett, 3. Time, 11 sec.

100 YARDS (Under 17).—Haines, 1; Curtis, 2; O'Dwyer, 3. Time, 11 1-5 sec.

440 YARDS (Open).—Cook, 1; Woollatt, 2; Wilkinson, 3. Time, 54 4-5 sec.

300 YARDS (Under 17).—O'Dwyer, 1; Warren, 2; Brown, 3. Time, 37 2-5 sec.

HIGH JUMP Open).—Masefield, 5 ft. 3 in., 1; Miller, 2; Searle, 3.

220 YARDS (Open).—Cook, 1; Woollatt, 2; Lyatt, 3. Time, 24 2-5 sec.

LONG JUMP (Open).—Masefield and Sedgwick tied at 17 ft. 4 in

HURDLES (Open).—O'Dwyer, 1; Clark, 2; Kingston, 3. Time, 19 4-5 sec.

OLD CHELTENHAMS' RACE.—Paulett, 1; Evans, 2; Home, 3. Time, 9 4-5 sec.

ONE MILE (Open).—Murphie, 1; Wigan, 2; Marsh, 3. Time, 4 min. 50 sec.

200 YARDS (under 16).—Powell, 1; Law, 2; Barrett, 3. Time, 23 1-5 sec.

HURDLES (under 17).—MacQuarde, 1; Brown, 2; Segwick, 3. Time, 19 sec.

STEEPLECHASE RELAY.—Boyne House, 1; Day Boys, 2; Newick, 3. Time, 4 min. 3 sec. The Champion House was Christowe with 200 1-3 points. Newick being second with 157 1-3 points.

LADIES' CHALLENGE VASE.—W. Cook, 40 points, 1; I. Murphy, 38 points, 2.

WROUGHTON CHALLENGE CUP.—A. O. Powell, 40 points.

IMPERIAL SERVICE COLLEGE.

Imperial Service College held their annual sports at Windsor. Two school records were broken. W. S. Bradbury beat the long jump record by nine inches. J. R. R. Shore, who put up some splendid performances, was the Victor Ludorum. Sir Bernard Bruce-Porter presented the prizes. Details:—Senior Steeplechase.—J. R. R. Shore, 1; S. J. Strong, 2; N. Holmes, 3. 6 min. 28 sec. One Mile.—J. R. R. Shore, 1; J. K. Harlow, 2; A. J. Hassell, 3. 4 min. 56 sec. Throwing the Cricket Ball.—D. D. M. McCready, 91 yd. 7 in. (school record), 1; D. S. Thompson, 2; D. H. G. Stewart, 3. Half-mile.—J. R. R. Shore, 1; W. S. Bradburn, 2; F. S. Thompson, 3. 2 min. 14 sec. 220 Yards.—G. E. I. Stone, 1; D. C. Brighten, 2; J. R. R. Shore, 3. 25 1-5 sec. High Jump.—J. R. R. Shore, 5 ft. 4 in., 1. 100 Yards.—D. C. Brighten, 1; W. S. Bradburn, 2; G. L. Way, 3. 10 4-5 sec. 120 Yards Hurdles.—D. C. Brighten, 1; T. G. Tucker, 2; J. R. R. Shore, 3. 18 4-5 sec. Putting the Weight.—A. J. D. Pettingell 29 ft. 6 in., 1; J. Archer-Burton 2. P. N. Clery-Fox, 3. Long Jump.—W. S. Bradburn, 20 ft. 9in. (school record), 1; D. C. Brighten, 2; J. R. R. Shore, 3. Quarter-Mile.—J. R. R. Shore, 1; W. S. Bradburn, 2; F. S. Thompson, 3. 56 4-5 sec.

ACHILLES BEAT ETON.

The annual sports competition between Eton College and the Achilles Club took place on the school field, Eton, and was won by Achilles Club by 37 points to 25. The winners conceded handicap points in each event. Results:—

100 YARDS.—G. Wilkinson (Achilles), 1; J. R. Maudsley (Eton), 2; L. B. Neame (Achilles), 3. Time, 10 4-5 sec.

QUARTER MILE.—L. B. Neame (Achilles), 1; A. D. Gilmour (Eton), 2; T. E. Hubbard (Eton), 3. Time, 54 1-5 sec.

HALF-MILE.—M. H. C. Gutteridge (Achilles), 1; J. H. Magill (Eton), 2; W. G. Tatham (Achilles), 3. Time, 2 min. 9 3-5 sec.

MILE.—Lord J. A. Hope (Eton), 1; G. R. Chamberlin (Eton), 2; S. Mitchell (Eton), 3. Time, 4 min. 54 1-5 sec.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.—G. Thorn (Eton), 34 ft. 4 in., 1; R. L. Housland (Achilles), 2; B. Babbington Smith (Achilles), 3.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—G. C. R. Clay (Achilles), 1; C. M. Fletcher (Eton), 2; H. P. Bowler (Achilles), 3. Time, 16 3-5 sec.

HIGH JUMP.—E. R. Brodbrooke (Achilles), 6 ft. 2 1-8 in., 1.

LONG JUMP.—R. W. Revans (Achilles), 23 ft. 3 in., 1.

THROWING THE HAMMER.—W. G. Tatham (Achilles), 108 ft. 1 in., 1.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SPORTS.

Some good performances were accomplished on the last day of Merchant Taylors' School sports, on the school ground at Charterhouse Square. A. P. C. Harvey won the quarter-mile in 55 sec. Crisfield won the mile in 4 min. 50 3-5 sec. These competitors hold the Veley and School cups respectively. W. G. Edmonds who, by virtue of becoming Victor Ludorum holds the Whittington Cup, won the weight putting, and George Cup, at 30 ft. 7½ in.; the high jump, and Cambridge Cup, at 5 ft. 3¾ in., and, with 5 sec. start, not only finished first in the two miles walking race, but accomplished the best actual time, namely, 17 min 12 4-5 sec., and so won the Forbes Cup.

The long jump and Indian Army Cup went to Harvey at 19 ft. 3½ in. An excellent performance in this event was that accomplished by J. D. Clark, who, in Class IV., for competitors from 14½ to 15½ years of age, did 15 ft. 7½ in. In the same class Clark won the 300 yards race in 41 sec., the quarter-mile in 63 2-5 sec., and was second in the high jump.

HIGHGATE SCHOOL RECORDS BROKEN.

Records were broken in the concluding day's events of Highgate School sports. Following his successes of the previous Wednesday, J. P. Bray won the "open" mile race by 3 2-5 sec. from Vines II. (whose brother, Vines, was third), in 4 min. 48 4-5 sec., and finished a close second to Tucker I. in the "open" quarter-mile—time, 54 1-5 sec. These achievements, with his previous wins, made him Senior Victor Ludorum. The Junior Victor Ludorum was Allen. For the Old Cholmeleians' 100 yards race there were seventy-one starters, of whom Aylett was the winner in 12 sec.

BEDFORD SPORTS.

Bedford School's sports were concluded yesterday with the following results:—

100 YARDS.—Holland, 1; D. Haines, 2; Therenard, 3. Time, 10 4-5 sec.

MILE OPEN.—Dalley, 1; Harper, 2; Leslie, 3. Time, 5 min. 2 2-5 sec.

HURDLES.—Mull, 1; Fowler, 2; Pope, 3. Time, 18 sec.

HOUSE RELAY.—St. Peter's.

QUARTER MILE.—Renny, 1; Panton, 2.

HIGH JUMP.—Moll Edwards, 5 ft. 5½ ins.

RUGBY STEEPLECHASES.

Rugby School steeplechases took place at Rugby and resulted:—Open.—W. R. Ramsay, 1; L. A. W. Blackwell, 2; G. A. Emerson, 3; R. C. S. Lord, 3. Junior: W. M. Winter, 1; W. A. Grant, 2; J. A. Emerson, 3; A. Maitland, 4.

WHITGIFT SCHOOL SPORTS.

There was some fast sprinting at the Whitgift School sports. D. E. Nicholson won the 100 yards in 10 1-10 sec. and D. J. Baker won the 220 yards (under 15) in 25 1-5 sec., which is a new school record. The Challenge Cup for the greatest number of points gained in open events was won by M. W. Stevens with 48 points, K. B. Kitley being second with 38 points. The Senior House Sports Cup went to Cross's, who totalled 120 points, Dodd's being second with 94½ points. The Junior House Cup was won by Dodd's with 73 points.

KING'S COLLEGE RECORD.

A record which has stood for twenty-two years was broken at the sports of King's College School at Wimbledon when G H Lang won the open quarter-mile race in 54 sec., an improvement of two-fifths of a second on the record set up in 1908. Lang and W. B D Cheinick, who followed his victory in the cross-country race with successes in the 120 yards hurdles and one mile events, tied for the Victor Ludorum Medal and Wilson Challenge Cup with a total of 32 points. Wimbledon were easy winners of the Douglas Smith Challenge Cup presented to the House gaining the most points. Details:—

100 YARDS (Moir Challenge Cup).—V. F. Buckingham, 1; G. H. Lang, 2; G. S. Toller, 3. 10 4-5 sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES (Blundell Challenge Cup).—W. H. D. Chelmick 1; D. N. T. Wallace, 2. 17 3-5 sec.

440 YARDS (Old Boys' Challenge Cup).—Lang, 1; Buckingham, 2; Toller, 3. 54 sec. (school record).

Continued on next column.

FENCING.

SABRE CLUB WIN.

A PROMISING SABREUR.

By LEON BERTRAND.

It was not to be expected that the cadets of Woolwich would extend the Sabre Club in their six-a-side encounter yesterday at the Royal Military Academy. They performed sufficiently well, however, to register nine wins against the twenty-seven scored by their seasoned opponents, the visitors being assured of victory at the twenty-seventh bout, when they led 19—8.

But what matter figures and result? I refuse to regard the match as a test of strength, but rather as a propaganda visit *pour l'encouragement du sabre.* That being so, I was introduced to a very promising sabreur in the person of A. Stirling-Wilkinson, who scored a personal triumph in winning four out of six bouts for the "Shop." He possesses all the necessary physical attributes. He is speedy, lithe, and employs excellently the time-cut at the arm. A. V. Brook-Webb also must be mentioned. He shaped well and was instrumental in collecting two victories.

Collectively, the team have improved greatly since I saw them last season.

Needless to say, the Sabre Club had all the best of matters in the first half, and the interval was reached with the club holding the commanding lead of 14—4. This was increased by a point with W. A. Evill's win over A. H. Sadler. Then Sgt.-Instr. Laxton faced Rear-Admiral the Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower, and a spirited battle ensued. At 3-all Laxton's point in time prevailed over the Admiral's lusty cut at chest. Stirling-Wilkinson fenced admirably in the next assault against A. H. Jeffreys, and won with a perfectly-timed cut at arm. Brook-Webb also showed to advantage against E. G. Hohler, and gained the deciding hit by a counter-riposte. The fourth round closed with the club leading 17—7. Evill's direct attack against S. J. Laxton then made his side safe from defeat, and two bouts later the result was assured by Jeffrey's defeat of Brook-Webb. Details:—

SABRE CLUB.—W. A. Evill, A. H. Jeffreys, C. A. Hohler, and A. G. Pilbrow, each 5 wins; Rear-Admiral the Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower, 4 wins; R. E. Brook, 3 wins. Total, 27 wins.

R.M.A.—Gent. Cadet A. Stirling-Wilkinson, 4 wins; G.-C. A. V. Brook-Webb and Sgt.-Instr. Laxton, each 2 wins; G.1C. A. H. Sadler, 1 win; G.-C.'s Tindall-Carill-Worsley, and G. A. Lloyd, each no wins. Total, 9 wins.

ANGLO-FRENCH VICTORY.

A CLOSE MATCH.

By M. POLLOCK-SMITH.

The Cercle d'Escrime Anglo-Français avenged their previous defeat, when they beat visiting teams from Ashley Green by 15 victories to 10. The Cercle produced more finished fencers, in both foil and épée, but their opponents put up a determined fight, Munn being their most successful foilist. He did well to win three assaults untouched, and he put up an excellent opposition to the thrustful attacks of Caglini before losing the odd point.

The latter was by far the best foilist, whose Italian "fire" was accompanied by orthodox movements.

The épée opened with the Cercle 10—6 up, and they only required three wins to gain the match. Distinctly the superior "duellists," their characteristic was consistent play around the swordhand. Loiret was their most formidable and polished épéeist, while Chauviere was obviously more at home with this weapon than with the foil. G. Barnes was a trifle lucky to hit Fennell, but was steady, and, with Munn, showed that Ashley Green should certainly enter for the Savage Shield. Details:—

FOIL.—Cercle Anglo-Francis; E. A. Caglini, 4 wins; R. Hudson-Evans, 3 wins; T. Mathews, 2 wins; J. Chauviere 1 win. Total, 10 wins. Ashley Green: H. Munn, 3 wins; G. Barnes, A. Smith, and A. Cranfield, each 1 win. Total, 6 wins.

EPEE.—Cercle Anglo-Francais: J. Chauviere and R. J. Lioret, each 2 wins; L. R. Fennell, 1 win. Total, 5 wins. Ashley Green: G. Barnes and H. Munn, each 2 wins; A. Barnes, no win. Total, 4 wins.

Continued from preceding column.

880 YARDS (Wotherspoon Challenge Cup).—Lang, 1; Chelmick, 2; S. C. Lawrence, 3. 2 min. 13 1-5 sec.

ONE MILE (Freake Challenge Cup).—Chelmick, 1; B. J. Dudbridge, 2; F. A. Percival, 2. 5 min. 0 2-5 sec.

HIGH JUMP (Bennett Challenge Cup).—Lang, 1; Dudbridge, 2; G. Floyd and D. Bolton, equal 3. Height 5 ft. 1 in.

LONG JUMP (Blades Challenge Cup).—R. F. H. Philpot-Brookes, 1; Wallace, 2; W. H. Young, 3. Distance 19 ft. 6¼ in.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.—Philpot-Brookes, 1; W. N. Frost, 2; Toller, 3. Distance 28 ft. 4 in.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—Frost, 1; E. H. Taylor 2; A. C. Allan, 3. Distance 92 yds. 10 in.

TUG-OF-WAR (Inter-House).—Wimbledon, 1; Boarders, 2.

RELAY RACE (Inter-House).—Wimbledon, 1; Boarders, 2. Time, 3 min. 0 4-5 sec.

CROSS-COUNTRY (Inter-House) (about five miles).—West, 1; Wimbledon, 2; East, 3. First home: Chelmick, 29 min. 29 2-5 sec.

EPSOM COLLEGE SPORTS.

Some excellent performances were accomplished when the chief finals of the Epsom College Sports were decided on the School ground. Balean won four junior events, and Grugeon won the senior 100 yards in 10 2-5 sec. and equalled the record for the 220 yds. with 24 sec. The "Macfarlane" Cup, for the champion athlete, went to J. H. Gibson, of Carr House, and that unit secured the Sports Cup with a total of 285 points. Details:—

100 YARDS.—Sen.: Grugeon, 1. Time, 10 2-5 sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—Sen.: Hanbury, 1. Time, 17 1-5 sec.

220 YARDS.—Sen.: Grugeon, 1. Time, 24 sec.

HIGH JUMP.—Sen.: J. H. Gibson and E. V. Eve, each 5 ft. 1, equal 1.

440 YARDS.—Sen.: Hanbury, 1. Time, 56 2-5 sec.

880 YARDS.—Sen.: E. James, 1. Time, 2 min. 15 sec.

DULWICH COLLEGE SPORTS.

Dulwich College annual sports were concluded in a storm of hail and rain. Grenville House secured the house championship with 133 points, Spenser being second with 97. Andrews (Grenville), who won the Class I. sprint in 10 3-5 sec., was also first in the "Past v. Present" 120 yards race, and a member of a winning relay team. Results:—

120 YARDS (Past v. Present): Andrews (College), 1. Time, 12 4-5 sec.

CLASS I. (Open to School).

100 YARDS.—Andrews (Grenville), 1. Time, 10 3-5 sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—Owen (Marlowe), 1. Time, 18 4-5 sec.

440 YARDS.—Staniforth (Drake), 1. Time, 53 3-5 sec.

ONE MILE.—Biggs (Grenville), 1. Time, 5 mins.

HIGH JUMP.—Boon (Marlowe) and Williams (Spenser), tied at 5 ft. 1 in.

RELAY (6 by 220 yards).—Grenville, 1; Drake, 2. Time, 2 min. 40 sec.

NEW RECORDS AT MILL HILL.

Mill Hill School annual sports were concluded on the school ground, Mill Hill. J. A. Judson (Winterstroke), with victories in the senior quarter-mile, furlong, and hundred yard events, and a second place in the long jump, secured the senior championship with a total of 56 points. A. J. Young (Scrutton's) became the junior champion with three firsts and a second (43 points), including an equal record time of 10 9-10 secs. in the junior sprint. Three new records were made in the events for minors. R. J. T. Jones (Collinson) taking the half-mile in 2 min. 29 1-5, sec., P. A. Durbury, of the same house, the furlong in 27 2-5 sec., while the latter also secured the sprint in 11 3-5 sec.

SUSSEX WALKING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Twenty-five competitors, representing five teams, took part in the twenty miles walking championship of Sussex near Brighton, when J. King (Southern Railway A.C.) was an easy winner in 3 hr. 0 min. 4 2-5 sec., beating his own record for the distance of 3 hr. 2 min. made in 1927. H. V. Lloyd (Sussex Walking Club), who won last year, was sixth. The Sussex W. and A.C., with four scoring men in the first eight, shared the team honours with the Southern Railway A.C. at 22 points each.

R.A.F. CADETS BEATEN.

The R.A.F College (Cranwell) lost to a strong London A.C. side at Cranwell by 18 points to 12. Good performances were accomplished by D. B. D. Field, the Cranwell sprinter, who won both short distance races, the 100 yards in 10 1-5 sec. and the furlong in 23 sec. Cranwell also supplied the winners of the two miles and half-mile races.

KEEN MATCH WON BY S.L.H.

South London Harriers opposed the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and after a keen contest in the last event, won by 241½ points to 231½. J. Sheffield (R.M.A.) won the Hurdles and shared first place in the High Jump with his colleague, T. H. Hardy, at 5 ft. Hardy also won the Long Jump at 19 ft. 8 in.

The Harriers scored most of their points in the long-distance events, supplying the first two men in the mile and two mile races. E. B. Fowle was first in the former event and was narrowly beaten in the latter.

The Norwegian Lawn Tennis Federation have arranged for the second round Davis Cup match with Austria to be played here on May 16, 17, and 18. Both countries have byes in the first round. The Federation have appointed a committee to select the team and arrange for trial matches to be played.

LAWN TENNIS.

HAMPSTEAD HARD COURT FINALS.

EASY SUCCESS FOR MISS NUTHALL.

By HAMILTON PRICE.

There was a record crowd for a finals day at the Hampstead Hard Court Club's tournament at Belsize Park yesterday, when the chief attraction was the appearance of Miss Betty Nuthall in the Women's Singles final. She was opposed by Miss Vera Montgomery, whom she beat by 6—4, 6—1.

It was all too brief an affair, for as a spectacle it was as nice a game as one could possibly desire. Miss Montgomery was nervous, as was to be expected, but her ground play was delightfully free and graceful. She was troubled by a cross wind, and rather inclined to find the net. Miss Nuthall, on the other hand, drove through the wind with good judgment, and the speed of her strokes kept her opponent running from side to side. Miss Montgomery showed that she has grit by pulling up from 1—4 and 2—4 to 4 all, but she won only one point in the next two games. The second set was over quickly.

One has become tired of reading how Miss Nuthall served a double-fault, for it is seldom mentioned when some other player commits such an error. Miss Nuthall was only guilty once or twice of this offence, and it was hardly to be wondered at in such boisterous weather. She volleyed on several occasions, and generally did the right thing at the right moment.

Y. Ohta was in serious mood against R. Miki, and he won the Men's Singles final, for the second year in succession, by 6—3, 7—5. His forehand drive was always in evidence, and some of his passing drives swept cleanly past even such an agile volleyer as Miki. The loser knew that it was useless to play Ohta from the back of the court, and so he made for the net whenever possible. He beat Ohta sometimes with perfect volleys, but more often than not he was completely deceived by the masked returns of Ohta. The unorthodox player had gained a signal triumph.

It looked at the end of the first set in the Men's Doubles final as if a Japanese victory was to be recorded. Ohta and Miki were undoubtedly the superior pair, but Dr. J. C. Gregory and G. R. O. Crole-Rees then found their form, and they won a love set. The home pair took the last set to three. Gregory was brilliant at important points, and Crole-Rees gave him splendid support. Miki was the superior volleyer on the Japanese side because of his supple wrist. Ohta's rigid grip was a handicap to him when volleying a ball close to his body. It was gratifying to see Gregory playing so well so early in the season.

Gregory and Mrs. J. B. Pittman beat J. S. Olliff and Mrs. Holcroft-Watson by 11—9, 6—0 in a first-class Mixed Doubles final, and Miss Naomi Trentham and Miss D. E. Round deserved to defeat Mrs. Pittman and Mrs. Holcroft-Watson by the handsome score of 8—6, 6—3 in the Women's Doubles final. Mrs. Holcroft-Watson was never happy, but then she never has liked a windy day. The results were:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Y. Ohta beat R. Miki, 6—3, 7—5.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Dr. J. C. Gregory and G. R. O. Crole Rees beat Y. Ohta and R. Miki, 1—6, 6—0, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Miss B. Nuthall beat Miss V. Montgomery, 6—4, 6—1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Miss D. Round and Miss N. Trentham beat Miss Watson and Mrs. Pittman, 8—6, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: Dr. J. C. Gregory and Mrs. A. B. Pittman beat J. S. Olliff and Mrs. H. Watson, 11—9. 6—0.

BEAU SITE TOURNAMENT.

MISS HELEN JACOBS' DECISIVE DEFEAT.

CANNES, Saturday.

The surprise in the Beau Site Tournament semi-finals to-day was the decisive victory of Baroness von Reznicek, Germany's second ranking player, over Miss Helen Jacobs, who is placed second to Mrs. Wills-Moody in the American ranking.

Miss Jacobs played much below her usual form. She continually hit out of court or into the net, and her placing was feeble. Baroness von Reznicek, on the other hand, played a clever game and took full advantage of her opponent's errors. Results:—

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Semi-Finals: Baroness von Reznicek beat Miss Helen Jacobs 6—2, 6—3; Miss Ryan beat Mrs. L. G. Owen 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

MEN'S SINGLES.—Semi-Finals: W. T. Tilden beat H. Sato 6—1, 6—2, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Quarter Finals: C. H. Kingsley and Senorita L. de Alvarez beat E. R. Avory and Miss Noel 6—0, 6—3.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

GALLERY TOURNAMENT.

O. Garangiotis, the Greek Davis Cup player, gained a very easy victory in the final of the Men's Singles at the Gallery Club, Dulwich, yesterday. Garangiotis, who is No. 2 in his country's ranking list, beat J. D. Morris by 6—2, 6—1.

The Women's Singles final was interfered with by rain, and was concluded at the Dulwich Covered Courts Club on wood, Miss J C. Ridley beating Mrs. W. D. List by 6—4, 6—8, 6—3.

The first interruption came when Mrs. List was 2—0 in the final set. Play was resumed, and Mrs. List was attacked by cramp, and Miss Ridley established the strong lead of 5—2. At 5—3 rain again fell heavily, making further play out of doors impossible. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: O. Garangiotis beat J. D. Morris, 6—2, 6—1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Miss J. C. Ridley beat Mrs. W. D. List, 6—4. 6—8, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: C. G. Eames and Miss E. H. Harvey and S. W. Harris and Miss J. C. Ridley divided.

THE DAVIS CUP.

TWO PROFESSIONALS ENGAGED BY GERMANY.

Germany has engaged two famous professionals, Josef Kozelub and Roman Najuch, to coach their players for the first round Davis Cup tie against Great Britain, which begins at the Queen's Club on April 24.

From April 4 till April 6, seven of her best players will take part in a series of trials on the Blue-White Club's courts in Berlin, says Reuter's correspondent.

F. W. Rahe (Rostock) has already been selected as captain. His colleagues will be chosen from the following players:—Dr. H. Prenn, F. Frenz, J. Kuhlman, O. Froitzheim, Dr. Landmann, Dr. H. Kleinschroth, and Dr. Dessart.

THE STATUS OF DR. PRENN.

BERLIN, Saturday

Dr. Prenn, who is ranked as Germany's No. 1, recently appeared before the Council of the German Lawn Tennis Association to answer charges of professionalism raised owing to his connection with tennis equipment firms.

The Council thoroughly investigated the charges, and while they exonerated him, they ordered him to be officially censured for not exercising sufficient reserve in his dealings with such firms. They added that they considered he had failed to observe the necessarily strict line of demarcation between amateur sport and private business.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

R.M.C. (SANDHURST) WIN.

POLYTECHNIC HARRIERS BEATEN BY TWO POINTS.

Although winning six of ten events, Polytechnic Harriers lost by 50 to 48, when opposed to the Royal Military College (Sandhurst) at Camberley. F. R. Gaby, the former A.A.A. champion, showed some of his best hurdling form when winning the 120 yards hurdles in 15 4-5 sec. P. Chackrabandh, a native Indian cadet, won the long jump with a leap of 19 ft. 11½ in. Results:—

220 YARDS.—A. Ellery (Poly. H.), 1; L. D. Way (Sandhurst), 2; J. M. Lind (Sandhurst), 3. Time, 23 2-5 sec.

PUTTING THE SHOT.—A. Rosser (Poly. H.), 36 ft. 9 in., 1; E. Wisdom (Poly. H.), 36 ft. 2 in., 2; A. J. J. Watson Sandhurst), 35 ft. 3 in., 3.

MILE.—M. Carr (Poly. H.), 1; R. Hadland (Poly. H.), 2; S. J. L. Hill (Sandhurst), 3. Time, 4 min. 43 9-10 sec.

LONG JUMP.—P. Chackrabandh (Sandhurst), 19 ft. 11½ in., 1; F. Spagnell (Poly. H.), 18 ft. 11 in., 2; C. R. Spencer and F. V. Littlewood (Sandhurst), 18 ft. 3½ in., equal, 3.

100 YARDS.—W. H. Summers (Sandhurst), 1; F. Dagnell (Poly. H.), 2; M. B. Jenkins (Sandhurst), 3. Time, 10 2-5 sec.

HIGH JUMP.—A. Gray (Poly. H.) and A. I. Jones (Poly. H.) tied at 5 ft. 8 in.; W. H. Walker (Poly. H.), 5 ft. 7 in.

HALF MILE.—P. H. Du Boulay (Sandhurst), 1; P. de Robeck (Sandhurst), 2; W. Dicton (Poly. H.), 3. Time, 2 min. 6 4-5 sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—F. R. Gaby (Poly H.), 1; W. H. Summers (Sandhurst), 2; R. C. D. Kite (Sandhurst), 3. Time, 15 4-5 sec.

TWO MILES.—H. W. Biggs (Poly. H.), 1; G. W. Peters (Sandhurst), 2; M. E. Ovans (Sandhurst), 3. Time, 10 min. 22 3-5 sec.

440 YARDS.—R. W. Braddock (Sandhurst), 1; F. Wilton-Dawe (Poly. H.), 2; O. Goldsmith (Sandhurst), 3. Time, 53 1-5 sec.

RACING NOTES.

LESSONS OF "LINCOLN" AND "NATIONAL."

JUVENILES OF PROMISE.

A DERBY CANDIDATE.

By "FAIRWA

Rugby Football.

LONDON CLUBS FARE BADLY

PROVINCIAL SIDES' SUCCESS—NEWPORT DRAW AT BLACKHEATH.

OLD MILLHILLIANS' BRILLIANT DISPLAY

Club games were the principal feature of the Rugby fixtures yesterday, and they provided many features of exceptional interest. In the clash with the provincial clubs, the metropolitan XV's did not do too well. Blackheath, at home, were held to a pointless match by Newport; Guy's lost heavily to the visiting Bristol side; Edgware fell heavily at Torquay; London Welsh went down surprisingly to Nuneaton; and St. Barts were crushed at Plymouth. On the credit side were the great victory ot the Old Millhillians over Birkenhead Park, thanks to Sobey and Spong, and the success of the Old Merchant Taylors at Bedford.

Bath scrambled home by a point at Weston-super-Mare, and Devonport were forced to share 18 points with Exeter, but Liverpool were quite on top in a high-scoring game against Moseley, and Northampton had points to spare against the United Services (Portsmouth), as had Coventry in greater measure against the Old Edwardians.

Inter-London club games saw the London Scottish beat the Old Blues in a low-scoring match and the 'Quins overthrow Richmond quite decisively. Rosslyn Park accounted for the Old Alleynians in a hard game.

In the Welsh games Swansea won splendidly at Neath, and Aberavon were the conquerors of Glamorgan Wanderers, while Llanelly were superior to Bridgend. Penarth were in great form against Cross Keys.

BLACKHEATH DRAW.

NO SCORE IN POOR GAME WITH NEWPORT.

By D. R. GENT.

BLACKHEATH 0 pts., NEWPORT 0.

I had the misfortune to take to this match at the Rectory Field yesterday a friend who had never seen a first-class Rugby match, for I thought that the time-honoured rivalry between these two clubs would at least give us a keen, if not a clever, game of Rugby football. But what we actually saw was easily the poorest game of Rugby football I have seen for years. Neither side scored, and neither side really looked like scoring. True, there were times when the respective lines were visited, and then, of course, even an accident might have led to a score. But never once did either side start and carry on a movement that showed any serious sign of getting through the defence. So I am afraid that I have yet to convince my friend that Rugby is a man's game and that there is some skill in it!

For the life of me I cannot understand why it was so. The conditions were good in every way. But there it went on—half-hearted attacks that either fizzled out through their own sheer ineptitude, or were easily stopped by even moderate defenders, or bad mistakes in the way of careless passing or knocking on. One can hardly say anything in extenuation of such a game, except that the players appeared to try as hard as one could expect so late in the season, and that some of them, at least, seemed to enjoy it. If I must mention a few who were more noticeable than the others, it shall be Sir T. G. Devitt, D. E. Morris, C. C. Bishop, and C. B. Bailey for Blackheath, and A. R. Tovey, P. C. Hordern, L. J. Lewis, and W. C. Morgan for Newport.

The Play.

Each side had a notable absentee, J. C. Morley from Newport and H. P. Jacob from Blackheath. K. Watkins took the place of Morley, and W. E. Kendall that of Jacob. There was a heavy shower of rain immediately before the match, and very welcome it must have been, for the ground had been very hard indeed. Phillips kicked off for Newport, and Tucker's return was charged down, the ball going into touch in the Blackheath half. From the first scrum the ball came out on the Blackheath side, but very slowly. Still, Bishop was able to get away, and almost set his backs going, a knock-on preventing it. Then a lucky kick by a Blackheath man caught Everson, the Newport full-back, napping, and the ball rolled into touch close to the corner flag. Bishop tried to force his way over, but was held up, and gradually Newport forced their way to the centre of the field. But Blackheath came again, and with Everson once more clumsy with his hands, Blackheath settled down near the Newport line. Here they stayed for a few minutes till a wild kick by Hamilton Smythe sent the ball into touch in goal. Blackheath continued to do most of the attacking, but the passing was extremely careless, and they rarely looked like scoring.

A good dash by Bishop looked more promising, especially when he was able to give Devitt a good pass. The wing kicked across at once, and Tucker tried desperately hard to get to the ball; but the Newport full-back just beat him, though Tucker was able to tackle him before he could clear. From the critical scrum that followed, Newport got possession, and Blackheath's good chance was lost. Then came the first tolerably good bout of passing, and it was from the Newport backs. The ball reached the right wing (Watkins), but Morris soon bowled him over. Almost at once, though, the ball went to the other wing, and aided by a mistake by Giles, it almost looked as though Newport would open the scoring. But the visitors were slow, too slow to drive the advantage home. Everson had a chance of kicking a penalty goal, but missed, a fairly good kick going wide of the posts.

Bishop and Kemp were prominent with helpful play that relieved the monotony of a very dull spell. Then came a very half-hearted attempt by Lyle to beat Devitt, which the Blackheath man easily dealt with, bringing down man and ball. So it went on for quite a long time, terribly poor play by both sides making the game not pleasant to watch, to say the least. After half an hour's play, and almost for the first time in the match, the Newport side put in a forward dash that did rouse the spectators to a mild form of enthusiasm.

The Blackheath tackling was good though, and after three Newport men had been brought down well, the attack fizzled out, though in the course of it Carter, the Newport outside-half, was hurt and had to be carried off. Hordern came out to the three-quarter line, and Lewis went to Carter's position.

Devitt gave the Blackheath supporters the same mild thrill just on half-time, with a dash along the touch-line. He went really hard, but never had quite enough room to work in, and was eventually pushed into touch. That ended the first half, and a dull half it had been, with no scoring by either side.

The Second Half.

The second half started with Carter still away, but despite this, Newport attacked with strong forward play, and when they had worked down to the Blackheath "25," Everson took a shot at a dropped goal, not a good one, I'm afraid. But still Newport kept up the pressure, and with their full-back tackled in possession, things looked ugly for Blackheath. Careful marking, however, kept Newport out, and at last Tucker led a rush that took the game back to the half-way line, where it had not been since the restart. Here Everson made a very clever mark, with two Blackheath men on top of him. Ten minutes of the second half had gone when Carter returned. Some spirited play by Morris livened things up a bit, the wing running nicely, kicking ahead cleverly, and then tackling Morgan in possession.

It was Morris, too, who had most to do with the next incident of any note—ten minutes later. He ran well again, and passed inside to Tucker, who might have gained quite a lot of ground had not Tovey intercepted and knocked the ball on. After this spell of a kind of Blackheath superiority, Newport took a hand, and got nearer to scoring than they had yet been. Tovey and Hordern made splendid dashes, the little inside-half especially, and had the Newport backs been reasonably skilful, they must have scored. But there was no backing up, and it was comparatively easy to intercept the bad passes. Newport might have scored a minute or so later, for Bunce failed with a not very difficult kick at a penalty goal. So the game dragged on its weary length, with increasing weariness to everybody, players and spectators alike. I should think, and the end eventually came with neither side having scored, nor had they deserved to do so!

BLACKHEATH.—J. A. N. Giles; Sir T. G. Devitt, W. E. Kendall A F. Hamilton Smythe, D. E. Morris; C. C. Bishop and J. F. Kemp; W. E. Tucker (captain), W. E. Pratten M. S. Bonaventura, H. A. Brashier, T. F. Mitchell, C. B. Bailey, G. Marnham, and J. B. Wortley

NEWPORT.—W. A. Everson; A. C. Lyle, L. J. Lewis, J. R. Edwards, K. Watkins; R. T. Carter and A. R. Tovey; H. T. Phillips, H. C. Day, P. F. Bunce, W. C. Morgan, J. C Slade, R. C. Herrera, P. C. Hordern, W. J. Jackson.

Referee: Major J. L. C. Partridge.

AN INDIFFERENT GAME.

LYDNEY 7 pts., BREAM 0.

A poor game was witnessed at Lydney, when Bream were the visitors. Play was mostly confined to the forwards. The Lydney backs had many chances, but their passing was slovenly. Probert scored a try and drop goal for the home team, who won by 7 points to nil.

ENGLAND'S HALVES IN FORM.

OLD MILLHILLIANS BEAT BIRKENHEAD PARK.

OLD MILLHILLIANS 14 pts., BIRKENHEAD PARK 6.

The English halves were in splendid form for the Old Millhillians, who entertained Birkenhead Park at Harrow before a small crowd. A high wind was troublesome, but the Old Millhillians played well against it, and Sobey was often brilliant. He and Spong made a try for Hume after fifteen minutes, and Thorneloe landed a fine penalty. Kelly kicked a penalty for the Park. The tackling was very thorough all round. Birkenhead's centres, Bradner and Richardson, were safe, but the wings could not make much progress.

Speedier and more clever, the home backs soon secured a good lead, Meikle going over with two tries, the second, which Thorneloe improved, following a great burst by Lackie. Birkenhead Park were mainly occupied with the defence, but a punt by Richardson led to Edmiston getting over. Kelly's goal-kick was negatived through an infringement. Spong bewildered the oppositon, and once McLennan crossed, but dropped the ball.

The Old Boys, if unable to claim any real superiority forward, were vastly more skilful behind the scrummage, and Sobey, Spong, and Meikle did some brilliant work. Indeed, all the Millhillians' backs were very reliable, and in the second half, when the side had a strong wind behind them, they set up almost constant pressure.

That Birkenhead Park prevented their line being crossed on more than three occasions was due chiefly to good tackling all round and to the work of the forwards in defence. Their centres, Brabner and Richardson, inspired several openings, but only rarely did the Park carry out their movements with the pace and certainty exhibited by their opponents. They were often bewildered by the agility of Spong, who had one of his great days.

SHOCK FOR LONDON WELSH.

BEATEN AT HOME BY NUNEATON.

LONDON WELSH 3 pts., NUNEATON 8.

The game between London Welsh and Nuneaton, at Herne Hill, was evenly contested, neither side showing good football. Some fumbling by the Welsh defence let in Myatt for Nuneaton after five minutes' play, Cramphorne failing with the kick. Before the interval an unconverted try by R. L. Jones for the Welsh equalised matters.

Play continued to be of an equal character in the second half, which took place in heavy rain. The passing movements almost invariably broke down, but the Nuneaton forwards frequently brought off dangerous rushes. Raven ran well for Nuneaton, but was brilliantly brought down by Francis before Patch gave the visitors the lead with a try which J. Cramphorne converted.

The Welsh, of course, were without many of their crack players. Both packs suffered from an inability to heel quickly and cleanly, and, hard as the respective scrum-halves worked, the ball rarely got back to the three-quarter line in time to enable a real attack to develop.

G. L. Francis and R. L. Jones showed fine speed on the Welsh wings, though the ball reached them so seldom that they were of little real service to their side in attack.

T. Palmer was a valiant defender at full-back for Nuneaton, while the visiting forwards showed a deal of energy in the loose, which probably won the game for their team.

SMART WORK BY UPPER CLAPTON.

UPPER CLAPTON 14 pts., WESTCOMBE PARK 3.

Upper Clapton proved a little too good for Westcombe Park, defeating them at Bush Hill Park by 1 goal and 3 tries to 1 try. Upper Clapton's superiority was most marked in the three-quarter line, and the threes always looked dangerous in attack. A high wind rather spoiled the game, and in the first half accurate passing was at a discount. Upper Clapton were slow in starting, and Westcombe Park attacked by continued forward rushes until, from a five yards scrum, Carr scored a good try, which was not converted. Upper Clapton soon replied with an unconverted try by Baird after a good passing movement. In the second half the home club had much more of the game, and were continuously pressing. From a line-out Wey scored an unconverted try, while soon after Wells obtained the try of the afternoon from a beautiful movement initiated by King. Wey was successful with the kick. Another good back movement enabled Baird to score a fine try, but Wey failed with a kick under the posts. Roberts, Upper Clapton's full-back, played a fine steady game, while Tucker led the forwards well. Turck and West were always prominent in the loose.

GOOD WIN BY THE N.P. BANK.

N.P. BANK 12 pts., N.B. OF INDIA 0.

The National Provincial Bank team defeated National Bank of India at Blackheath by two tries and two penalty goals to nil. The N.P. had the benefit of a strong wind in the first half and scored an early try by McClelland, which Stannard failed to convert. Shortly after this Stannard kicked a penalty goal from near the touch line. The N.B.I. rallied well, and fine forward rushes, headed by Archibald, Gordon, and Lowe, relieved the pressure on their line, but the N.P. soon returned, and grimly dashed over for a try after Shaw had put in a good swerving run. Shortly after this Stannard again kicked a fine penalty goal from far out. In the second half the N.P. had to face half a gale with blinding rain, and although the N.B.I. put in some long kicks to touch, the N.P. forwards, led by Hall, Stannard, and Bootman put in some fine rushes, and were only held by some sound tackling. There was no further score in the second half, and the end came with play in mid-field. Shaw played well at scrum-half for the winners and ably fed Thomson, whose fine touch kicking was a feature of the first half. Wyatt, a three-quarter from the B XV., ran very well on the left wing with few chances. For the losers Scott played well on the wing.

FOURTEEN TRIES CONVERTED.

SIDCUP 57 pts., OLD HABERDASHERS 20.

Sidcup won a one-sided game against the Old Haberdashers by 11 goals (1 dropped) and a try to 4 goals. Although the sides were evenly matched forward Sidcup showed a marked superiority behind the scrum, the Old Boys missing the services of C. A. Birch at stand-off half. After half-time, except for some bad lapses in defence, the Old Boys rallied and scored 4 tries through Treacy, who got two as a result of good openings by Blossley, Phillips, and Baker. Bailey converted all four with good kicks. A feature of the game was the place-kicking of both sides, only one kick out of fifteen going astray.

WASPS UNFORTUNATE.

TAUNTON 12 pts., WASPS 8.

The Wasps visited Taunton, and a fast open game resulted in victory for Taunton by four tries, against one goal, one try. The Wasps were unlucky in losing their fly-half, J. W. Bruford, who retired with a damaged ankle at half-time. Taunton's tries were scored by Huntingdon (2), Crincks, and Daniel. Harvey and Compton scored tries for the Wasps, one being converted by Compton.

RICHMOND END A POOR SEASON.

ANOTHER SHARP REVERSE.

O.M.T. WIN AWAY.

RICHMOND 3 pts., HARLEQUINS 13.

Losing to the Harlequins by two placed goals and a try against a try on the Athletic Ground at Richmond, the home club wound up what has proved a disastrous season for them. Rarely have they fared so badly; indeed, since early in December they have enjoyed but two successes. It should be said, however, that they have not twice in succession been able to field anything like the same fifteen, and to that fact is to be attributed very largely their poor season. The Harlequins, without W. W. Wakefield, J. S. R. Reeve, and J. C. Gibbs, were not at full strength, though they had five international players

Still, for all that it was a hard, open game, and Richmond, though beaten, came out of it quite creditably. They were generally overpowered by the Harlequins' pack, who were often very dangerous in the loose rushes, generally headed by Leo Price, with A. E. C. Prescott very much in evidence. H. C. C. Laird got through a great deal of good work as the fly-half, but the three-quarter line was rarely effective in attack, though P. Hodge and his centre, J. E. Hutton, made many strong runs.

The Richmond backs were not given many opportunities, but they all played hard, especially T. J. M. Barrington and F. M. T. Bunney, their halves; while H. D. Bradshaw was the best of their three-quarters. Nothing could have been much better than the defence of the side, and it says much for the soundness of their tackling that, though under heavy pressure for two-thirds of the time, their line was crossed but three times. They started very well, and for the first fifteen minutes they fully held their own, though the ball came out from most of the scrums on the visitors' side. Then the Harlequins settled down to assert their superiority, with J. C. Hubbard's fine kicking from touch keeping them continually in a strong attacking position. One good passing run sent Hutton over for their first try, which Hubbard converted, and just before half-time D. F. Phillips enabled D. H. Duder to score an unconverted try.

After changing ends, following a strong forward rush, Laird ran round very cleverly to score, and again Hubbard placed the goal. The Richmond defence stood up splendidly against the visitors' many attacks, and near the end, in a capital rally, they obtained a well-deserved try by Bradshaw, Allen's kick to convert just failing.

O.M.T.'S WIN AT BEDFORD.

BEDFORD 11 pts., OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS 15.

Bedford, playing at home, had the advantage of the wind in the first half, and Brumwell scored following a penalty. The Merchant Taylors replied with a try by Wilkinson. Southgate dropped a splendid goal for the home side, but before the interval Newall crossed for an unconverted try for the Merchant Taylors.

The second half found the Old Boys attacking, and Turnbull scored a magnificent try. After a short respite the visitors returned to the attack, and Turnbull added another try. Bedford then pressed, and Brumwell dropped a goal. The Taylors, however, broke away again, and Heck scored a further try, which went unconverted. Bedford attacked after this, and the visitors' line had some narrow escapes. The game ended in favour of the visitors by five tries to two dropped goals and one try.

Bedford, without Maclean, Ashwell, Reed, and Lloyd (injured), were very weak behind the scrum, but their forwards played so well that the Merchant Taylors were well held all through, and it was one of the brightest, fastest, and hardest games seen on the ground for some time. Bedford's hopes of beating the Taylors for the first time since the war were frustrated chiefly by the brilliant play of Turnbull at centre and Newell on the right wing. Turnbull time and time again literally fought his way through the Bedford centre, and three tries were directly due to his individual efforts. Newell had the pace of Williams on the right wing, and Bedford's repeated efforts to head through on this wing were nullified because of this. Newell, besides being the fastest man on the field, had a delightful swerve, which made him very difficult to stop.

ROSSLYN PARK'S SMART "OUTSIDER."

ROSSLYN PARK 11 pts., OLD ALLEYNIANS 3.

Rosslyn Park failed to take advantage of their superiority in the scrums in the opening half of their game at Old Deer Park against the old Alleynians. Their three-quarters handled badly. The Old Alleynian forwards were better in the loose, and Stark was prominent. Though they lost Pettifer through injury, the Old Alleynians were more dangerous, but the defences prevailed. On the whole the play before the interval was poor.

Pettifer returned after the interval, but with home "threes" improving the Old Alleynians were kept largely on the defensive. Good passing movements ended in tries for Rosslyn Park by Cavendish (2) and Lusty, Dent converting one. Stark kicked a penalty goal for the visitors.

ST. BART'S OVERRUN.

PLYMOUTH ALBION 30 pts., ST. BART'S HOSPITAL 8.

Before 3,000 spectators at Plymouth the Albion entertained St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Play opened very fast, and within five minutes Stanbury gave the home team the lead with a penalty goal. Soon after Rees added a try as the result of clever work by Richards. The lead was reduced by Kirkwood, who kicked a penalty goal for the visitors, but the Albion replied with a smart try by Monson before half-time.

The second half produced an abundance of fast, thrilling Rugby, passing movements being executed at top speed. For the Albion tries were scored by Merchant, Richards, Gummer, Beer, and Stanbury. Merchant converted three. For the visitors Bamady scored a try, Jenkins converting.

SCOTTISH ATTACK WELL.

OLD BLUES 0 pts., LONDON SCOTTISH 6.

The Old Blues were at home after a series of engagements in the West of England, and they had an interesting game with the London Scottish. The Old Blues had the wind in their favour in the first half, but failed to score, though Neilson just missed a goal from a penalty. Henderson scored a brilliant try for the Scottish, but no goal accrued.

The Scottish did more of the attacking after the interval, and Waters made a good shot at goal from a penalty. Then the Old Blues raided the Scottish territory, and Jones nearly broke through. Near the close McCullough put the issue beyond doubt by kicking a penalty goal for the London Scottish.

The forwards were evenly matched, and both sets of backs got a fair share of the ball. The Scottish backs, however, with Henderson, Young, and McMillan as the leading stars, were superior to the opposing set, and this settled the question of victory.

OLD LEYSIANS IMPRESS.

OLD LEYSIANS 14 pts., ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL 3.

Old Leysians, playing St. Mary's Hospital at Wandsworth Common, gained a well-deserved victory by a placed goal, a penalty goal, and two tries to one try. With the wind in their favour during the opening half, the Old Boys, despite some dangerous rushes by the Hospital men, established a substantial lead before the interval. Taylor dribbled away in capital style, and picking up, registered one try, while Philp, running through a crowd of opponents, obtained another. Kilner, in addition to converting one of these tries, kicked a penalty goal.

Play on change of ends ruled fairly even, if slightly in favour of St. Mary's, for whom Cotman scored. The Leysians, however, pressed towards the close, and Brown gained a further try.

DEFENCES PREVAIL.

STREATHAM 6 pts., OLD DUNSTONIANS 0.

Streatham beat the Old Dunstonians at home by 6 points to nil. Keen tackling on both sides kept the scoring down. The visitors, on the whole, secured the ball more often from the tight scrums, but though handling well were too well marked to cross the Streatham line. A penalty goal by Knott put the home side ahead.

In the second half both sides used their feet effectively, and the game continued very open. A fine passing movement by Williams, Knott and Tucker put the latter over for an unconverted try, which completed the scoring.

WOODFORD'S CLEVER "THREES."

WOODFORD 17 pts., STROUD 0.

Woodford beat Stroud at Woodford Green by 2 goals, 1 dropped goal, and a try to nil. Boag opened the scoring with a good try, after a determined run. Freeborough put the home club further ahead with a dropped goal. In the second half the Woodford three-quarters combined well, C. D. Walker-Arnott putting in some good running on the left wing. D. J. M. Smith scored twice behind the goal posts for R. R. Cripps to convert with ease.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS RUGBY.

THE HOLIDAY MATCHES.

NORTH *v.* SOUTH PROSPECTS.

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The twelfth annual Rugby football match between teams of the North and South selected by the Waterloo and Rosslyn Park clubs respectively, will be played on the ground of the Waterloo club, Blundellsands, Liverpool, on Saturday. The match, which has served to introduce, when still at school, nearly twenty players destined to gain international caps, was first played on the ground of the Rosslyn Park Club at Richmond Old Deer Park in April, 1919, and has been played since, in alternate years, on the ground of the Waterloo club and in London. The matches have generally been closely contested, but the South won five times before the North in 1924 were able to record their first victory at Osterley.

The North side is not quite completed at the time of writing, but there appears to be the making of a formidable pack, including W. H. and W. J. Leather (Sedbergh), the former of whom will captain the side, and W. C. Kelly and K. B. Taylor (King William's), with S. J. Lidgate (Ellesmere captain), a wing forward and prolific scorer, who has played frequently for the Rosslyn Park P.S. J. A. Bleasdale, a very clever fly-half, will probably be partnered by G. S. W. Meikle (St. Bees), who represented the English Schoolboys against the Scottish at Richmond on New Year's Day, and with R. D. Allen (King William's) and G. C. V. Knowlson (Worksop), in the centre, the three-quarter line has great possibilities.

THE SOUTH'S ADVANTAGE.

The South have the big advantage of knowing much of each other's play, and the majority of the fifteen will be included in the Rosslyn Park P.S. side against their old friends, the Exiles, on Thursday. There have been very few disappointments in the selection of the team, the main difficulty being in the choice of a stand-off half, of whom there is a great dearth this season. R. J. G. Durrant (Cranleigh) has no superior in the Schools at the base of the scrum, and the ultimate choice of a partner for him has fallen on the Haileyburian, C. D. Joscelyne, with whom he combined so effectively for the Surrey Juniors in the holidays. The forwards have weight and pace, and D. H. Frankford (Dulwich captain), who has beautiful hands and runs very straight, has a determined and clever player as his partner at centre-three-quarters in R. E. Gladstone (Marlborough). It was a long journey for R. A. Gerrard to make from Somerset, and L. H. Garratt (Oundle), had he not met with an injury, would also have been considered. A. R. Snelus (Haileybury), the most dangerous right-wing in the Schools, a very strong runner, is not available, but H. H. C. Douty (Epsom) and G. H. Lang (K.C.S., Wimbledon) are both fast and straight runners. J. D. Ronald (Brighton full-back) has made his name for Sussex, and is one of the best full-backs turned out by the Schools for some years.

In addition to the match against the Exiles on Thursday, the Rosslyn Park P.S. play the H.A.C. at Armoury House on Tuesday.

BRISTOL'S FINE PASSING.

DEPLETED GUY'S SIDE BEATEN.

GUY'S HOSPITAL 3 pts., BRISTOL 22.

Bristol beat Guy's Hospital at Honor Oak Park by two goals four tries (22 pts.) to a try (3 pts.).

Illness, injuries, and examinations had depleted the Hospital team to such an extent that only seven of the successful Cup side were able to turn out. Bristol were without J. S. Tucker and T. P. Babington. Guy's had a strong breeze behind them at the start, and with W. H. Lewis and Morgan making good use of it, they were able to spend most of the time in the Bristol territory. They were only able to score once, however, a kick by W. H. Lewis in the first five minutes bouncing too awkwardly for Brown to get to it. P. K. Robinson touched down for a try.

Guy's were not allowed to change ends with the lead, as Sherman, the Bristol left wing, robbed Atkins during a Guy's attack, and, using pace and hand-off in a sixty yards run, scored a spectacular try, which Hazell converted.

The second half was all in favour of Bristol. First of all, Moncrieff made an excellent opening for Burland to cross, and then, after a cross-kick by Atkins had threatened momentary danger to the Bristol line, Burland sent Lilliecrap over on the right. Broome took an inside pass from Sherman, and hurled himself over the line. Broome, who was a capable winger, prepared the way for the next try, dribbling very cleverly up to the back before picking up and giving Burland a scoring pass. This try was converted by Moncrieffe. The last score of the game resulted from a run by Carter, the scrum-half, who took advantage of slowness in tackling to run through and pass to Parsons.

Guy's were naturally disorganised by the many alterations in the side. They lost several chances in the first half by kicking for touch instead of keeping the ball in play. Atkins showed aptitude for creating openings and W. H. Lewis made one or two likely runs, but their tackling was none too sound. The backs were well beaten by a better lot. The pack held their own for the first half, but Bristol had by then taken most of the sting out of their work. Hogbin and Batchelor were about the best of them.

Bristol's forwards showed improvement as the game progressed. Hard shoving, quick heeling, and keen following up marked their work, and towards the end they produced some first-rate short passing. Carter, the scrum half, was much too clever for Cochrane of Guy's, and Collins passed and ran with distinction at fly-half. Burland, apart from an ill-chosen moment for an attempt at a dropped goal, played high-class Rugby in the centre, and Brown's display at full-back was reminiscent of the form he showed for England.

RUGBY'S SMART FORWARDS.

RUGBY 12 pts., LONDON HOSPITAL 4.

In Rugby's last home match they defeated London Hospital by 12 points to 4. Play on the whole was moderate. Rugby owed their victory in the main to the better work of their forwards in the loose. The backs on both sides gave a very indifferent display. Hall, at scrum-half, Davies, at back, and Rossiter and Thomas among the forwards were the best of the Rugby side.

Stephenson, for the Hospital, was given few chances to shine, but he dropped a beautiful goal from a line-out towards the end. Treen and Gilbert kicked penalty goals for Rugby, one in each half. Rossiter scored a fine try. Rugby did nearly all the pressing in the second half, when Smith beat Thompson, who played finely at back, after a brilliant run of about thirty yards.

EDGWARE HANDICAPPED.

EDGWARE 0 pts., TORQUAY 11.

Unfortunately, Edgware were without six of their regular team against Torquay, who won by a placed goal, a penalty goal, and a try to nil, after Edgware had had most of the game. Gwyn Richards scored for Torquay, after intercepting, and Scurefield kicked a penalty in the first half. Edgware attacked continuously during the second period, but Twase scored for Torquay from a breakaway. Gwyn Richards and Pahlahay were prominent for the visitors, while for Edgware the forwards played splendidly without much support, except from Nash, their second team full-back.

R.A.F. OVERCOME CANTERBURY.

CANTERBURY 3 pts., R.A.F. (MANSTON) 14.

Canterbury fielded a weak team against R.A.F. (Manston) at Canterbury, and suffered defeat by 14 points to 3. Kicking with the wind and sun Canterbury were the first to score. The forwards got going from a loose scrummage, and Allen sent Krew off to score after a fine corkscrew run. The goal-kick failed. The Air Force soon drew level, Johns scoring an unconverted try. Play was keen, and largely confined to the forwards. The Canterbury defence was very erratic, and Manston scored tries through Murch, Norris, and Surcombe, of which Morris converted one. The visitors thus ran out winners by 1 goal and 3 tries to 1 try.

OLD PAULINE'S EASY WIN.

OLD PAULINES 16 pts., U.C.S. OLD BOYS 5.

The Old Paulines defeated the U.C.S. Old Boys at Osterley by two goals and two tries to one goal. During the game many movements broke down because there was too much wild passing. Jankel scored two tries in the first minutes for the Old Paulines, but he was injured and became a passenger. The other two tries were scored by Low. King improved two of the tries. For the U.C.S. Old Boys Almenrader scored from a pass by Whyte. Mackenzie, who had narrowly missed a penalty kick, improved the try.

RUGBY RESULTS.

CLUB MATCHES.

	Pts.		Pts.
Blackheath	0	Newport	0
London Welsh	3	Nuneaton	8
Old Millhillians	14	Birkenhead Park	6
Old Blues	0	London Scottish	6
Rosslyn Park	11	Old Alleynians	3
Richmond	3	Harlequins	13
Aberavon	22	Glamorgan Wans.	3
Bedford	11	O.M. Taylors	15
Exeter	9	Devonport Services	9
Headingley	29	Waterloo	10
Leicester	16	Gloucester	5
Liverpool	19	Moseley	12
Llanelly	16	Bridgend	3
Northampton	14	Un. Services (Ports.)	8
Neath	3	Swansea	16
Old Edwardians	0	Coventry	24
Penarth	21	Cross Keys	3
Plymouth Albion	30	St. Bart's Hos.	8
Weston-super-Mare	8	Bath	9
West of Scotland	0	Glasgow Acads.	8
Nat. Bank of India	0	Nat. Prov. Bank	12
Guys Hospital	3	Bristol	22
Torquay	11	Edgware	0
Edinburgh Inst.	20	Edinburgh Wand.	8
Abertillery	11	Cardiff	4
Finchley C.	12	Wasps Ex C.	3
Stade Francais	20	R.N.C. (Greenwich)	26
Wasps B	23	Old Millhillians C.	0
Polytechnic	6	Chiltern	11
Brit. Celanese	13	Poly. A	14
Poly. Ex. A	14	Staines A	6
Woodford	17	Stroud	0
Woodford Ex. A	3	Wasps II.	16
Woodford C	10	H.A.C. C	12
L.C.C.	20	Northampton E. Coll.	0
Pontypool	6	Cardiff	0
Exeter	9	Devonport Services	9
New Malden A	3	L.C.C. B	11
Wasps A	25	Old Millhillians A	12
Wasps III.	6	Old Blues Nomads	12
Wasps C	49	K.C.S. Old Boys C	11
Rugby	12	London Hospital	4
Esher	6	Ealing	11
Esher A	33	Saracens A	0
Esher B	8	Saracens B	13
Esher C	19	Saracens C	6
Westleigh	14	Banbury	3
Old Leysians	14	St. Mary's	3
Broughton Park	8	Manchester	3
Catford Bridge	8	Bank of England	0
Leytonstone Extra A	13	Barclays Bank Ex A	6
Leytonstone	14	Barclays Bank	6
Standard Telephones	16	St. Bart.'s Hosp. Ex A	8
Kingston	16	Sharpshooters	0
B.T.H. (London)	48	R.N. Vol. Res.	3
Thames Valley	9	London Scottish A	6
Westcombe Park A	0	Upper Clapton A	12
Polytechnic	6	Chiltern	11
Tonbridge	6	Artists' Rifles	9
Tonbridge B	8	Tunbridge Wells A	19
G.W. Rly. (London)	3	G.W. Rly. (Bristol)	13
Ealing A	16	R.A.F. (Ruislip)	9
Selfridge's	27	Rosslyn Park A	13
H.A.C.A.	8	Woodford A	0
Headingley	29	Waterloo	10
Bradford	11	Otley	3
Bramley Old Boys	5	Wakefield	12
Roundhay	9	Batley	4
Barnsley	8	Hessle	15
Cleckheaton	10	Bohemians	6
Sandal	0	Castleford	3
Headingley Old Boys	0	Leoiensians	11
Keighlians	0	Crossgates	9
Leeds Salem	0	Brighouse	3
Scarbro	0	Redcar	0
Pudsey	5	Pontefract	8
Elland	6	Copley	3
Morley	39	Baildon	6
Old Laurentians	9	Old Nottinghamians	5
Notts	9	Blackwell	3
Hinckley	5	Burton	5
Doncaster	3	Chesterfield	5
Newark	19	Gainsborough	0
R.A.F. Digby	49	Peterborough	0
Blackwell II.	13	Notts II.	6
Derby	24	Birmingham	0
Nottingham Casuals	32	Lincoln II.	0
Southwell	15	Boots Athletic	0
Chesterfield II.	11	Doncaster II.	3
Midland Bank	8	Chartered Bank of India	6
Midland Bank B	3	Christ's College, Blackheath	14
Bank of England A	13	Catford Bridge A	6
Bank of England B	17	Catford Bridge B	5
Barnet	0	Toc H	31
Ilford Wanderers A	26	Park House A	5
Maidstone	5	Thanet Wanderers	3
Worthing	26	Streatham A	3
Gaflac	5	Lensbury C	3
Sutton A	11	Westminster Bank A	12
Civil Service A	9	Cuaco	3
Lloyds Bank A	17	Charlton Park A	0
Lloyds Bank B	5	Sun Life of Canada	3
Warlingham A	9	Standard Bank of South Africa A	27
Exiles	12	Southend	8
Westminster Bank	9	Sutton	7
South-West Essex	38	Gidea Park	5
Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank	3	Beckenham	16
Guildford	31	D. of Cornwall's L.I.	0
Guildford A	26	Guildford Gram. Sch.	3
Charlton Park	6	Darenth	8
Britannic House	0	Southern Railway	24
Artists Rifles A	13	Harrow Extra A	13
Finchley A	22	N.P. Bank A	8
Bancroft's School	5	Aske's School	9

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Old Fullerians	10	Camelot	0
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SEMI-FINAL.

Barnet	6	Old Fullerians	3
West Herts	8	Old Albanians	5

FINAL.

Barnet	11	West Herts	8

RUGBY UNION CUP SEMI-FINAL.

Ilkley	21	Huddersfield O. Boys	8

OLD BOYS' MATCHES.

London Irish A	29	Old Dunstonians A	6
Rosslyn Park Ex. A	3	Old Alleynians Ex. A	20
U.C.S. Old Boys	16	Old Paulines	14
Old Paulines A	11	U.C.S. Old Boys A	14
Old Wimbledonians	11	Dorking	3
Saracens A	6	Old Westcliffians	3
Middlesex Hospital	3	Old Elthamians	5
Berkshire Wanderers	11	Old Brightonians	11
Ealing Extra B	26	O.M.T.s Extra B	3
Old Rutlishians A	3	Old Blues B	11
Maidstone B	8	Old Colfeians	3
Old Redingensians	13	London Welsh A	11
Old Johnians	0	Old Berkhamstedians	24
Wellingham	3	O.M.T.s Extra A	8
Exiles A	3	O.M.T.s Extra B	13
Wasps III.	6	Old Blues Nomads	12
Old Dovorians	8	Affil. S. Amer. Banks	14
Edgware A	21	Old Edmontonians	11
Old Dunston's Ex. A	0	London Welsh Ex. A	18
Old Dunston's Ex. B	0	Artists Rifles B	9
Old Cranleighans A	8	London Hospital A	3
Old Dunstonians C	0	Artists' Rifles B	9
Old Haberdashers A	14	Sidcup A	15

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CAPABLE WOMAN, experienced, good plain cooking; small club; own room; other maid; comfortable post; good wages, etc.; references.—Apply, Butler, 37, Hilldrop Road, Camden Road, N.7.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER, where help given in kitchen; other maids kept, small family, adults; write stating age, experience, and wages; good references essential. —Hill, 33, Parkside, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19.

SUPERIOR woman as Cook-Housekeeper, capable of supervising others, with daughter as House-Parlourmaid would suit; first-class references essential.—Mrs. Aikin, Southmoor, Abingdon.

WORKING COOK-HOUSEKEEPER, 40-50, required; country; animal lover; small family, adults; young servant kept; state age, wages required, and references. —E., Elmbank, The Avenue, Taunton.

COOK-GENERALS.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid Required, together or separately (dental surgeon's); central heating; family three; wages £50 £42, rising; daily surgery maid kept.—Mrs. Furse, Cheam Road, Sutton, Surrey.

COOK-GENERAL (good) wanted: two in family; h.-p.arlourmaid kept.—Write fully, Mrs. F., 6, Regent's Park Terrace, London, N.W.1.

WORKING Housekeeper and Assistant wanted; quiet house (old gentleman and two sons, 30 and 33); away all day on business; garden kept; good reference required.—B. 1, Grover, 44, Holden Road, Woodside Park, N.12.

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SUPERIOR reliable General Maid or Housewerker, 22-35; family two; quiet, light situation; daily help; long reference similar post.—Box A 539, SUNDAY TIMES, 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.2.

WANTED, General Maid for two in family; good plain cooking; references necessary.—"Emery Down," Eastbourne.

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EXPERIENCED House-Parlourmaid; family four; cook and housemaid kept; good wages and outings; comfortable post.—Mrs. V., 14, Ferncroft Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.3.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID, experienced, wanted; modern house; two in family; good references essential.—Apply, Ellis, "Eddystone," Deerhurst Road, Bromley-by-Bow.

PARLOURMAID Wanted; sleep out; hours 7 till 4.30; references required; wages £52.—6, Langford Place, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

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HOUSEMAID experienced, required for small family, 15 miles London; excellent home; must have good personal reference.—Apply, Box A 521, SUNDAY TIMES, 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

REQUIRED, Young Girl to train as housemaid; fresh from school or institution preferred; good home. —Apply, Box A 522, SUNDAY TIMES, 200, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.1.

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NEW ZEALAND.—Domestics greatly needed; excellent prospects and good wages; parties sail monthly; passage free, no repayment.—British Empire Bureau, 57, Edgware Road W.2. No fees.

SITUATIONS REQUIRED.

COMPANIONS AND GOVERNESSES.

A HIGHLY recommended young Governess, now teaching four children in private house in Oakley Street, Chelsea, would like two more children to join this class. Hours: 10 to 12.45; very moderate fees; usual subjects and French, German, drawing, music; early application is requested.—Write, Oliver, 237, King's Road, Chelsea.

A LA PARI.—ITALIAN young lady of gentle rank, 25, well up in French, German, singing, wishes join very good English family.—Address, Miss Livia Rosset Av. des Alpes 2 Lausanne (Switzerland).

EXPERIENCED visiting Governess, permanent or temporary; usual subjects; would teach delicate or backward children or small class.—83, Merton Hall Road, Wimbledon.

EXPERIENCED Nursery Governess; good references; needlework, games; requires post May.—Miss Fisher, 32, Dorville Road, Ravenscourt Park, W.6.

FRENCH LADY (19), Brev. elem., wants post "au pair" in English family or school; French and piano lessons, French conversation; in or near London preferred.—Jacquinet, Brambley School, Beddington Gardens, Carshalton, Surrey.

FRENCH-SWISS lady (21), R.C., requires post Companion or Governess; French, German, English; references exchanged; April 9th.—Apply, Mademoiselle, Blencathra School, Rhyl.

GERMAN LADY as Companion-Help; fluent French, U., English; light duties; good needlewoman.—Miss Jesmond, Imber Park Road, Esher.

HOLIDAY GOVERNESS.—Dutch young lady requires post; fluent English, French, German; sportswoman; highly musical; travelled; excellent English references.—Stam, Wansford, Peterborough.

HOLIDAY POST.—Educated girl (22) desires to-end, Secretarial work or Companion children; travelling preferred.—Parry, Highfield, Thorpe, Norwich.

HOLIDAYS.—French Governess, highly recommended, seeks Post.—Mlle. Mingaud, Shephall Bury, Stevenage, Herts.

MRS. G. H. BURGES highly recommends her late Governess, Madame Pascal, who receives a few pupils; charming house near Paris; Protestant; terms moderate.—Apply, Mrs. Burges, Falkland Lodge, Newbury.

MRS. ROBERT GOLDTHORP highly recommends her experienced certificated Governess (gentlewoman): P.N.E.U. methods preferred; pupils 6 to 12 years; French, Latin, handwork, games; excellent preparing boys for school.—Miss Davies, Haddenley, Foley Road, Claygate Surrey.

MRS. Frank Bibby wishes most highly to recommend her Governess, Miss Hodge, as Governess or for any position of trust; with her 4½ years; free after Easter.—14, Belsraye Square, S.W.

MORNINGS or Afternoons: English Governess has pupils for French, Cheam, Ludgrove, etc.; grounds thoroughly English subjects and Latin; Paris (2½ years); knowledge of violin; can take girls.—Address, Miss B., 120, Upper Tulse Hill, S.W.2.

REFENED Girl as Companion-Help; loves children; to help light duties; good reference. Wages £20 first year; £25 second year.—Miss Bowden, 3, Dudley Road, Brighton.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, desires post with business people; good cook; flat preferred.—1, Clifford Road, New Barnet.

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AS NURSE; experienced; good references; needlewoman.—J. M., 54, Eastern Road, Romford, Essex.

BABY'S NURSE; good references; needlewoman, knitter.—Sayer, Winchester House, Sandown Road, Deal.

COMPANION-HELP or Working-Housekeeper; temporary or daily; help for rough; excellent references; free March 31.—Mrs. H., 3, Balmuir Gardens, Putney.

EDUCATED young lady requires daily post as Nurse or Governess to one or two children; excellent qualifications.—Write, Miss D., Kelvinside, 182, Streatham Vale, S.W.16.

EXPERIENCED NURSE, hospital trained, seeks position, baby from birth; salary £70 to £80.—Miss Littleboy, St. Mary's Cottage, Ewshott, Farnham, Surrey.

HIGHLY recommended capable (old-fashioned) Nannie; excellent with babies and delicate infants; nurseries cleaned, waited, or nursermaid; country.—M. 2, Acacia Road, Edgware Road, London, W.2.

LADY highly recommends Nurse; extremely capable and-experienced with babies; first baby from the month preferred, or would take temporary post.—Miss Burrage, Rondthorpe, Alpha Road, Birchington, Kent.

LADY wishes to highly recommend excellent Nannie for first baby from the month: nurseries waited on. —Apply, Miss M. Foster, 78, Lambton Road, West Wimbledon, S.W.20.

TWO CERTIFICATED NURSES, gentlewomen, wish post together, equally or head and second; babies, toddlers; fond children; thoroughly conscientious, genuinely keen about their work; each seven years' experience; excellent references; free now.—Douglas, 56, Marlowe Hill, Harrow.

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USEFUL HELP (28) seeks re-engagement; maid kept. —Grey, 25, St. George's Square, N.W.

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AS BUTLER-VALET; age 49; single; 18 months' personal character, five years previous; free now.—Saunders, Wickmere, Norwich.

BUTLER-VALET; smart appearance; 16 years' experience; excellent references: married, no family; country.—Blyth, Allendale, Lingfield, Surrey.

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MALE COOK-GENERAL (age 39); unmarried; exemplary 5, and 4 personal references; thoroughly good cook and manageress; efficient houseman; any part. No booking Fees.—British Employment Agency, Domestic Chambers, 25, Carfax, Horsham. 'Phone 464 (2 lines).

MALE position, cook and housekeeper; trustworthy, reliable; hotel or private house where staff kept; good references.—J. G., 19, Alexandra Avenue, Camberley, Surrey.

MAN (43), single, urgently seeks employment; used to kitchen and household work, not cooking. Rate, 60s. to 80s. monthly. No postcards.—F., 5, Trevelyan Road, Walthamstow, Essex, E.17.

MAN SERVANT to bachelor; good plain cook; excellent references.—Write, Bannister, 15, Broadley Terrace, N.W.1.

SITUATION required as Working Butler or House-Parlourman; disengaged; interview preferred: excellent references.—Oliver Benson, 9, Charles Street, Weydon.

STEWARD requires situation, Masonic or other club; excellent references: wife stewardess or housekeeper. —Hughes, 10, Upper Russell Street, Brighton.

WANTED, Situation as Single-handed Butler; aged 58; good references.—Address, T. L., 21, Queen's Gate Mews, Kensington, S.W.7.

CHAUFFEURS.

CHAUFFEUR or Chauffeur-Gardener seeks situation, London or country; experienced in both duties; married; good references.—B., 10, Ambleside Avenue, Streatham, S.W.16.

CHAUFFEUR; highly recommended: good driver; clean licence; capable; age 40; married.—P. S., 37, Beltran Road, Fulham, S.W.6.

CHAUFFEUR MECHANIC (age 28), single, seeks re-engagement; 3 years' experience; clean licence.—W. Barker, 90, Coronation Bldgs., Vauxhall, S.W.8.

CAPTAIN P. S. PLOWDEN, Royal Scots Greys, strongly recommends his Chauffeur Hayman (married—all trades), Wilton, Cold Blow, Oare, Wilts.

LADY wishes to highly recommend Chauffeur: some knowledge of gardening, electric light; married, two children school age; wife able assist in house.—Harvey, Chastleton Glebe, Moreton-in-Marsh.

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DRESSMAKER (Court) desires work. Ladies' houses, or home. Dresses from measurements. Weddings a speciality.—138, Bellenden Road, S.E.15.

PARISIAN Dressmaker; remodelling; ladies' own material; also Lingerie; moderate price.—Madame Paglini, 76b, Sinclair Road, Kensington (Olympia).

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The proprietors of the SUNDAY TIMES *have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion Officers' Association Employment Bureau, 3-4, Clements Inn, Strand, London, (Telephone, Holborn 5760), to whom all offers should be addressed, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion, and the name of this paper.*

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WARWICK SQUARE (near), S.W.1.—Sunny FLAT, 2 rec., 3 bed, kit., bathroom, constant hot water, 4 gns., or would let unfurnished low rental. Valuable furniture, fittings, etc., £250.—Apply, Box A 536, SUNDAY TIMES, 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

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SELF-CONTAINED FLAT to let.—4 rooms and bathroom, geyser, electric light. Beautifully decorated. Nice garden, fruit trees. Overlooking tennis courts. Rent £78 annum, inclusive.—7, Weighton Road, Croydon Road, near Crystal Palace, S.E.20. Tel. Syd. 4869.

CLAPHAM PARK, S.W.4.—Queenswood Court, King's Avenue. Further extensions; new mansion FLATS; countrylike; central heating, constant hot water; lift; garages; tennis. 2120.—'Phone, Brixton 5794.

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TWO EXCELLENT SERVICE FLATS to let unfurnished in this well-managed building; each with bedroom, bathroom, reception.
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A PARTICULARLY attractive FLAT in this modern building, comprising 1 bed, 1 bath, 1 reception, kitchen and offices. Central heating. Constant hot water.
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FURNISHED RESIDENTIAL SELF-CONTAINED SERVICE FLATS. Bed-sitting room and bath from 4½ guineas; bedroom, sitting room, and bath from 6 guineas; 2 bedrooms, sitting room, and bath from 11 guineas weekly. Meals at low tariff. Lift. Telephones. Gas fires. Teleg., "Repertory, London." Telephone, Regent 2670 (6 lines).

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WARWICK SQUARE (near), S.W.1.—Sunny FLAT, 2 rec., 3 bed, kit., bathroom, constant hot water, 4 gns., or would let unfurnished low rental. Valuable furniture, fittings, etc., £250.—Apply, Box A 536, SUNDAY TIMES, 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

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OWNER, gone abroad, will sacrifice his det. FR'H'LD RESIDENCE, which is in excellent order, for £3,100; has full-size billiard room, 2 rec., lounge, winter garden, 4 bed, latest fitted bath; about acre well-kept grounds.

CHOICE little 2-floor old-world HOME, in sunny spot, standing in abt. 2 acres beautiful grounds; has 5 bed, large tiled bath, 3 rec. (1 panelled); garage; e.l. c.h.w., etc. Only £3,250.

RIVER BUNGALOW, with all modern conveniences; e.l.; c.h.w.; main water and drainage. Bargain at £650.

TOWN PROPERTIES.

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

KENSINGTON AGENTS. WESTERN 4864.

MARSH AND MARSH

(F. W. PARSONS, F.A.I.), 156, KENSINGTON HIGH ST., W.8.

8 GNS. p.w.—Campden Hill, close to Gardens, FURNISHED HOUSE with GARAGE. 6 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms and offices.

£150 P.A. (decorated to choice).—Unfurnished RESIDENCE, quiet position. 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms and offices. New lease. Premium £200.

£2,650 (Modernised with central heating).—Semi-detached RESIDENCE. Quiet position. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms and offices. Lease 31 yrs. Ground rent £7 10s. p.a.

Further details, MARSH and MARSH, as above.

HARTS, LTD.,

HEATH DRIVE, FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.3.

Telephone: Hampstead 0029 (Private Exchange).

HAMPSTEAD.

FRINGE OF HEATH.—Charming labour-saving house with GARAGE: 6 bed, 2 rec. Leasehold 99 yrs. £2,800.

WEST HEATH ESTATE.—Distinctive RESIDENCE (just off Heath Drive), with GARAGE; 6 bed, 2 rec., and lounge. Price reduced to £4,100 (a bargain).—Keys with

HARTS, LTD., as above.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

GEORGIAN CORNER HOUSE, with long road frontages; large walled garden; garage; one minute Heath, two from Tube; 8 bed and dressing rms., 2 bathrms., 3 rec., and offices. A house of exceptional merit. FREEHOLD. For SALE by AUCTION in June if not sold privately beforehand.—POTTERS.

GARDEN with direct access to Heath and splendid outlook thereover.—Architect design, Det. RESIDENCE with unusual open surroundings; 7 bed, bathrm., 2 rec., large hall; verandah and balcony. Long lease. £3,500.

POTTERS, Heath Street, Hampstead. (Tel. 2821.)

FEW MINUTES Finchley Road Station. Detached HOUSE designed in accordance with modern requirements. 7 bed, 2 bath, 3 reception rooms, 57 years' lease, will be sold for £3,500.—Sole Agents, SAUNDERS, 150, Finchley Road, N.W.3. Hampstead 0108.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.—FREEHOLD £4,000. A delightful little NON-BASEMENT HOUSE. 6 bed, bath, 2 reception rooms. Garden.—Agents, SAUNDERS, 150, Finchley Road, N.W.3. Hampstead 0108.

Occupying a charming, extremely open and most convenient position on the beautiful

WEST HEATH ESTATE, HAMPSTEAD.

A most attractive modern detached NON-BASEMENT FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, standing high and overlooking gardens on three sides, perfectly quiet; 10 bedrooms, splendid bath, dressing room, 2 other bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, billiard room, square hall, light offices, including servants' sitting room.

Charming garden with tennis court, central heating, electric power, garage for two cars, every modern convenience.

FREEHOLD £12,500.

Sole Agents, ERNEST OWERS, LTD., 200, Finchley Road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910). And at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

GOLDERS GREEN.—THE RIDGEWAY. Only 4 mins. station and shops. A really charming and well-built modern RESIDENCE, with well-kept gardens, backing on to tennis courts; 4 good bedrooms, tiled bathroom, 3 excellent reception rooms, labour-saving kitchen, scullery, etc.; large greenhouse with electric heating. Lease 80 years. G.R. £12 10s. Price £3,000, including expensive e.l. and gas fittings, curtains, linos, carpets, etc. Particulars with photo from ERNEST OWERS, LTD., Estate Offices, Golders Green (Speedwell 2711), and 200, Finchley Road, and West Hampstead.

KENSINGTON.

LOW-BUILT HOUSE OF CHARACTER AND CHARM.

TO BE SOLD, a delightful COUNTRY-TYPE HOUSE with gardens in rear.

Pleasant and quiet situation facing South.

Three reception rooms on ground floor, 3 well-fitted tiled bathrooms, 11 bedrooms, white tiled domestic offices; central heating.

Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Sq., S.W.1.

TO HOTELKEEPERS, School or Nursing Home Proprietors and others.—FOR SALE FREEHOLD, at Golders Green, detached RESIDENCE and Grounds containing over 100 rooms, with garage, etc.; suitable also for conversion to Flats, Maisonettes, or offices. Very accessible.—Sole Agents, P. H. EDWARDS, LTD., 237, Golders Green Road, N.W.11.

ST JOHN'S WOOD.

(Just out of Finchley Road.)

MOST attractive NON-BASEMENT FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; 6 or 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 or 3 reception rooms, light kitchen, etc.; large garage; pretty garden with crazy-paved paths; electric power, independent boiler, etc. FREEHOLD £5,500.—ERNEST OWERS, LTD., 200, Finchley Road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910); and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

PRICE REDUCED TO ENSURE SALE.

WEST HAMPSTEAD.—Compact non-basement RESIDENCE, with 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, and usual offices. Lease about 68 years at low ground rent of £22. Price, £1,050.—Apply, ERNEST OWERS, LTD., West Hampstead (Met.) Stn., N.W.6, and at 200, Finchley Road and Golders Green.

HAMPSTEAD.—In select thoroughfare close main road. 10 bed, 3 rec., large garden. Lease 56 yrs. Ground rent £17. **£2,400** Sole Agents, HEALEY & BAKER, Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, Museum 6571.

LARGE GARDEN. GARAGE.

HAMPSTEAD.—Charming recently erected RESIDENCE to be SOLD; planned on 2 FLOORS ONLY; all labour-saving devices. 5 bed, bath, 3 reception rooms, and ample offices; CENTRAL HEATING; parquet floors. Ground rent £17 p.a. Lease 98 years. Price £3,500.—Apply, ERNEST OWERS, LTD., 200, Finchley Road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910); and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

HAMPSTEAD, LAWN ROAD.—Leasehold HOUSE, 8 rooms; let monthly at £60 p.a.; part possession obtainable; 20 years unexpired; no ground rent. For SALE by AUCTION.—Apply, WEATHERALL and GREEN, 22, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

GOLDERS GREEN.—Desirable FREEHOLD RESIDENCE FOR SALE. Close Station. 4 beds, 2 recep.; in good condition.—Apply, W. BURNELL TUBBS and SON, Estate Agents, 68, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

£2,200.—Nevern Square. 5 rooms. Vacant. Other suites let at £300 p.a. Lease 50 years, ground rent £25 p.a. Could sell furniture.—Apply, Smirnoff, 95, Warwick Road, S.W.5.

GOLDERS GREEN.—Ideal HOMES. £1,080 to £2,500. Garages. Large gardens. Easy payments.—GOLDERS, LTD., Cranbourne Gardens, N.W.11.

TO LET

LONDON, W.5.—Moderate rent. Modern, detached; central heated; West End. Old-world garden. Half-hour City; Independent boiler; 3 recp., 2 bath, 10 beds; Kelvinator.—Owner, Box A 529, SUNDAY TIMES, 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE with 4 rec., 5 beds, 2 bath, kitchen and usual offices; to be Let, £150 per annum; no premium.—Agents, PEMBERTON and CLARK, 44a, Wellington Road, N.W.8. Primrose 2233.

HAMPTON AND SONS,

20, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W.1.

TELEPHONE: REGENT 7500.

Telegrams: "Selanlet," Piccy, London.

Branches: Wimbledon: 'Phone 0080. Hampstead: 'Phone 2727.

HASLEMERE.

Situate 700 ft. up with fine views away to the SOUTH DOWNS and HAMPSHIRE HILLS. On dry gravel and sand soil. A short distance from Hindhead Golf Course.

FOR SALE, a beautifully appointed HOUSE, having RADIATORS IN EVERY ROOM. ELECTRIC LIGHT. FOUR FINE BATHROOMS.

The accommodation includes: Charming hall, 4 reception rooms, including a beautiful lounge or music-room, with polished floor for dancing; 12 bed and dressing rooms, etc.

GARAGES. COTTAGE.

LOVELY GARDENS, hard tennis court, grass court, and fine woodlands, affording delightful walks, in all nearly

17 ACRES.

Strongly recommended by owner's agents.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St James' Square, S.W.1. (S.26250.)

Quite fresh in the Market.

QUICK SALE DESIRED TO REALISE ESTATE.

GODALMING.

Occupying a secluded position on high ground, with beautiful views, yet very convenient for the station, shops, etc.

A WELL-PLANNED HOUSE of most pleasing elevation, in admirable order, and containing 10 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, hall with cloakroom, etc.

All company's supplies installed.

Garage for two cars with man's rooms.

CHARMING GARDEN of unique description, and including good tennis lawn, the whole about

3 ACRES.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1. (S.20266.)

Almost adjoining Royal Blackheath Golf Course.

ELTHAM.

Excellent train service to the City.

FOR SALE WITH EARLY POSSESSION.

VERY WELL-PLANNED non-basement RESIDENCE, fitted with every modern improvement.

Hall, 3 reception, kitchen and offices, 10 bed and dressing rooms, well-fitted bathroom, etc.

ALL MAIN SUPPLIES LAID ON.

Exceedingly nice gardens of about 1¾ acres, with tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden; garage.

PRICE ONLY £2,200.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1. (K.6019.)

Protected from the North by range of hills.

Over 300 feet up. Bracing locality.

Close to Walton Heath Golf Course.

REIGATE.

TO BE SOLD, a FREEHOLD RESIDENCE with double drive approach, and containing 9 bedrooms, 2 baths, hall, 4 reception, conservatory, and offices.

Garage, stabling.

Western garden with trees, providing ample shade, in all OVER HALF-AN-ACRE.

Co.'s electric light, gas and water; main drainage; central heating; constant hot water.

Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

CATERHAM VALLEY.

Healthy position 600 ft. up.

Ideal home for City or West End Man.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, attractive RESIDENCE, on two floors only, approached by drive and containing hall, 3 reception, loggia, 6 principal and secondary bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, billiard or play room, offices.

Part central heating. Independent hot-water supply. Co.'s electric light. Main drainage available.

Stabling, Garage and accommodation.

Delightfully wooded gardens and grounds with verdant lawns and shady banks, including BEECH AVENUE, in all over 2½ ACRES.

Particulars from Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES.

Unique position just below Marsh Lock.

A CHARMING FREEHOLD ISLAND RESIDENCE, with annexe closely adjoining, and containing dining hall, lounge, 6 or 7 beds, bath, offices, etc.

Central heating. Electric light. Co.'s water.

TWO LARGE BOATHOUSES.

Also a leasehold strip of land opposite, with kitchen garden, tennis lawn, etc., in all over TWO ACRES.

TO BE SOLD AT LOW PRICE.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

GOLDSCHMIDT & HOWLAND,

15, HEATH STREET, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3.

Tel., Hamp 1347 (3 lines).

HAMPSTEAD.—Splendidly built, well-planned, double-fronted, detached RESIDENCE, redecorated in most artistic style throughout; ready to step into without any further outlay; situate in a most convenient position for the Hampstead Tube and L.M.S. Railway; 7 bed, 2 bath, 3 reception rooms, splendid domestic offices with sitting room; large attractive garden. PRICE only £3,500.—Sole Agents, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

DETACHED—FREEHOLD WITH GARAGE.

HAMPSTEAD.—No. 58, MARESFIELD GDNS., an attractive exceedingly well-situated RESIDENCE, handsomely constructed in red brick with artistically decorated interior, exceptionally well maintained; 7 good bed, dressing room, 2 bath, 3 charming recep. rooms, usual offices; good garden. To be SOLD by AUCTION, 29th April.—GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

IN PICTURESQUE GROUNDS.

HAMPSTEAD.—WALDEN, FITZJOHN'S AVENUE; high up; one of the most attractive RESIDENCES in the district; detached, non-basement; beautifully decorative schemes; modern equipment; 2 bed, 3 bath, 4 recep.; large garage and cottage. To be SOLD by AUCTION 15th May.—GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS.

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

LUDGATE HILL, nr., a sound FREEHOLD PROPERTY showing over 10 per cent.

EAST LONDON.—An income of nearly £700 a yr. on first-class shop property with FLATS. Price, £7,100.

WEST LONDON.—An island site consisting of shops, flats, and workshop. An income of nearly £600 a yr. £4,500.—For further particulars write or call, SWYERS, 3, Kingly Street, Regent Street, W.

LAND AND BUILDING SITES.

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

BUILDING LAND at TADWORTH, SURREY, as a whole, in blocks, or in plots. Near Walton Heath Golf Course and overlooking Epsom Downs; 500 to 600 feet above sea level. Part main drainage; gas, water, and electricity. Close Tadworth Station, on electrified lines to Charing Cross, Victoria, and London Bridge. Whole estate ready for immediate development.—For particulars apply, TURNER, 15, Arundel Street, Strand.

BUILDING LAND at EFFINGHAM, SURREY, ripe for immediate development, either as a whole, in blocks, or in plots. Gas, water and electricity available; 200-500 feet above sea level. Mainly chalk subsoil. Magnificent views. 18-hole golf course on estate. Large areas close station; 34 minutes Waterloo (electrified line). Several houses available from £2,850. £4,100.—For particulars apply, TURNER, 15, Arundel Street, Strand, or Club House, Effingham, Surrey.

WARWICKSHIRE.—Valuable FREEHO